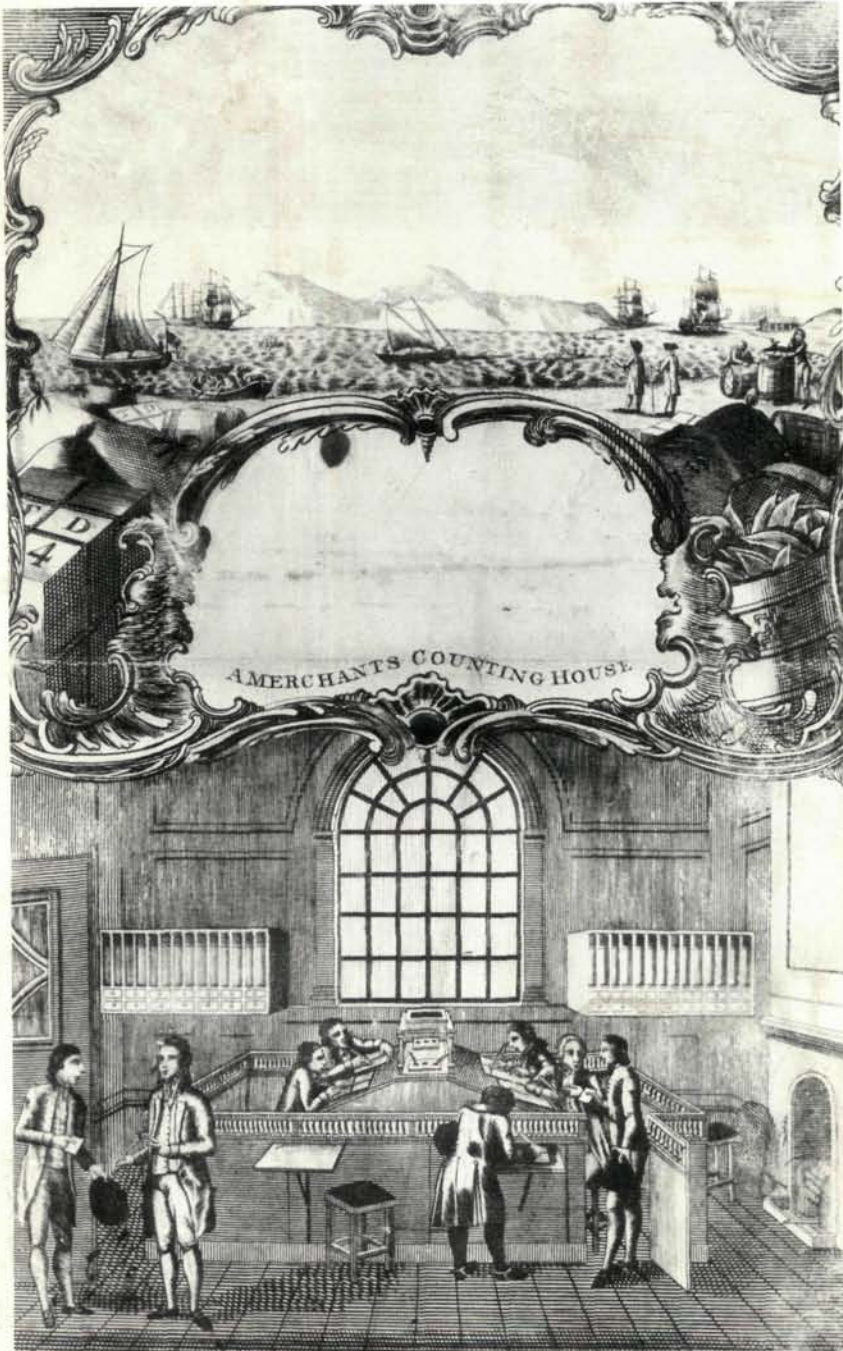


VOLUME 79 • NUMBER 5 • DECEMBER 1974

The American Historical Review

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



Chester G. Starr's highly acclaimed and widely read volume recounts the origins and growth of the earliest civilizations, from the first achievements of mankind to the end of the ancient world in the fifth century A.D. Starr emphasizes Greek and Roman history but never neglects the links of Indian and Chinese civilization to western development. Thoroughly revised to reflect the latest advances in scholarship, this second edition remains an exceptionally lucid and comprehensive survey of the pre-classical and classical world. With bibliographic essays, maps, and photographs, \$15.95

A HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

Second Edition
CHESTER G. STARR



OXFORD
UNIVERSITY
PRESS

200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016

VOLUME 79 • NUMBER 5 • DECEMBER 1974

The American Historical Review

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Cover Illustration. A merchant's counting house. Engraving by Alexander Lawson, Philadelphia, ca. 1798. Photograph courtesy of the New-York Historical Society. (See Thomas C. Cochran, "The Business Revolution," pp. 1449-66.)

The *American Historical Review* appears in February, April, June, October, and December of each year. It is published by the American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003, and is printed and mailed by the William Byrd Press, 2901 Byrdhill Road, Richmond, Virginia 23228.

The *AHR* is sent to members of the American Historical Association and to institutions holding subscriptions. Membership dues: \$20.00 annually; student (faculty signature required), emeritus and spouse \$10.00; full professor and nonacademic \$25.00; life \$400. Subscription rates: Class I, *American Historical Review* only, United States, Canada, and Mexico \$25.00, foreign \$27.00. Further information concerning membership and subscriptions is contained in the two pages immediately preceding the advertisements. Information concerning the ordering of back issues and the submission of manuscripts will be found on the page immediately preceding the advertisements.

Notice of nonreceipt of an issue must be sent to the Membership Secretary of the Association within three months of the date of publication of the issue. Changes of address should be sent to the Membership Secretary by the first of the month preceding the month of publication. The Association is not responsible for copies lost because of failure to report a change of address in time for mailing. Postmaster: Please send notification (Form 3579) regarding undelivered journals to: American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

The Association cannot accommodate changes of address that are effective only for the summer months.

The *AHR* disclaims responsibility for statements, either of fact or opinion, made by contributors.

© THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION 1974

All rights reserved

Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices

VOLUME 79 • NUMBER 5 • DECEMBER 1974

The American Historical Review

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Editor: R. K. WEBB

Managing Editor: NANCY LANE

Associate Editors: JOHN T. APPLEBY, ANN HOFSTRA

Associate Editor-Bibliographer: JAMES J. DOUGHERTY

Assistant Editors: ROBIN E. BYRNES, RANDALL S. KOLADIS

Editorial Assistants: MARCIA G. CASTANEDA, MARYANN C. LESSO

Board of Editors

PAUL J. ALEXANDER
*University of California,
Berkeley*

KENNETH S. LYNN
Johns Hopkins University

NANCY LYMAN ROELKER
Boston University

ALBERT FEUERWERKER
University of Michigan

EDMUND S. MORGAN
Yale University

FRITZ STERN
Columbia University

CHARLES GIBSON
University of Michigan

NICHOLAS V. RIASANOVSKY
*University of California,
Berkeley*

GEORGE B. TINDALL
University of North Carolina

Contributors:

THOMAS C. COCHRAN is Benjamin Franklin Professor Emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania and Senior Scholar in Residence at the Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation, where he works with students from the University of Delaware. His most recent book is *The Uses of History* (Wilmington, 1974), and he is currently working on a history of management in the United States in comparison with that of other industrial nations.

CARL N. DEGLER is Margaret Byrne Professor of American History at Stanford University. His books include *Out of Our Past: the Forces that Shaped Modern America* (New York, rev. ed., 1970), *Neither Black Nor White: Slavery and Race Relations in Brazil and the United States* (New York, 1971), and *The Other South: Southern Dissenters in the Nineteenth Century* (New York, 1974). His principal field of interest is American social history and the history of the American South. His graduate work was done at Columbia University under the directorship of Richard B. Morris. At the present time he is working on a history of women and the family in the United States.

JOEL COLTON, professor of history at Duke University and from 1967 to 1974 chairman of the department, is currently on leave serving as director for Humanities at the Rockefeller Foundation. He is principally interested in twentieth-century Europe with special emphasis on modern France. His volume *Léon Blum: Humanist in Politics* (New York, 1966) has been issued in paperback (Cambridge, Mass., 1974) and has also been translated into French. His present research interests include a study of the Great Depression in Western Europe.

JACK P. GREENE, a professor of history at the Johns Hopkins University, is presently a fellow of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He received his doctorate from Duke University, where he studied under Professor John R. Alden. He is the author of *The Quest for Power: The Lower Houses of Assembly in the Southern Royal Colonies 1689-1776* (Chapel Hill, 1963) and is primarily interested in the sociology of early modern European colonization. He is now engaged in a comparative study of the material culture of Virginia, Jamaica, and South Carolina during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Contents

VOLUME 79 • NUMBER 5 • DECEMBER 1974

Articles

- The Business Revolution, BY THOMAS C. COCHRAN 1449
- What Ought To Be and What Was: Women's Sexuality
in the Nineteenth Century, BY CARL N. DEGLER 1467

Review Articles

- The Poetry, Prose, and Politics of Léon Blum, 1872-1950,
BY JOEL COLTON 1491
- L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum. Vols. 1-6
- Society and Economy in the British Caribbean during the
Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, BY JACK P. GREENE 1499
- CARL and ROBERTA BRIDENBAUGH. No Peace beyond the Line:
The English in the Caribbean, 1624-1690
- MICHAEL CRATON and JAMES WALVIN. A Jamaican Plantation:
The History of Worthy Park, 1670-1970
- RICHARD S. DUNN. Sugar and Slaves: The Rise of the
Planter Class in the English West Indies, 1624-1713
- RICHARD SHERIDAN. The Development of the Plantations to 1750
and An Era of West Indian Prosperity 1750-1775
- RICHARD B. SHERIDAN. Sugar and Slavery: An Economic History
of the British West Indies, 1623-1775
- ORLANDO PATTERSON. The Sociology of Slavery: An Analysis of the
Origins, Development and Structure of Negro Slave Society in Jamaica

Reviews of Books

GENERAL

- NORMAN J. G. POUNDS. *An Historical Geography of Europe, 450 B.C.-A.D. 1330*.
By Preston E. James 1518
- MARIAN CARD DONNELLY. *A Short History of Observatories*. By Arnold Thackray 1518
- HAROLD E. PAGLIARO, ed. *Racism in the Eighteenth Century*. By Frances Acomb 1519
- DAVID F. TRASK. *Captains & Cabinets: Anglo-American Naval Relations, 1917-1918*.
By E. David Cronon 1520
- HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG. *Peace and Counterpeace: From Wilson to Hitler*. By Larry Gara 1521
- FRIEDRICH RUGE. *Bündnisse in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von UNO, NATO, EWG und Warschauer Pakt*.
By John F. Flynn 1522

ANCIENT

- E. S. HIGGS, ed. *Papers in Economic Prehistory: Studies by Members and Associates of the British Academy Major Research Project in the Early History of Agriculture*. By Machteld J. Mellink 1522
- ROBERT MCC. ADAMS and HANS J. NISSEN. *The Uruk Countryside: The Natural Setting of Urban Societies*. By Richard N. Frye 1523
- ALISON BURFORD. *Craftsmen in Greek and Roman Society*. By Stewart Irvin Oost 1524
- DONNA C. KURTZ and JOHN BOARDMAN. *Greek Burial Customs*; J. M. C. TOYNBEE. *Death and Burial in the Roman World*. By John E. Rexine 1524
- TARIZL CHUBINISHVILI. *K drevnei istorii Iuzhnogo Kavkaza* [To the Early History of the Southern Caucasus]. Vol. 1. By Nina G. Garsoïan 1525

MEDIEVAL

- ROBERT S. LOPEZ. *The Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages, 950-1350*; DOUGLASS C. NORTH and ROBERT PAUL THOMAS. *The Rise of the Western World: A New Economic History*.
By Howard L. Adelson 1526
- PAUL EGON HÜBINGER. *Die letzten Worte Papst Gregors VII.* By Robert E. Lerner 1527
- IAN KERSHAW. *Bolton Priory: The Economy of a Northern Monastery, 1286-1325*.
By Isabel R. Abbott 1528
- K. B. MCFARLANE. *Lancastrian Kings and Lollard Knights*. By B. Wilkinson 1529
- JOSEPH SHATZMILIER. *Recherches sur la communauté juive de Manosque au Moyen Age, 1241-1329*.
By John C. Moore 1529
- V. P. GRACHEV. *Serbskaia gosudarstvennost' v X-XIV vv. (Kritika teorii "Zhupnoi organizatsii")* [Serbian State Organization in the 10th-14th Centuries (A Critique of the Theory of "Zhupa Organization")].
By Richard Hellie 1530

PAUL LEMERLE. *Le premier humanisme byzantin: Notes et remarques sur enseignement et culture à Byzance des origines au X^e siècle*.
By Ihor Ševčenko 1531

APOSTOLOS D. KARPOZIOS. *The Ecclesiastical Controversy between the Kingdom of Nicaea and the Principality of Epiros (1217-1233)*.
By D. A. Miller 1535

MODERN EUROPE

GEORGES CHANTRAINE, S.J. "Mystère" et "philosophie du Christ" selon Erasme: Étude de la lettre à P. Volz et de la "Ratio verae theologiae" (1518).
By Roland H. Bainton 1536

ROBERT FORSTER and JACK P. GREENE, eds. *Preconditions of Revolution in Early Modern Europe*.
By Stephen Foster 1537

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG. *The European Administrative Elite*. By Thomas C. Cochran 1538

H. S. K. KENT. *War and Trade in Northern Seas: Anglo-Scandinavian Economic Relations in the Mid-Eighteenth Century*. By John J. Murray 1539

RENÉ GIRAULT. *Emprunts russes et investissements français en Russie, 1887-1914: Recherches sur l'investissement international*.
By Alexander Gerschenkron 1539

HANS A. SCHMITT, ed. *Historians of Modern Europe*.
By Herbert D. Andrews 1543

F. P. KING. *The New Internationalism: Allied Policy and the European Peace, 1939-1945*; R. C. MOWAT. *Creating the European Community*.
By Robert H. Ferrell 1545

A. D. FRANCIS. *The Wine Trade*.
By Charles F. Mullett 1545

ARTHUR JOSEPH SLAVIN. *The Precarious Balance: English Government and Society*.
By Joel Hirstfield 1546

DAVID CECIL. *The Cecils of Hatfield House: An English Ruling Family*. By Peter Marsh 1547

LAWRENCE STONE. *Family and Fortune: Studies in Aristocratic Finance in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. By Wallace T. MacCaffrey 1547

RETHA M. WARNICKE. *William Lambarde: Elizabethan Antiquary, 1536-1601*.
By John H. Gleason 1549

JOHN MILLER. *Popery and Politics in England, 1660-1688*. By Henry Horwitz 1549

ALISON GILBERT OLSON. *Anglo-American Politics 1660-1775: The Relationship between Parties in England and Colonial America*. By Mary Beth Norton 1550

ANNE WHITEMAN et al., eds. *Statesmen, Scholars and Merchants: Essays in Eighteenth-Century History Presented to Dame Lucy Sutherland*.
By Caroline Robbins 1551

- W. S. LEWIS *et al.*, eds. *Horace Walpole's Correspondence with John Chute, Richard Bentley, the Earl of Strafford, Sir William Hamilton, the Earl and Countess Harcourt, George Hardinge; Horace Walpole's Correspondence with the Walpole Family.* By Dora Mac Clark 1552
- P. LANGFORD. *The First Rockingham Administration, 1765-1766.* By Charles R. Ritcheson 1553
- RICHARD GLOVER. *Britain at Bay: Defence against Bonaparte, 1803-14.* By S. J. Stearns 1554
- F. B. SMITH. *Radical Artisan: William James Linton, 1812-97.* By Thomas Milton Kemnitz 1555
- GEORGIANA BLAKISTON. *Lord William Russell and His Wife, 1815-1846.* By Wilbur Devereux Jones 1555
- DEREK FRASER. *The Evolution of the British Welfare State: A History of Social Policy since the Industrial Revolution.* By David Roberts 1556
- LEE HOLCOMBE. *Victorian Ladies at Work: Middle-Class Working Women in England and Wales, 1850-1914.* By W. J. Reader 1557
- MAXWELL PHILIP SCHOENFELD. *The War Ministry of Winston Churchill.* By Stephen E. Koss 1558
- PATRICK BUCKLAND. *Irish Unionism. Vol. 2, Ulster Unionism and the Origins of Northern Ireland, 1886-1922;* IAN BUDGE and CORNELIUS O'LEARY. *Belfast: Approach to Crisis. A Study of Belfast Politics, 1613-1970.* By James S. Donnelly, Jr. 1558
- MARC BOULOISEAU and BERNARD CHÉRONNET, eds. *Cahiers de doléances du Tiers État du bailliage de Gisors (secondaire de Rouen) pour les États Généraux de 1789.* By Ernest John Knapton 1560
- DIRK HOEGES. *François Guizot und die Französische Revolution.* By Harold T. Parker 1561
- LOUIS GOTTSCHALK and MARGARET MADDOX. *Lafayette in the French Revolution: From the October Days through the Federation.* By R. R. Palmer 1561
- MICHAEL L. KENNEDY. *The Jacobin Club of Marseilles, 1790-1794.* By Donald D. Horward 1562
- LOUIS CHEVALIER. *Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes in Paris during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century.* Tr. by FRANK JELLINEK. By Seymour Drescher 1563
- AUGUSTE COMTE. *Correspondance générale et confessions. Vol. 1, 1814-1840.* Ed. by PAULO E. DE BERRÊDO CARNEIRO and PIERRE ARNAUD. By John W. Padberg, S.J. 1564
- LAWRENCE C. JENNINGS. *France and Europe in 1848: A Study of French Foreign Affairs in Time of Crisis.* By Frederick A. De Luna 1565
- A. G. SLUTSKII. *Parizhskaia Kommuna 1871 goda: Kratkii ocherk* [The Paris Commune of 1871: A Brief Sketch]; B. S. ITENBERG. *Rossia i Parizhskaia Kommuna* [Russia and the Paris Commune]. By Franklin A. Walker 1565
- THETA H. WOLF. *Alfred Binet.* By Mary R. Dearing 1566
- EDWARD L. MORSE. *Foreign Policy and Interdependence in Gaullist France.* By Edwin H. Trainer 1567
- MARIO DEL TREPPO. *I mercati catalani e l'espansione della corona d'Aragona nel secolo XV.* By J. Lee Shneidman 1568
- GRUPO '73. *La economía del Antiguo Régimen: El señorío de Buitrago.* By David R. Ringrose 1569
- MIGUEL ARTOLA, ed. *La España del Antiguo Régimen: Estudios históricos. Vol. 6, Castilla la Nueva y Extremadura,* by MARIA DOLORES MARCOS GONZÁLEZ. By Iris M. Zavala 1569
- ANTONIO GARCÍA-BAQUERO GONZÁLEZ. *Comercio colonial y guerras revolucionarias: La decadencia económica de Cádiz a raíz de la emancipación americana.* By Victor Alba 1570
- T. K. DERRY. *A History of Modern Norway, 1814-1972.* By Ernst Ekman 1571
- HOLGER HJELHOLT. *Arvesølgesag og forfatningsforhold i det danske monarki ved midten af 19. arhundrede: Fr. v. Pechlins virksomhed for monarkiets opretholdelse ca. 1845-51* [Succession Questions and Constitutional Conditions in the Danish Monarchy at Mid-19th Century: Fr. v. Pechlin's Activity to Maintain the Monarchy, ca. 1845-51]. By Francis J. Bowman 1572
- PETER BLICKLE. *Landschaften im Alten Reich: Die staatliche Funktion des gemeinen Mannes in Oberdeutschland.* By Gerald L. Soliday 1573
- S. L. VERHEUS. *Zeugnis und Gericht: Kirchengeschichtliche Betrachtungen bei Sebastian Franck und Matthias Flacius.* By Lawrence G. Duggan 1574
- WINFRIED BECKER. *Der Kurfürstenrat: Grundzüge seiner Entwicklung in der Reichsverfassung und seine Stellung auf dem Westfälischen Friedenskongress.* By John A. Mears 1574
- SELMA STERN. *Der preussische Staat und die Juden. Pt. 3, Die Zeit Friedrichs des Grossen. Vols. 1, 2.* By Claus-Peter Clasen 1575
- CHRISTOPH WEBER. *Aufklärung und Orthodoxie am Mittelrhein, 1820-1850.* By Andrew Lees 1576
- TADEUSZ SEWERYN WRÓBLEWSKI. *Slawistyka w NRD i w NRF ne tle jej historycznego rozwoju* [Slavic Studies in the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic in the Light of Their Historical Development]. By C. M. Nowak 1577
- FRITZ BLAICH. *Kartell- und Monopolpolitik im kaiserlichen Deutschland: Das Problem der Marktmacht im deutschen Reichstag zwischen 1879 und 1914.* By Frank B. Tipton 1578
- EUGENE LUNN. *Prophet of Community: The Romantic Socialism of Gustav Landauer.* By William O. Shanahan 1578
- REINHOLD KNOLL. *Zur Tradition der christlichsozialen Partei: Ihre Früh- und Entwicklungsgeschichte bis zu den Reichsratswahlen 1907.* By Klemens von Klemperer 1579
- Year Book XVI.* By J. S. Conway 1580
- HERBERT SCHWARZWÄLDER. *Bremen und Nordwestdeutschland am Kriegsende 1945. Vol. 1, Die Vorbereitung auf den "Endkampf."* By Earl Ziemke 1581

- FRANÇOIS JEQUIER. *Une entreprise horlogère du Val-de-Travers: Fleurier Watch Co SA. De l'atelier familial du XIX^e aux concentrations du XX^e siècle.* By Heinz K. Meier 1582
- FREDERIC C. LANE. *Venice: A Maritime Republic.* By Lauro Martines 1582
- ERIC COCHRANE. *Florence in the Forgotten Centuries, 1527-1800: A History of Florence and the Florentines in the Age of the Grand Dukes.* By Richard A. Goldthwaite 1583
- DEREK BEALES. *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy.* By Raymond Grew 1584
- ROMANO UCOLINI. *Cavour e Napoleone III nell'Italia centrale: Il sacrificio di Perugia.* By A. William Salomone 1585
- FRANK J. COPPA. *Planning, Protectionism, and Politics in Liberal Italy: Economics and Politics in the Giolittian Age.* By Paul J. Devendittis 1586
- GUIDO QUAZZA *et al.* *Fascismo e società italiana.* Ed. by GUIDO QUAZZA. By Donald H. Bell 1587
- EDWARD R. TANNENBAUM. *The Fascist Experience: Italian Society and Culture, 1922-1945;* GLEN ST. J. BARCLAY. *The Rise and Fall of the New Roman Empire: Italy's Bid for World Power, 1890-1943.* By A. Galatoli Landi 1588
- MATEI D. VLAD. *Colonizarea rurală în Tara Românească și Moldova (secolele XV-XVIII)* [Rural Colonization in Wallachia and Moldavia (15th-18th Centuries)]. By Wayne S. Vucinich 1589
- A. I. BABII. *Formirovanie moldavskoi intelligentsii vo vtoroi polovine XIX-nachale XX v.* [The Formation of the Moldavian Intelligentsia in the Second Half of the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Century]. By Stephen Fischer-Galati 1590
- A. I. PUSHKASH *et al.*, eds. *Istoriia Vengarii* [History of Hungary]. Vol. 3. By Paul N. Hehn 1591
- I. M. MESHKO. *Hromads'ko-politychnyi rukh i suspil'na dumka v Uhors'hchyni na rubezhi XVIII-XIX st.* [The Public-Political Movement and Social Thought in Hungary at the Turn of the XVIII-XIX Centuries]. By Basil Dmytryshyn 1591
- ILIE CORFUS. *Agricultura Tării Românești în prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea* [Agriculture in Muntenia in the First Half of the 19th Century]. By Paul E. Michelson 1592
- K. A. POGLUBKO. *Ocherki istorii bolgaro-rossiiskikh revoliutsionnykh svyazei (60-70-e gody XIX veka)* [Studies in the History of Bulgarian-Russian Revolutionary Connections in the 1860s and 1870s]. By Traian Stoianovich 1593
- NORMAN DAVIES. *White Eagle, Red Star: The Polish-Soviet War, 1919-20.* By Piotr S. Wandycz 1593
- HERBERT S. LEVINE. *Hitler's Free City: A History of the Nazi Party in Danzig, 1925-39.* By Christoph M. Kimmich 1594
- DOMINIQUE EUDES. *The Kapetanios: Partisans and Civil War in Greece, 1943-1949.* Tr. by JOHN HOWE. By Harry C. Cliadakis 1595
- A. A. GUBER *et al.*, eds. *Feodal'naia Rossiia vo vsemirno-istoricheskoi protsesse: Sbornik statei, posviashchennyi L. V. Cherepninu* [Feudal Russia in the Process of World History: A Collection of Essays Dedicated to L. V. Cherepnin]. By J. Michael Hittle 1595
- IAN GREY. *Boris Godunov: The Tragic Tsar.* By Daniel Clarke Waugh 1596
- I. S. SHARKOVA and A. D. LIUBLINSKAIA, eds. *Russkii diplomat vo Frantsii (Zapiski Andreia Matveeva)* [A Russian Diplomat in France (The Notes of Andrei Matveev)]. By Joseph T. Fuhrmann 1597
- L. I. NASONKINA. *Moskovskii universitet posle vosstaniia dekabristov* [Moscow University after the Decembrist Uprising]. By Max J. Okenfuss 1598
- PHILIP POMPER. *Peter Lavrov and the Russian Revolutionary Movement.* By James A. Duran, Jr. 1598
- REGINALD E. ZELNIK. *Labor and Society in Tsarist Russia: The Factory Workers of St. Petersburg, 1855-1870.* By Daniel Field 1599
- P. S. GUSIATNIKOV. *Revoliutsionnoe studencheskoe dvizhenie v Rossii, 1899-1907* [The Revolutionary Student Movement in Russia, 1899-1907]. By Allen Sinel 1600
- EDWARD CHMIELEWSKI. *The Polish Question in the Russian State Duma.* By Anna M. Cienciala 1601
- M. SH. SHIGABUDINOV. *Rabochee dvizhenie na Severnom Kavkaze v gody novogo revoliutsionnogo pod'ema i pervoi mirovoi voiny (1910-fevral' 1917 gg.)* [The Workers' Movement in the Northern Caucasus during the New Revolutionary Enthusiasm and the First World War (1910-February 1917)]. By Paul Avrich 1601
- V. I. SELITSKII. *Massy v bor'be za rabochii kontrol' (Mart-iul' 1917 g.)* [The Masses in the Struggle for Workers' Control (March-July 1917)]; T. A. IGNATENKO. *Sovetskaia istoriografiia rabocheho kontroli i natsionalizatsii promyshlennosti v SSSR (1917-1967 gg.)* [Soviet Historiography of Workers' Control and the Nationalization of Industry in the USSR (1917-1967)]. By Robert C. Williams 1602
- MATTHEW STACHIW and JAROSLAW SZTENDERA. *Western Ukraine: At the Turning Point of Europe's History, 1918-1923.* Vol. 2. Ed. by JOAN L. STACHIW. By Theodore Mackiw 1603

NEAR EAST

- C. ERNEST DAWN. *From Ottomanism to Arabism: Essays on the Origins of Arab Nationalism.* By Briton C. Busch 1604
- MARVIN ZONIS. *The Political Elite of Iran.* By Farhad Kazemi 1605

AFRICA

- M. A. KWAMENA-POH. *Government and Politics in the Akuapem State, 1730-1850.* By Daniel F. McCall 1606
- E. A. BRETT. *Colonialism and Underdevelopment in East Africa: The Politics of Economic Change, 1919-1939.* By Ralph A. Austen 1606

- ANTHONY SILLERY. *John Mackenzie of Bechuanaland, 1835-1899: A Study in Humanitarian Imperialism*. By Harry A. Gailey 1607
- JAMES CHAPMAN. *Travels in the Interior of South Africa, 1849-1863: Hunting and Trading Journeys. From Natal to Walvis Bay & Visits to Lake Ngami & Victoria Falls*. In 2 vols. Ed. by EDWARD C. TABLER. By Robert I. Rotberg 1608
- ASIA AND THE EAST
- C. P. FITZGERALD. *The Southern Expansion of the Chinese People*. By G. Raymond Nunn 1609
- SHIGERU NAKAYAMA and NATHAN SIVIN, eds. *Chinese Science: Explorations of an Ancient Tradition*. By Derk Bodde 1609
- JEN YU-WEN. *The Taiping Revolutionary Movement*. By Laurence A. Schneider 1610
- STUART R. SCHRAM, ed. *Authority, Participation and Cultural Change in China: Essays by a European Study Group*; LUCIAN W. PYE et al. *China: Management of a Revolutionary Society*. Ed. by JOHN M. H. LINDBECK. By Sidney Chang 1611
- PAUL AKAMATSU. *Meiji 1868: Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Japan*. Tr. by MIRIAM KOCHAN. By Robert K. Sakai 1612
- RICHARD H. MINEAR. *Victors' Justice: The Tokyo War Crimes Trial*. By Melvin Small 1613
- SRI RAM SHARMA. *The Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors*. By K. R. Stunkel 1614
- JOHN ALLEN LAPP. *The Mennonite Church in India, 1897-1962*. By Eugene F. Irschick 1614
- DINESH CHANDRA JHA. *Indo-Pakistan Relations (1960-1965)*. By Masood Ghaznavi 1615
- PAUL F. LANGER and JOSEPH J. ZASLOFF. *North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao: Partners in the Struggle for Laos*. By Walter F. Vella 1616
- DOUGLAS OLIVER. *Bougainville: A Personal History*. By Justus M. Van Der Kroef 1616
- ROBERT LACOUR-GAYET. *Histoire de l'Australie*. By Werner Levi 1617
- UNITED STATES
- JOHN UPTON TERRELL. *Pueblos, Gods and Spaniards*. By Lawrence C. Kelly 1618
- ALICE E. SMITH. *The History of Wisconsin*. Vol. 1. *From Exploration to Statehood*. By Bayrd Still 1618
- IAN M. G. QUIMBY, ed. *American Painting to 1776: A Reappraisal*. By Joan D. Dolmetsch 1619
- WILSON CAREY MCWILLIAMS. *The Idea of Fraternity in America*. By Richard L. Rapson 1620
- Boston Prints and Printmakers, 1670-1775: A Conference Held by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1 and 2 April 1971*. By Anthony Garvan 1621
- J. WILLIAM FROST. *The Quaker Family in Colonial America: A Portrait of the Society of Friends*. By Anne Pannell Taylor 1621
- RUSSEL NYE. *The Unembarrassed Muse: The Popular Arts in America*. By Henry A. Kmen 1622
- DAVID CURTIS SKAGGS. *Roots of Maryland Democracy, 1753-1776*. By Robert E. Brown 1623
- JAMES KIRBY MARTIN. *Men in Rebellion: Higher Governmental Leaders and the Coming of the American Revolution*. By Milton M. Klein 1624
- RICHARD M. KETCHUM. *The Winter Soldiers*. By George W. Kyte 1624
- HARRY AMMON. *James Monroe: The Quest for National Identity*. By Donald O. Dewey 1625
- JOHN S. WHITEHEAD. *The Separation of College and State: Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale, 1776-1876*. By John Hoffmann 1626
- RICHARD TREGASKIS. *The Warrior King: Hawaii's Kamehameha the Great*. By Merze Tate 1627
- H. SHELTON SMITH. *In His Image, but . . . : Racism in Southern Religion, 1780-1910*. By Klaus J. Hansen 1627
- CHARLES COLEMAN SELLERS. *Dickinson College: A History*. By Carol Hoffercker 1628
- JEROME MUSHKAT. *Tammany: The Evolution of a Political Machine, 1789-1865*. By Irving Katz 1628
- RICHARD E. ELLIS. *The Jeffersonian Crisis: Courts and Politics in the Young Republic*; BERNARD SCHWARTZ. *From Confederation to Nation: The American Constitution, 1835-1877*. By Linda K. Kerber 1629
- EDWARD K. SPANN. *Ideals & Politics: New York Intellectuals and Liberal Democracy, 1820-1880*. By Leo Hershkowitz 1630
- FRANK MCNITT. *Navajo Wars: Military Campaigns, Slave Raids, and Reprisals*. By Clyde C. Walton 1631
- WILLIAM GRAVELY. *Gilbert Haven, Methodist Abolitionist: A Study in Race, Religion, and Reform, 1850-1880*. By Milton Berman 1632
- JAMES F. PEDERSEN and KENNETH D. WALD. *Shall the People Rule? A History of the Democratic Party in Nebraska Politics, 1854-1972*. By William D. Rowley 1632
- WILLIAM KAUFFMAN SCARBOROUGH, ed. *The Diary of Edmund Ruffin*. Vol. 1. *Toward Independence: October, 1856-April, 1861*. By Eugene C. Murdock 1633
- LOUIS R. HARLAN. *Booker T. Washington: The Making of a Black Leader, 1856-1901; The Booker T. Washington Papers*. Vol. 1. *The Autobiographical Writings*, ed. by LOUIS R. HARLAN and JOHN W. BLASSINGAME; vol. 2, 1860-89, ed. by LOUIS R. HARLAN et al. By William Check 1634
- JEAN H. BAKFR. *The Politics of Continuity: Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870*. By Hugh G. Earnhart 1635
- JOHN S. HALLER, JR. *Outcasts from Evolution: Scientific Attitudes of Racial Inferiority, 1859-1900*. By Theodosius Dobzhansky 1636

- GEORGE SINKLER. *The Racial Attitudes of American Presidents: From Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt*. By Reginald Horsman 1637
- ROBERT H. JONES. *Disrupted Decades: The Civil War and Reconstruction Years*; KEITH IAN POLAKOFF. *The Politics of Inertia: The Election of 1876 and the End of Reconstruction*. By Harris L. Dante 1638
- THOMAS M. PITKIN. *The Captain Departs: Ulysses S. Grant's Last Campaign*; JOHN A. CARPENTER. *Ulysses S. Grant*; JOHN Y. SIMON, ed. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*. Vol. 3. By William S. McFeely 1639
- RUSSELL F. WEIGLEY. *The American Way of War: A History of United States Military Strategy and Policy*. By Jay Luvaas 1641
- JAMES HASKINS. *Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback*. By Suzanne C. Lowitt 1642
- PAUL T. RINGENBACH. *Tramps and Reformers, 1873-1916: The Discovery of Unemployment in New York*. By J. Paul Mitchell 1643
- WILLIAM WARREN ROGERS and ROBERT DAVID WARD. *August Reckoning: Jack Turner and Racism in Post-Civil War Alabama*. By William F. Holmes 1643
- GEOFFREY J. MARTIN. *Ellsworth Huntington: His Life and Thought*. By Clark G. Reynolds 1644
- The Joyous Journey of LeRoy R. and Ann W. Hafen: An Autobiography*. By Arrell M. Gibson 1645
- EDWARD P. CRAPOL. *America for Americans: Economic Nationalism and Anglophobia in the Late Nineteenth Century*. By Kenneth Bourne 1646
- VICTOR WESTPHALL. *Thomas Benton Catron and His Era*. By Robert W. Larson 1646
- HOWARD P. CHUDACOFF. *Mobile Americans: Residential and Social Mobility in Omaha, 1880-1920*. By John Modell 1647
- KENNETH S. DAVIS. *FDR: The Beckoning of Destiny, 1882-1928: A History*. By Bernard Bellush 1648
- BRUCE L. LARSON. *Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography*. By Arthur J. Larsen 1648
- JACOB J. WEINSTEIN. *Solomon Goldman: A Rabbi's Rabbi*. By Bertram W. Korn 1649
- DAVID M. TUCKER. *Lieutenant Lee of Beale Street*. By William M. Tuttle, Jr. 1650
- RICHARD B. SHERMAN. *The Republican Party and Black America: From McKinley to Hoover, 1896-1933*. By Sig Synnestvedt 1650
- GERALD D. NASH. *The American West in the Twentieth Century: A Short History of an Urban Crisis*. By Philip J. Funigiello 1651
- JOHN BRAEMAN et al., eds. *Twentieth-Century American Foreign Policy*; WILLIAM APPLEMAN WILLIAMS, ed. *From Colony to Empire: Essays in the History of American Foreign Relations*. By Norman A. Graebner 1652
- THOMAS C. COCHRAN. *Social Change in America: The Twentieth Century*. By Robert H. Bremner 1653
- DAVID H. BURTON. *Theodore Roosevelt*; DAVID H. BURTON. *Theodore Roosevelt and His English Correspondents: A Special Relationship of Friends*. By Robert A. Huff 1654
- OTIS L. GRAHAM, JR. *The Great Campaigns: Reform and War in America, 1900-1928*. By Charles A. Barker 1655
- CARL W. CONDIT. *Chicago, 1910-29: Building, Planning, and Urban Technology*. By James F. Richardson 1656
- RICHARD K. SMITH. *First Across! The U.S. Navy's Transatlantic Flight of 1919*. By Wilton B. Fowler 1656
- INGA FLOTO. *Colonel House in Paris: A Study of American Policy at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919*. By Daniel M. Smith 1657
- HEINRICH AUGUST WINKLER, ed. *Die grosse Krise in Amerika: Vergleichende Studien zur politischen Sozialgeschichte, 1929-1939*. By Gerald D. Nash 1657
- JAMES A. CLARK and MICHEL T. HALBOUTY. *The Last Boom*. By Joe B. Frantz 1658
- DONALD GARNEL. *The Rise of Teamster Power in the West*; FARRELL DOBBS. *Teamster Power*. By Albert A. Blum 1660
- BRUCE KUKLICK. *American Policy and the Division of Germany: The Clash with Russia over Reparations*. By Athan Theoharis 1661
- ROBERT L. UNDERBRINK. *Destination Corregidor*. By Ernest Andrade, Jr. 1662
- Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947. Vol. 1, General; The United Nations*. By Walter C. Clemens, Jr. 1662
- Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947. Vol. 2, Council of Foreign Ministers; Germany and Austria; 1948, vol. 2, Germany and Austria*. By George C. Herring, Jr. 1663
- THOMAS G. PATERSON, ed. *Cold War Critics: Alternatives to American Foreign Policy in the Truman Years*; RALPH STAVINS et al. *Washington Plans an Aggressive War*. By Sydney Weinberg 1664
- DANIEL C. THOMPSON. *Private Black Colleges at the Crossroads*. By Earl E. Thorpe 1666
- HARLAND B. MOULTON. *From Superiority to Parity: The United States and the Strategic Arms Race, 1961-1971*. By Gerald E. Wheeler 1667

CANADA

- DAVID S. MACMILLAN, [ed.]. *Canadian Business History: Selected Studies, 1497-1971*. By Thomas E. Vadney 1668
- GUY-MARIE OURY. *Marie de l'Incarnation (1599-1672)*. In 2 vols. By Hilda Neatby 1669
- GEORGE F. C. STANLEY. *Canada Invaded, 1775-1776*. By Gordon Stewart 1670
- Documents on Canadian External Affairs. Vols. 1-6*. By Richard A. Preston 1670

LATIN AMERICA

- ANN PESCATELLO, ed. *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays*. By Joedd Price 1672
- THOMAS O. OTT. *The Haitian Revolution, 1789-1804*. By Murdo J. MacLeod 1673
- JESÚS DE GALÍNDEZ. *The Era of Trujillo: Dominican Dictator*. Ed. by RUSSELL H. FITZGIBBON. By Henry Wells 1673
- SELWYN D. RYAN. *Race and Nationalism in Trinidad and Tobago: A Study of Decolonization in a Multi-racial Society*. By Michael Lieber 1674
- BENJAMIN KEEN. *The Aztec Image in Western Thought*. By Thomas R. Hester 1675
- HERNÁN CORTÉS. *Letters from Mexico*. Tr. and ed. by A. R. PAGDEN; G. MICHEAL RILEY. *Fernando Cortés and the Marquesado in Morelos, 1522-1547: A Case Study in the Socioeconomic Development of Sixteenth-Century Mexico*. By Leslie J. Royal 1676
- ROBERT E. QUIRK. *The Mexican Revolution and the Catholic Church, 1910-1929*. By José Roberto Juárez 1677
- WILLIAM H. BEEZLEY. *Insurgent Governor: Abraham González and the Mexican Revolution in Chihuahua*. By Lowell L. Blaisdell 1678
- MURDO J. MACLEOD. *Spanish Central America: A Socioeconomic History, 1520-1720*. By Troy S. Floyd 1679
- NORMAN ASHCRAFT. *Colonialism and Underdevelopment: Processes of Political Economic Change in British Honduras*; NARDA DOBSON. *A History of Belize*. By Wayne M. Clegern 1679
- WILLIAM PAUL MCGREEVEY. *An Economic History of Colombia, 1845-1930*. By Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr. 1680
- JAMES LOCKHART. *The Men of Cajamarca: A Social and Biographical Study of the First Conquerors of Peru*. By Margaret E. Crahan 1681
- PETER F. KLARÉN. *Modernization, Dislocation, and Aprismo: Origins of the Peruvian Aprista Party, 1870-1932*. By Norman A. Bailey 1682
- CHARLES D. CORBETT. *The Latin American Military as a Socio-Political Force: Case Studies of Bolivia and Argentina*. By Joseph R. Barager 1682
- VINCENTE BARRETTO. *A ideologia liberal no processo da independência do Brasil (1789-1824)*. By Mario Rodríguez 1683
- ROBERT CONRAD. *The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery, 1850-1888*. By Robert Brent Toplin 1683
- Communications 1685
- Recent Deaths 1690
- Festschriften and Miscellanies 1692
- Other Books Received 1693
- Index to volume 79, compiled by John T. Appleby 1703
- Index to Advertisers 48(a)

The Business Revolution

THOMAS C. COCHRAN

SCHOLARS CHIEFLY INTERESTED in economics and technology have called a series of physical and social changes in Western society that occurred between 1750 and 1850 the Industrial Revolution. In keeping with this language the focus of attention has been on the gradual growth of machinery using nonmanual power. When such machines became economically productive they were housed in factories that, in turn, drew workers from other activities, produced new business forms for distribution, created new opportunities for the use of capital, and greatly raised the standard of living. Exemplifying this approach, David Landes writes:

The heart of the Industrial Revolution was an interrelated succession of technological changes. The material advance took place in three areas: . . . substitution of mechanical devices for human skills; . . . inanimate power—in particular steam—took the place of human and animal strength; . . . a marked improvement in the getting and working of raw materials.¹

Although not always so explicitly stated this general or classic approach assigns a primary and basic function to technology.

Yet most of the same writers would agree that certain social-structural conditions were, and still are, essential to a rapid growth of production by power machinery.² Even those who adhere closely to measurable economic factors admit that something has to accelerate growth in the existing or traditional economy.³ New insights may come, therefore, from reversing the traditional approach of focusing on technology and assuming the social structure necessary for its economic use and from seeing instead technological advances as following the demands of new elements in the business-political-social system.

A general model of the progress from relatively fixed or traditional patterns

¹ *The Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present* (Cambridge, 1970), 1.

² See Peter Mathias, *The First Industrial Nation: An Economic History of Britain 1700–1914* (New York, 1969), 10 ff.; Phyllis Deane, *The First Industrial Revolution* (Cambridge, 1965), 54–68; and David Landes, *Prometheus*, 543–47.

³ Kazushi Ohkawa and Henry Rosovsky, *Japanese Economic Growth: Trend Acceleration in the Twentieth Century* (Stanford, 1973), 12.

of social structure to new adjustments promoting higher productivity runs as follows. Such social change requires as an initial condition the existence of an entrepreneurial group enjoying relative security and freedom of action and also access to requisite knowledge. Given this condition an increase in the demand for goods so substantial as to exceed the capacity of the existing system of production and exchange will induce business entrepreneurs to enlarge their scale of operations. The process of enlargement, in turn, entails, and indeed depends upon, specialization of a number of functions that were previously performed by one individual businessman. Specialization, an economy of scale, increases the efficiency of the system as a whole, much as division of labor does in production. For example, a better capital market and faster turnover increases the input of this classic factor, while each specialized unit enhances the operating efficiency of the labor and management factors. Although the dynamics of the model have been described, an additional element, efficiency in the relations between specialized units, determines the over-all performance of the system. Among the institutions strongly affecting this efficiency are those of the government, generally regarded as external to the business system.

This approach, through social structure, can readily be substantiated from the history of Britain, as shown by Peter Mathias, or Holland, as described by Charles Wilson, but the interrelationships affecting business are both more rapid and clearly defined in the United States.⁴ Here changes that had been gradual in England, stretching over three-quarters of a century, occurred within a generation, with developments in business structure clearly preceding the use of new technology.⁵

Beyond dealing with a different nation and period the present discussion also places more emphasis on human planning and behavior than has been done by economic historians. No one to my knowledge has stressed business organization rather than technology or capital as the leading sector in bringing about economic growth.⁶ Even if the concept of a leading sector is dismissed the decisions to use existing technology for new purposes had to originate with businessmen who had, in turn, to be socially conditioned to perceive the specific opportunities for improvement. In the longest possible view the United States did excellently when advance depended on social structure and roles, as used in early business, less well in the later period when administration, science, and technology became more important.

The early American development is made more dramatic by the fact that the coming of the new politico-business system was accompanied by what

⁴ Charles Wilson, "Transport as a Factor in the History of Economic Development," *Journal of European Economic History*, 2 (1973): 327-30.

⁵ See Thomas C. Cochran, *Business in American Life* (New York, 1972), 61-87. In the opening paragraph, written some half dozen years ago, I am still repeating the classic emphasis on technology.

⁶ Business organization is not what most economists define as "human capital." The latter is usually meant to represent expenditures for education and training.

now appears to be the most rapid rise in the standard of living of any contemporary nation in the world. It is this phenomenon, recognized in the work of a number of distinguished economists, that so strongly underlines the role structure of entrepreneurship in finance, trade, and service in creating the modern industrial world.

A reconsideration of priorities was strongly suggested by Robert Gallman's estimates that in 1840 the United States had a gross national product per capita 40 to 65 per cent larger than that of Continental European leaders such as France and approaching that of Great Britain.⁷ Since "value added by all manufacture," manual as well as power, stood at under \$250 million in the census of 1840, and steam and iron machinery, aside from steamboats, was just coming into use, clearly some other potent factors had been operative in the rapid advance.

Another economist, Paul A. David, was meanwhile carrying out a detailed study of national income (GNP) from 1800 to 1840, the results of which first reached the scholarly public in 1967. The arresting conclusion is that between 1800 and 1840 real per capita domestic product increased from between 55 to 62 per cent.⁸ Since David also finds a gain in the nonagricultural labor force, from 17 per cent of the total in 1800 to 37 per cent in 1840, and a rate of increase in agricultural productivity per worker lower than in non-farm work, the question must be: what nonagricultural factors were causing this great upswing?

In 1973 a book by the geographer Allan R. Pred organized much of the evidence needed for an answer.⁹ Linking information flows to volumes of trade and types of business transactions Pred for the first time assembles some of the chief dimensions and characteristics of the expanding American business system. His maps and statistics emphasize, as never before, that upward change in the rate of economic growth depends more on a society that under certain conditions fosters improvements in the business structure for better utilizing land, labor, capital, and entrepreneurship than it does on the particular local resources. Put another way, neither available resources nor technology can by themselves cause change and growth; they require a social system that produces the knowledge and roles necessary to make use of the latent factors.

In the present discussion I will not attempt an analysis of the underlying characteristics of the American society and culture that produced types of businessmen and politicians particularly suited to realizing the opportunities

⁷ National Bureau of Economic Research, "Gross National Product 1834-1909," *Output, Employment and Productivity in the United States after 1800* (New York, 1969). 5-7.

⁸ "New Light on a Statistical Dark Age: U.S. Real Product Growth Before 1840," *American Economic Review*, 57 (1967): 294-306. The article is reprinted in Peter Temin, ed., *New Economic History* (Baltimore, 1973), 44-60. See table, 50-51. Robert Gallman thinks these figures slightly high, but he would only reduce them about 10 per cent.

⁹ *Urban Growth and the Circulation of Information: The United States System of Cities 1790-1840* (Cambridge, Mass., 1973).

of the period from 1750 to 1850. No matter how favorable the national character and social structures were, they had to operate economically through a business system, and, therefore, we will concentrate on the latter. The theme here is to present the immediate conditions that rapidly established the business structure and entrepreneurial roles that were most successful in stimulating economic growth in the world of the early nineteenth century.

To trace the specific evolution in the United States after 1790, the general model needs descriptive elaboration. Increasing trade, both foreign and domestic, created a demand that expanded the scale of mercantile operations, leading, in turn, to more specialization of business processes and hence more division of labor. Governmental power was drawn upon for promotional, as distinct from regulatory, purposes, and state assistance plus higher business profits made it possible to invest the relatively large sums needed for improved transportation and faster flows of commercial information. The increasing flows of capital led to still greater specialization and efficiency in the financial sector; brokers, for example, organized stock exchanges, while service auxiliaries, such as dealers in commercial paper, investment bankers, and specialized law firms, appeared. And finally, all of these factors combined to create a faster moving and more economical world of business with decisions based on better information.

Once the processes of improved business specialization, communication, and transportation were underway, new business emerged most rapidly at the already leading commercial centers. The new local demand generated by mercantile business produced more job opportunities of all types, from banking to domestic service. Pred writes: "Any new or enlarged manufacturing whether of the *entrepôt*, commerce serving or local market variety, generates a secondary multiplier effect and touches off a subsidiary feedback process."¹⁰ By "manufacturing" Pred does not exclude purely manual operations. Just as urban size generates specialization in the administrative functions of business, it leads to bigger units and more specialization in manual fabrication, often creating "factories" that are merely collections of specialized craftsmen. Furthermore, the short-term payoff in less-roundabout hand processes was considerably larger relative to investment than in the case of capital sunk into experiments in pioneer utilization of advanced technology.¹¹

ALTHOUGH THE RELATIONS OF BUSINESS CHANGE to the application of more machine technology in Europe are less distinct in time than in the United States, it seems wise for comparative purposes briefly to recount the well-

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 191-92.

¹¹ See Gene Cesari, "Technology in the American Arms Industry, 1790-1860" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1970), for the unprofitability of Ely Whitney's and other early attempts at mass production.

known history of such evolution in Britain. In the eighteenth century a great increase in the volume of water-borne trade, particularly with overseas colonial areas, created new demands for both English goods and for the marketing of colonial products. While France and the Low Countries shared in this commercial upsurge, the United Kingdom was the chief beneficiary. The demand for more goods for export, for better means of inland transportation, for more ships to carry the goods, and for more capital to carry on all the operations led to essential business advances that preceded the major technological changes that are commonly referred to as the Industrial Revolution. By the early nineteenth century, when iron and steel machinery, powered by steam, began to come into use in Britain, the Business Revolution had already occurred.

The close connection of world trade, generated by the overseas empire, with initiation of the new business developments is illustrated by Peter Mathias's observation about eighteenth-century England: "Enormous wealth and capitals were piling up there exactly in response to the redirection of trade encouraged by the operation of the Navigation Acts."¹² These laws made the chief United Kingdom ports—Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool, and London—the European distribution points for most British colonial exports. The Navigation Acts may have been burdensome to the North American colonies, but they were an innovating force in the mother country.

As described in our model the Business Revolution in Britain was based on separating the many functions of the old merchant capitalist into specialities such as banking, insurance, and transportation, great improvements in the distribution of business information and goods, and the systematic organization of handicraft manufacture. In the process legal forms were altered either by acts of Parliament or interpretations of the common law. Participation in the new types of enterprise were, of course, not limited to large merchant capitalists. Producers such as clothiers or hosiers with small capitals might organize cottage industry by supplying raw materials and leasing inexpensive hand-operated machines, like Kay's flying shuttle, to household workers. Similarly, so many small capitalists went into country banking that by mid-century among brewers alone fifty had started banks.¹³ Meanwhile, marine and fire insurance were made routine specialties by such merchant-financiers as Lloyds of Birmingham, a development that relieved the prospective shipper of uncertainty, as well as the loss of time involved in shopping around for insurance.

¹² Mathias, *Industrial Nation*, 93. For a more extended discussion of available capital, see Mathias, "Capital, Credit and Enterprise in the Industrial Revolution," *Journal of European Economic History*, 2 (1973): 121–44. Both Deane and Mathias also point out (*Industrial Revolution*, 24–35, and *Industrial Nation*, 190–95) that population increase was a concomitant rather than an initial cause of business change. For more detailed discussion see E. A. Wrigley, ed., *An Introduction to English Historical Demography from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Centuries* (London, 1966).

¹³ Mathias, *Industrial Nation*, 170.

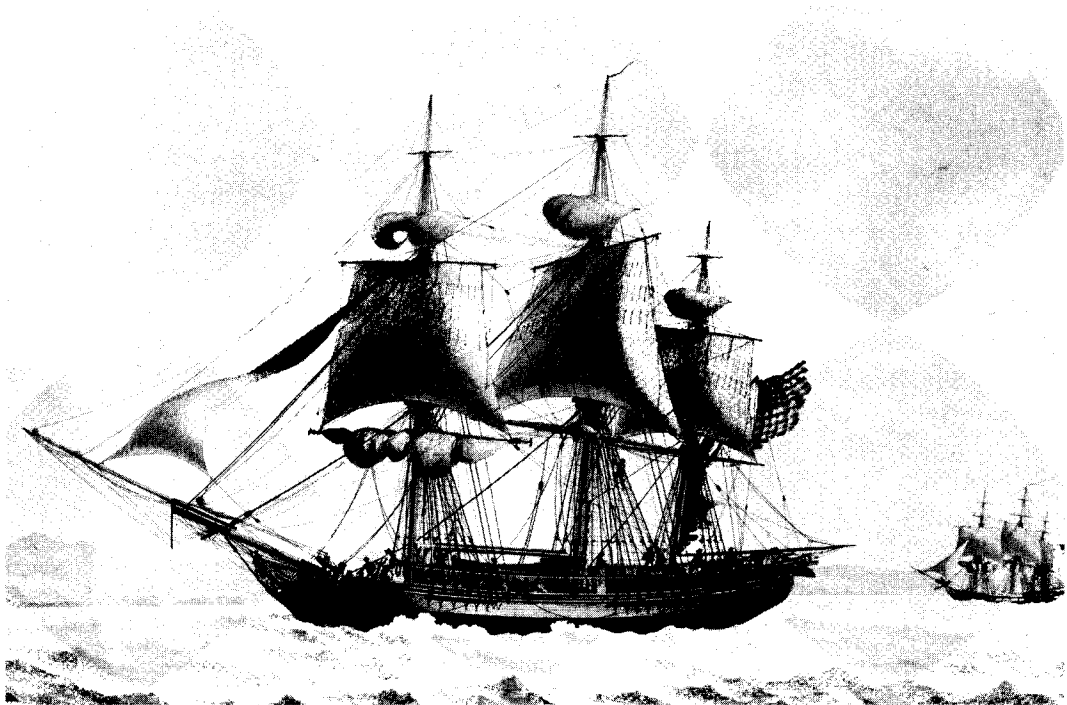


Fig. 1. The *Zulema*, a transatlantic merchant ship, originally owned by Daniel Mann of Philadelphia. Painting by Antoine Roux, 1801. Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Of all the developments created by increased demands on business, ship-building and inland transportation involved the largest amounts of capital, and while in the former operation the capital was to a large extent rotated from ship to ship, in canal and turnpike construction there was frequently little or no return for the long period it took to complete construction. Unlike the later American states the British government left the financing of these works to private enterprise, but Parliament helped by creating essentially modern chartered corporations for this purpose. From the mid-eighteenth century on, but particularly in the last quarter, Parliament chartered many of these transportation companies with limited liability and transferable shares. The latter gradually transformed the London Stock Exchange from a stodgy market for government bonds into an active resource for private capitalists.¹⁴

A charter for general purposes, however, was still very difficult to get through Parliament, and the Bubble Act of 1720 imposed discouraging limitations on nonchartered joint-stock companies. This difficulty in achieving flexibility of investment and limited liability for participants in varied private ventures was not overcome until the early nineteenth century, when

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 116–18, and W. H. B. Court, *A Concise Economic History of Britain* (Cambridge, 1964), 85.

lawyers found that partnerships, by acting as equitable trusts, could facilitate changes in membership and secure limitations of liability for contractual obligations.

By this time the basic external business structure necessary to manage the larger scale trade and production of a society using power machinery had emerged. Beyond increasing the rate of turnover or capital-profit ratio in commercial operations such changes in the social structure of any nation created new regional business communities and conditioned people and governments to the idea of institutional change. They created a lively atmosphere in which innovations were more welcome and tradition lost some of its hold. Enterprises appeared in the countryside, not dependent on ancient guild or licensing practices. Businessmen traveled more readily from city to city and thought in terms of broader markets. In England the nobility and gentry who ran the central government were only slightly involved, but one could classify their general attitude as benevolent in contrast to the distrust of, or aversion to, business change that existed on the Continent.

WHILE THE IMPERIAL YOKE rested lightly on the colonies, the fact that they were largely dependent on England for both commercial capital and approval of mercantile practices discouraged American innovation. Trade regulations were designed to keep the colonies as producers of raw material, which they would chiefly have been in any case, and while some types of manufacturing for export, such as finished iron products, were prohibited, it is doubtful if output could have expanded much in the face of high inland transportation costs and British competition. Continuous wars at sea, in which the colonists were necessarily belligerents, may also have been a retarding factor. The chief restraints on colonial American progress, however, seemed to have involved a lack of capital not tied to Britain, which prevented provincially financed improvements in transportation, while poor inland transportation made for locally isolated urban business communities and self-sufficient farmers with small purchasing power.

Independence presented business challenges and freed pent-up entrepreneurial energies that soon generated a Northeastern business community capable of winning state assistance for commercial development. While some business forms now appeared in America in more modern guises than in the United Kingdom, rapid development, as men like Alexander Hamilton could clearly see, was still held back by lack of capital. In 1790 and 1791 Hamilton and his supporters partially met this need through funding the national debt into bonds salable at home and abroad and chartering the First Bank of the United States. These two measures created over \$50 million worth of high-grade securities available as a base for further credit.

But in the long-run more capital was supplied fortuitously by wars in Europe, which lasted intermittently from 1793 to 1815. Soon the nation

became the major neutral ocean carrier. While piracy was a menace in certain areas, and raiders commissioned by warring governments often disregarded national flags, these risks greatly increased freight rates and profits for the successful. Some American merchants made fortunes of over a million dollars, profits unheard of from trade in the colonial period. By the time Jefferson's embargo of 1808 began a period of interference with ocean shipping, American mercantile houses, such as those of Brown, Girard, Astor, or Derby, had grown greatly in size, and specialization of functions had increased strikingly in trade, finance, and handicraft manufacture. Meanwhile, promotional policies by government had actively furthered these developments. Consequently, while theoretically separable, in the actual history the first two steps in the descriptive paradigm were so closely parallel that there is no sharp division in time between them.

Specialization was accompanied by far more systematic ways of conducting business. Of accounting, A. Dunsire writes: "The eighteenth century was an era of revolution in this field—as much as in methods of manufacture."¹⁵ Depletion of capital, inputs, and outputs made their way into the old mercantile bookkeeping. Meanwhile, as the volume and complexity of trade increased, double entry and profit and loss accounts became the rule in large mercantile firms. In Philadelphia, in 1796, William Mitchell published the first American text on accounting, which was followed in 1800 by that of Thomas Turner in Portland, Maine.¹⁶ By 1810 Robert Oliver of Baltimore maintained a system of accounts vastly more detailed and meticulous than had been used in earlier decades.¹⁷

A number of competing cities within the framework of the same national market appear to have been a strongly stimulating factor for business development. Four of the Northeastern states—Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts—felt their general welfare to be dependent on the promotion of their major seaports. Consequently, governments joined in the competition to attract capital and trade to a degree not duplicated in similar areas abroad. From independence until 1837, at least, the mercantile community of each of the major ports became increasingly afraid of having trade diverted to their rivals, and, consequently, state legislators became anxious to assist business development in all practical, and some impractical, ways. A common state device for mobilizing private capital and promoting business was the chartered corporation.

The states were willing to delegate wide powers to private business corporations, a move they justified by claiming corporate development would advance the general welfare. In one sense, from Roman times on, this had

¹⁵ A. Dunsire, *Administration: The Word and the Science* (New York, 1973), 49.

¹⁶ Roy J. Sampson, "American Accounting Education, Textbooks and Public Practice Prior to 1900," *Business History Review*, 34 (1960): 460–61.

¹⁷ Stuart Bruchey, "Success and Failure Factors: American Merchants in Foreign Trade in the Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries," *Business History Review*, 32 (1958): 278–79.

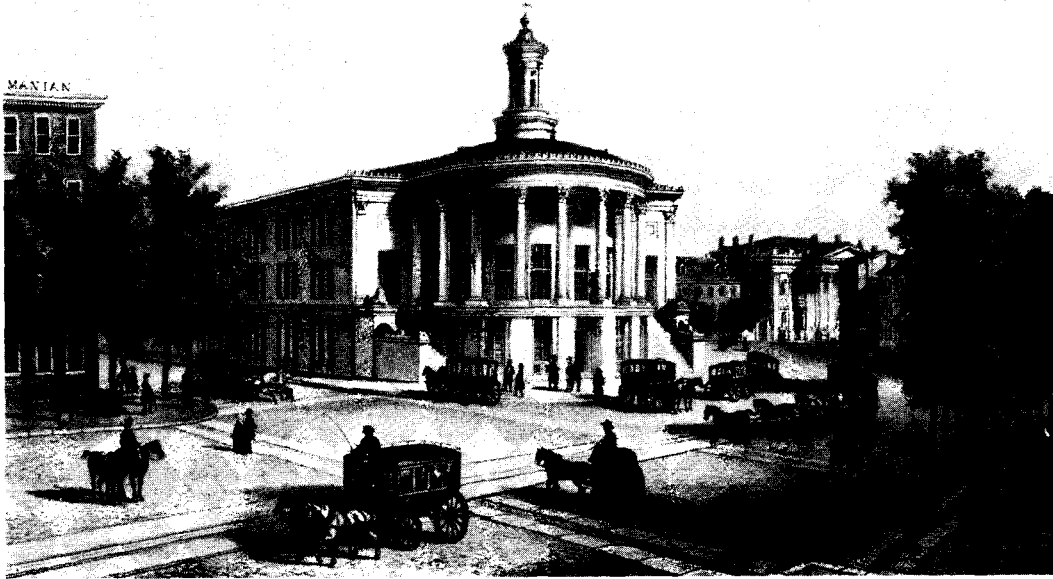


Fig. 2. The Merchant's Exchange, Philadelphia, was completed in 1834. Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

always been the reason for such delegation of power. The American innovation was expansion of the definition of general welfare to include practically all local economic growth. While colonial governments had chartered political, educational, and religious corporations, they had maintained grave doubts about charters for business purposes. Only seven survived from before the Revolution.¹⁸ In contrast the legislators of the young states took an enthusiastic view of corporations for banking, insurance, transportation, public works, and manufacturing, often subscribing substantial state funds for corporate stocks, and, in turn, selling state securities to the growing banks and insurance companies.

Prior to 1800 neither England nor France had satisfactory arrangements for incorporation, yet, all in all, the biggest advantage in this area accruing to business in the United States appears to have come from incorporation by competing state jurisdictions, rather than by a conseil d'état or national parliament.¹⁹ The pressure for state development meant that legal adjust-

¹⁸ Curtis P. Nettels, *The Emergence of a National Economy 1775-1815* (New York, 1962), 290. For a more specialized account of American business at this time see Elisha P. Douglass, *The Coming of Age of American Business* (Chapel Hill, 1971).

¹⁹ See Judah Adelson, "The Early Evolution of Business Organization in France," *Business History Review*, 31 (1957): 226-45; Charles E. Freedman, "Joint Stock Business Organization in France, 1807-1867," *Business History Review*, 39 (1965): 187-91; Mathias, *Industrial Nation*, 33-38; and Joseph S. Davis, *Essays in the Earlier History of American Corporations*, 2 (Cambridge, Mass., 1917).

ments to new demands of business units selling securities to the public were made rather quickly in the United States and only slowly brought about in England and France.²⁰ In 1800, when neither Britain or France had more than about a score of the modern type of corporations, the United States, with only a small fraction of the population of the two European states, had incorporated over three hundred such private enterprises.²¹

The mature corporate form, as Europe was to learn, had a number of advantages over any partnership. A corporation could be given various monopoly rights; issue many different types of securities, representing either equity or debt; set face values on the securities low enough to encourage wide sale; enjoy eternal life, unless limited by its charter; lease other properties or lease itself to other owners; limit the liability of its stockholders to the assets of the company; operate in receivership when it could not meet its obligations; be transferred to the control of its creditors by bankruptcy; and separate managerial control from ownership. The early corporation was probably most important as a device for mobilizing the savings of many small businessmen. While one could not afford, for reason of liability, if no other, to join a partnership in a place too remote for careful supervision of its operations, the approval of the state, monopoly privileges in some cases, and the requirements for voting and record keeping, particularly, made it seem safe to buy a few shares in a bank or water or turnpike company located outside one's own locality.

The various possibilities of the corporations, however, were realized more by the continuous experiments of businessmen that resulted in litigation and judicial decision than through initial definition in charters. It took a generation, for example, to establish limited liability as the rule when there was no contrary provision in the charter, and the right to do business in other states, where not specifically prohibited, was only affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1839.²² The possibilities of preferred stock and various types of bonds, together with corporate leasing, were not fully realized until a later age. The

²⁰ State and federal aid to economic growth are well summarized in Stuart Bruchey, *The Roots of American Economic Growth 1607-1861: An Essay on Social Causation* (London, 1965), 95-138. For more detailed studies of Northeastern states see John W. Cadman, Jr., *The Corporation in New Jersey: Business and Politics 1791-1875* (Cambridge, Mass., 1949), 33-37; Nathan Miller, *The Enterprise of a Free People: Aspects of Economic Development in New York State during the Canal Period, 1792-1838* (Ithaca, 1962), 14, 25-26; Oscar and Mary Handlin, *Commonwealth, A Study of the Role of Government in the American Economy: Massachusetts, 1774-1861* (New York, 1947), 113-43; and Louis Hartz, *Economic Policy and Democratic Thought: Pennsylvania, 1776-1860* (Cambridge, Mass., 1948), 37-103. The Handlins' and Hartz's volumes were planned by the Committee on Research in Economic History as parts of a systematic survey of business and government in sample states. The Cadman volume, started independently, fitted into the series. The Miller volume, also conceived independently on the particular subject of canals, was sponsored by the Beveridge Fund of the American Historical Association.

²¹ Davis, *Corporations*, 2, 20 ff.

²² See Eric Monkkonen, "Bank of Augusta v. Earle: Corporate Growth v. States' Rights," *Alabama Quarterly*, 34 (1972): 113-30.

rise of salaried corporate managers, owning little or no stock, was a gradual evolution from the 1820s on, as transportation, insurance, and banking companies grew larger.

Ironically, the first direct beneficiary of the early wave of incorporation was the hard-pressed government of the Confederation. Even before the war was over Philadelphians, in 1780, brought mercantile capital to the aid of the nation by chartering the Pennsylvania Bank, which they superseded a year later by the federally and state chartered Bank of North America.²³ In contrast to English and European banks, which had grown as family partnerships, incorporated American banks could raise their capital from the whole business community through the sale of stock and could issue notes bearing the stamp of state government approval. That the Bank of North America was quickly followed by dozens of others, particularly in the flush years from 1793 to 1808, demonstrated the attractiveness and business utility of chartered banks. Since working capital was the largest credit requirement of most early business, these numerous competing banks, each making short-term but renewable loans, were a strong aid to expansion and growth. Commenting on Britain, Mathias says: "The most important single development lay in the progressive efficiency and the expansion of conduits and institutions serving the short-term end of the money markets."²⁴ Much of what appeared as short-term lending on the ledgers of banks was, in fact, continuing and never-demanded investment in enterprises. Such enduring loans facilitated the investment of profits in the expansion of fixed capital. Another source of capital, largely through mortgages, came from the institutionalization of insurance. This had earlier become a specialized business in Philadelphia, and its rapid spread to other cities was hastened by use of the corporate form. By 1800 thirty-two marine insurance companies were facilitating the boom in ocean shipping. This rapid adoption of the corporation for a wide variety of enterprises in the United States within the course of a single generation must be regarded as one of the most important developments of the Business Revolution.

The division of tasks in business or office operations has probably been as important as division of labor in manufacturing plants for raising levels of efficiency. Wholesalers, for example, became more departmentalized within their offices, as well as more specialized. Some dealt in foreign imports that were passed on to dealers whose chief connections were with the back country, others specialized in facilitating the Southern cotton trade, a few concentrated on still more limited activities, such as auctioneering, while many became various types of commission merchants.²⁵

²³ For details of this complicated history see F. Cyril James, "The Bank of North America and the Financial History of Philadelphia," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 64 (1940): 56-96.

²⁴ Mathias, "Capital, Credit and Enterprise," 129.

²⁵ Bruchey, "Success and Failure Factors," 280-84.

Because of the profits from the 1793–1808 boom the exporting and importing merchants became the people to approach for all risks that would not be financed by a bank, and even when they were so financed, the local merchants had almost invariably subscribed the capital for the bank. Wholesalers financed the great upswing in handicraft production, as well as the beginnings of mechanized textile manufacture; they provided the goods and buildings needed to establish new retailers in both the city and its surrounding back country; they invested in construction and real estate enterprises for both business and residential use, putting the profits into new facilities for trade and manufacture; they financed the rapidly growing cotton trade; and at all times they invested heavily in improvements in transportation.²⁶

Increasing capital flows and the creation of auxiliary businesses were also stimulated by the trade boom of the 1790s. Issues of government, bank, insurance, and transportation company stocks or bonds led some erstwhile merchants to specialize in security brokerage. By the middle of the decade brokers met at fixed locations for trading in both New York and Philadelphia and formed exchanges. As time went on some merchants, like the Browns of Baltimore, came to specialize in foreign exchange and securities, while others, like Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, became private bankers prepared to undertake the initial distribution of securities. By the 1830s note brokers, various mercantile associations, and specialized law firms added to the array of institutions involved in the East Coast flow of information, capital, and credit.

By 1800 the signs of rapid change were obvious in all the big Northern seaports. Business information was being supplied by a score of urban dailies primarily devoted to commercial news and advertising. Printing and publishing became not only one of the principal industries in each large city, but the very nervous system of business. Building, representing the largest source of urban employment, was going on everywhere, and profits from construction were being put into expanding ocean and inland trade. Handicraft shops were frequently outgrowing their confines. In order to provide more space in the now crowded business sections the craftsmen's families were moved elsewhere and the erstwhile homes converted into a mixture of shops for producing and selling.

Rapid commercial development in this period before 1840 was largely confined to the Northeast coast. In 1790 a hundred-mile-wide coastal strip from Maryland to southern Maine had a population of about 2.5 million people, with under 5 per cent living in cities of over 10,000; by 1820 the population had doubled and by 1840 tripled, while, during the same period, the number of people living in cities of over 10,000 rose to 10 and 15 per

²⁶ See Glenn Porter and Robert Livesay, *Merchants and Manufacturers: Studies in the Changing Structure of Nineteenth Century Marketing* (Baltimore, 1971), for a general discussion of the wholesaler. As Mathias notes, most capital investment was (and continued to be) in buildings not in production goods in the form of machines. "Capital, Credit and Enterprise," 123.

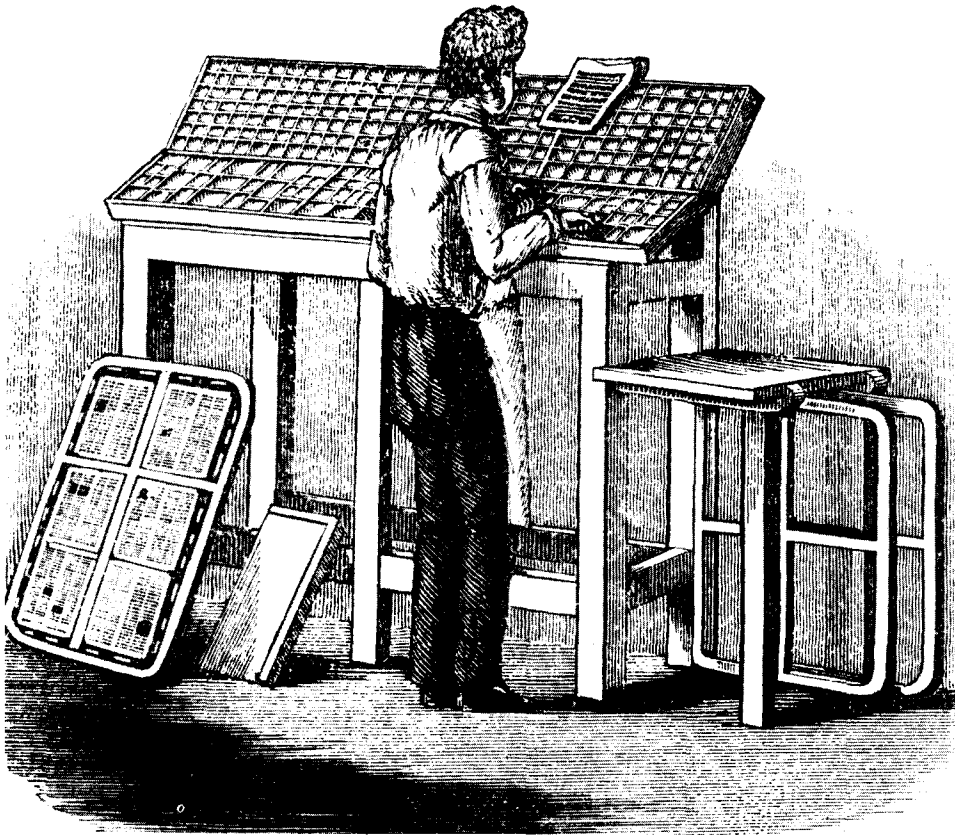


Fig. 3. A printer at his trade. Engraving by C. T. Hinckley from *Godey's Lady's Book*, Philadelphia, 1852. Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

cent respectively. Thus the total major city population rose from 125,000 to roughly 1,000,000. This area in which the Business Revolution occurred can be treated, therefore, as a generating center of activity separated from the Southern coast and the trans-Appalachian interior by the high cost of transportation and the time intervals that more than equaled those between the nations of Europe. Along this fertile and accessible coastal plain there was a rapidly growing agricultural population, within reach of markets, that sent people looking for work, as well as food, to the growing cities. Thus, the favorable conditions present in England for the distribution of produce were to some extent duplicated; by contrast, the northern coastal plain of France suffered from overconcentration of business energies in Paris, with a lack of other large urban centers, and Germany and the Low Countries lacked such a coastal plain under a single central government.

HAVING BRIEFLY DESCRIBED, first, the specialization of business and labor activities brought about by a massive increase in trade and, second, some of the importance of government aid, I will now turn to improvements in

transportation and communication, in which government investment in public works and improved mail service also promoted mercantile enterprise.

In 1790 an isoline indicating the distance of five-days' travel from Philadelphia would extend southward only to the head of the Chesapeake Bay, westward to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and northward to New York and Brooklyn. In 1817 the same line included Richmond, Virginia, mid-Pennsylvania cities, and New London, Connecticut. By this time, however, a similar isoline, centered on New York, stretched from Norfolk, Virginia, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and westward nearly to Lake Ontario.²⁷ These simple measures not only help explain the Business Revolution, but also tell the story of the victory of New York over Philadelphia in the great upsurge of trade: from the port of New York one could reach more places in the United States more quickly than from Philadelphia, thereby making New York the best distributing point, at which merchants could turn over their inventories more rapidly. Quicker transport was one of the major factors in reducing the very large amount of working capital required by early enterprise.²⁸

Along the coastwise axis, improvement in the time of travel up to 1820 was primarily a matter of better highways. In 1818 the statistical analyst Adam Seybert said that the great increase in the number and length of post roads "demonstrates the rapid improvement of our country."²⁹ The economic importance of the reduction in time was due to the fact that more than three-quarters of communication over the turnpike was on business matters, whether in the form of commercial travelers, newspapers, or mail. Newspapers devoted 75 to 90 per cent, of their space to business concerns, and few besides businessmen would send letters at twenty-five cents to a dollar a page. Thus information flows and the speed and efficiency of business were intimately related. It must be remembered in this connection that the buyer had to wait for the transmission of an order for goods as well as for the merchandise to be sent back. The decrease in total time necessary to receive and fill orders led to a much more rapid turnover of inventory, or in other words more profit from the same quantity of working capital. In 1790, for example, it took a minimum of about two weeks to transmit an order between Boston and Philadelphia; by 1836 the mail moved regularly between the two points in thirty-six hours.³⁰

Before 1835 the forms of transportation mechanized by steam had only a slight effect on the carriage of mails (including newspapers). Total postal carrier movements in that year were 16.9 million miles by stage, 7.8 million on horseback, under 1 million by steamboat, and about a third of a million by train. At that time railroads alone could not carry mail between any of the major cities.³¹

²⁷ Pred, *Urban Growth*, 37, 44, 45.

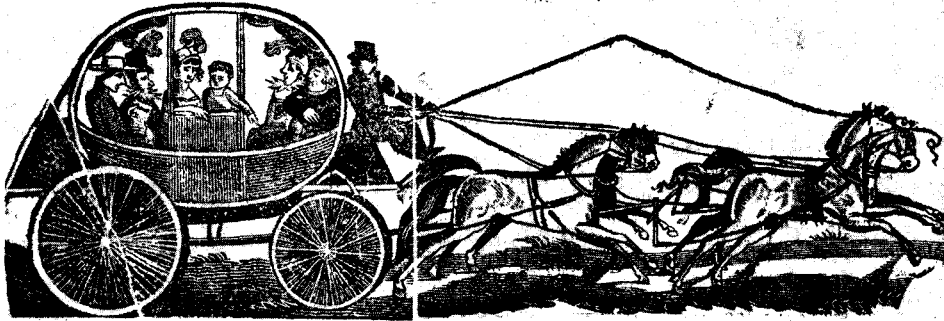
²⁸ Mathias, "Capital, Credit and Enterprise," 127.

²⁹ *Statistical Annals* (Philadelphia, 1818), 374.

³⁰ Pred, *Urban Growth*, 86.

³¹ *Ibid.*, 85.

POST CHAISE, AND STEAM BOAT LINE, VIA STATEN ISLAND, FOR NEW YORK.



**Superiour accommodation—Through in less than one Day; the shortest and quickest route
between the two Cities.**

An elegant and commodious Post Chaise, and careful Driver, will leave Washington Hall Hotel, South Third street, every morning [Sundays excepted] at 5 o'clock, via Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, and Brunswick; and arrive in New York by his excellency the Vice President's Steam Boat *Montana*, the same afternoon at 5 o'clock. Passengers will be taken up or set down in any part of either city, with a liberal allowance of Baggage, which is carefully carried on springs. For Seats, apply at the *Washington Hall Hotel*, or at the *Post Chaise Office*, sign of Robinson Crusoe, No. 23, South Third street. For 40 dollars the Chaise can be taken by a party, who shall not be disturbed by way passengers.

P. S. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. Extra Chaises always in readiness, and every facility given to Travellers, either in publick or private conveyance.

JOSHUA E. BRANSON, Agent
JOSEPH I. THOMPSON, and } Philadel-
DAVID BRINTON, } phia.
JAMES GUYON, and } New York.
CALEB T. WARD, } Proprietors.

April 23—dlf

Fig. 4. Advertisement for the New York stage, from the *U.S. Gazette*, Apr. 27, 1819. Courtesy Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

For heavy goods the completion of canal systems along the urban axis was highly important. Even in 1840 the necessity of frequent transfers of freight limited carriage of bulky or heavy goods on railroads to metropolitan regions. The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, the Union (Philadelphia to the Susquehanna) 1828, the Chesapeake and Delaware, 1830, and the Delaware and Raritan, 1834, provided protected water connections from New London to Baltimore and inland to Buffalo and the cities in the Susquehanna Valley. While in theory travel to the West, either by canal and rail from Philadelphia, or by river and canal from New York, was now possible, its volume remained small. In 1835 more than four-fifths of all freight revenue on the Erie Canal was from goods shipped within New York State.³² Hence, even by the time the panic of 1837 temporarily checked rapid development the new high levels of business activity were still confined to the Northeast coast.

All these elements of faster transportation, more rapid capital turnover, and the resulting increase in the tempo of business activity led to the operation of the final, and ultimately most important, factor in the model: entrepreneurial decisions based on better information, including, particularly,

³² Ronald W. Filante, "A Note on the Economic Viability of the Erie Canal, 1825-1860," *Business History Review*, 48 (1974): 96.

more up-to-date knowledge of the state of the market. For overseas information the daily newspapers were meeting fast sailing packets outside the harbors and rushing foreign news to press by racing schooners, while overland mail between major centers was being speeded by relays of horses. It is not hard to imagine the difference in tempo and business alternatives that came about during this period.³³

In addition to these well-documented feedbacks from trade and transportation, differentiation of all kinds, encouraged by big urban centers, such as New York and Philadelphia, with hundreds of thousands of people, led specialists to congregate, talk, and find better ways of doing things. While patent records are unreliable for the period prior to 1837, the four big East Coast centers appear to have had per capita rates of application up to eight or nine times as high as the rest of the nation.³⁴ Large-scale urbanization also meant that the capitalist could work with better newspapers, more able lawyers, and more astute financial advisers, and was better able to externalize risks through use of outside agencies, access to private or commercial bankers, quick transfer of inventory to dealers, or tighter control over suppliers.

Although along the East Coast these factors worked to build the major ports into bigger and bigger centers of domestic trade there were some limitations on their growth and prosperity. Since none of them had fast flowing streams within the city, mills and factories using water power were located elsewhere. To some extent this would also have been dictated by higher urban wages. Thus a fringe of factory industry came, particularly after 1825, to surround the major centers at distances of ten to thirty miles.

Distance, however, was a simpler problem than adequate management. Entrepreneurs needed not only information, but the ability to put it to use, and here again the mercantile community was of primary importance. Management of the industries using power machinery, which by 1840 involved large factories only in the case of textiles, became a part of the specialization of mercantile functions. From 1792 on, following the pioneer efforts of Almy and Brown of Providence, the successful enterprises were based on mercantile experience in finance, supply, and marketing, leaving only plant supervision in the hands of technicians. By 1809 Almy and Brown alone, through aggressive interurban marketing, had underwritten the success of a majority of the operative New England spinning mills.³⁵ Thus, in the first three decades of the nineteenth century, merchants had organized a modern textile industry with large plants and adequate marketing. This represented an especially important example of alert, experienced general entrepreneurs, with access to working capital, quickly taking advantage of business opportunities to use new technology. The same essential pattern was followed in

³³ See Robert G. Albion, *The Rise of New York Port, 1815-1860* (New York, 1939).

³⁴ Pred, *Urban Growth*, 268.

³⁵ Douglass, *American Business*, 88.

steam engines, hardware, and a few minor industries that were partially mechanized in 1840. By then the Business Revolution had taken place in the United States. The nation now had a commercial structure capable of adopting machine technology, whether originating locally or abroad, as fast as it could be developed. American businessmen, as attested to by both natives and foreigners, were particularly attuned to machine processes and were prepared both to innovate in and to manage mass production. In all, no matter what the level of value in dollars added by mechanized industry in 1840, the necessary social and structural changes associated with modern industrialism had occurred and, with twenty years of stable government, expansion would follow as a matter of course. In actuality the census figures show that the decade 1839 to 1849 marked the most rapid rate of increase in "value added by manufacture" in American history.

WHILE THIS BRIEF ACCOUNT of the Business Revolution has dealt chiefly with the United States, the logic of the development in America and Britain inspires confidence that further research will reveal much the same patterns in the nations that were slower to develop. The American experience was especially rapid because of a social structure permeated by a nearly universal interest in business, because of federal and state governments staffed by men interested in economic development, because of immigrants who were perhaps more likely than immobile people to innovate, because of a group of entrepreneurs sharpened by the experiences of the Revolutionary War and new national opportunities, and, finally, because of a shared language and trade connections with the world's business leader. The experience also illustrates that the ability to produce goods is only a part of the creation of social utility. That such favorable factors need not always be present in the same form or proportions is indicated by the much later case of Japan, yet there, as in America, it was the national culture and business structure, rather than resources or technology, that initiated the rapid advance.³⁶

This line of reasoning has a host of corollaries. If economic growth lags at a later stage in development, for example, the governmental or business systems should be assumed, until proven otherwise, to be at fault.³⁷ If, on the other hand, business in a nation is able to elicit valuable help from government, this social-structural element may well be far more important than deposits of iron ore. Similarly, the ability to interpret correctly the large masses of information that flow to management in the twentieth century may be more important than economies of scale. One could go on at length with such a list, but the conclusion should now be clear: the pervasive values,

³⁶ Ohkawa and Rosovsky, *Japanese Economic Growth*, 217-32.

³⁷ See Martin Wolfe, "French Interwar Stagnation Period," in Charles K. Warner, ed., *From the Ancient Regime to the Popular Front—Essays in Honor of Shepard B. Clough* (New York, 1969), 159-80.

interests, and attitudes of a society and the business structure resulting therefrom constitute causal forces that shape the nature of both executive action and the markets in which companies operate.

The proposition that social structure and cultural values underlie economic change has been widely accepted in principle by leading economists, but it has too frequently been regarded as a given from the standpoint of theory.³⁸ Almost equally well accepted is the hypothesis that technological change or invention accelerates in response to effective demand. What I have tried to illustrate by the early American experience is that these factors are not only the given, or platform from which economic growth takes off, but that by shaping and reshaping business forms and relationships they are continuously active forces in daily economic operations and in the longer-run processes of economic growth. This conclusion has far-reaching consequences. If structure and culture are, in fact, major influences on the behavior of men dealing in markets, or making decisions involving attempts at marginal balancing of inputs and the adoption of new machines or processes, such factors must be given a greater weight in most of the propositions of economic growth theory, as well as in economic history.³⁹ It must not be forgotten that the relations between business forms and practices and the market are reciprocal.

Yet, so far, the force of these sociocultural considerations is not subject to quantification and can only be observed empirically in situations that always involve some differing variables. Consequently, history interpreted on the basis of the still highly general propositions of social theory has to serve as the guide to major economic change. History, or, in this particular case, business history, is not, therefore, a branch of applied economic theory, but rather an autonomous social discipline.

³⁸ For long standing examples see Albert O. Hirschman, *The Strategy of Economic Development* (New Haven, 1958), 9; James S. Buchanan and Howard S. Ellis, *Approaches to Economic Development* (New York, 1955), 406; or Simon Kuznets, *Modern Economic Growth: Rate Structure and Spread* (New Haven, 1966), 491.

³⁹ Culture is used here in the anthropological sense of a series of implied understandings as to what constitutes normal thought, attitudes, and behavior.

What Ought To Be and What Was: Women's Sexuality in the Nineteenth Century

CARL N. DEGLER

AS EVERY SCHOOLGIRL KNOWS, the nineteenth century was afraid of sex, particularly when it manifested itself in women. Captain Marryat, in his travels in the United States, told of some American women so refined that they objected to the word "leg," preferring instead the more decorous "limb." Marryat also reported seeing this delicacy carried to extremes in a girls' school where a school mistress, in the interest of protecting the modesty of her charges, had dressed all four "limbs" of the piano "in modest little trousers with frills at the bottom of them!"¹ Women's alleged lack of passion was epitomized, too, in the story of the English mother who was asked by her daughter before her marriage how she ought to behave on her wedding night. "Lie still and think of the Empire," the mother advised.

This view of Victorian attitudes toward sexuality is captured in more than stories. Steven Marcus, writing about the attitudes of English Victorians toward sexuality, and Nathan Hale, Jr., summarizing the attitudes of Americans on the same subject, both quote at length from Dr. William Acton's *Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs*, which went through several editions in England and the United States during the middle years of the nineteenth century.² Acton's book was undoubtedly one of the most widely quoted sexual-advice books in the English-speaking world. The book summed up the medical literature on women's sexuality by saying that "the majority of women (happily for them) are not very much troubled with sexual feelings of any kind. What men are habitually, women are only ex-

¹ Captain Frederick Marryat, *A Diary in America, with Remarks on Its Institutions* (London, 1839), 2: 244-47. The story of the trousers on piano legs is taken seriously in John Duffy, "Masturbation and Clitoridectomy: A Nineteenth Century View," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 186 (1963): 246; G. Rattray Taylor, *Sex in History* (New York, 1954), 203; and Peter T. Cominus, "Innocent Femina Sensualis in Unconscious Conflict," in Martha Vicinus, ed., *Suffer and Be Still: Women in the Victorian Age* (Bloomington, 1972), 157.

² William Acton, *The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs in Youth, in Adult Age, and in Advanced Life: Considered in Their Physiological, Social, and Psychological Relations* (1857; 2d ed., London, 1858; expanded American ed., Philadelphia, 1865). For references to Acton's writings, see Steven Marcus, *The Other Victorians: A Study of Sexuality and Pornography in Mid-Nineteenth-Century England* (New York, 1966), ch. 1; and Nathan G. Hale, Jr., *Freud and the Americans: The Beginnings of Psychoanalysis in the United States, 1876-1917* (New York, 1971), 36-37.

ceptionally."³ Theophilus Parvin, an American doctor, told his medical class in 1883, "I do not believe one bride in a hundred, of delicate, educated, sensitive women, accepts matrimony from any desire for sexual gratification; when she thinks of this at all, it is with shrinking, or even with horror, rather than with desire."⁴

Modern writers on the sexual life of women in the nineteenth century have echoed these contemporary descriptions. "For the sexual act was associated by many wives only with a duty," writes Walter Houghton, "and by most husbands with a necessary if pleasurable yielding to one's baser nature; by few, therefore, with any innocent and joyful experience."⁵ Writing about late-nineteenth-century America, David Kennedy quotes approvingly from Viola Klein when she writes that "in the whole Western world during the nineteenth century and at the beginning of the twentieth century it would have been not only scandalous to admit the existence of a strong sex urge in women, but it would have been contrary to all observation."⁶ Nathan Hale, Jr. sums up his review of the sexual-advice literature at the turn of the century with a similar conclusion: "Many women came to regard marriage as little better than legalized prostitution. Sexual passion became associated almost exclusively with the male, with prostitutes, and women of the lower classes."⁷ Most recently Ben Barker-Benfield has argued that male doctors were so convinced that women had no sexual interest that when it manifested itself drastic measures were taken to subdue it, including excision of the sexual organs. "Defining the absence of sexual desire in women as normal, doctors came to see its presence as disease. . . . Sexual appetite was a male quality (to be properly channelled of course). If a woman showed it, she resembled a man."⁸

³ Acton, *Functions and Disorders* (1865), 133.

⁴ Theophilus Parvin, "Hygiene of the Sexual Functions," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, n.s. 11 (1883-84): 607. Parvin also quotes at length from Acton's book.

⁵ Walter E. Houghton, *The Victorian Frame of Mind, 1830-1870* (New Haven, 1957), 353. Marcus presents a portrait of Victorian attitudes toward sex similar to that of Houghton, but he disclaims to be talking about behavior: "We need not pause to discuss the degree of truth or falsehood in these assertions. What is of more immediate concern is that these assertions indicate a system of beliefs." *Other Victorians*, 32. Yet it is not clear what point there is in detailing a system of beliefs unless it has some behavioral consequences. Peter T. Cominos also relies upon Acton, in "Late Victorian Sexual Respectability and the Social System," *International Review of Social History*, 8 (1963): 18-48, 217-50. E. M. Sigsworth and T. J. Wyke doubt the pervasiveness in Victorian England of Acton's conception of women's sexuality. They write: "Victorian opinion on the innate sexuality of women was cloudy and divided"—a view about which more will be said in this article. "A Study of Victorian Prostitution and Venereal Disease," in Vicinus, *Suffer and Be Still*, 83.

⁶ Viola Klein, *The Feminine Character: History of an Ideology* (1946; reprint, Urbana, 1972), 85, as quoted in David M. Kennedy, *Birth Control in America: The Career of Margaret Sanger* (New Haven, 1970), 56-57.

⁷ Hale, *Freud and the Americans*, 31. Elsewhere Hale sums up the medical view as he sees it: "By 1906 . . . some physicians regarded the asexual female as the norm: 'It may be offered that the sexual appetite in the majority of American females is evoked only by the purest love. In many the appetite never asserts itself and, indeed, the only impulse thereto is in the desire to gratify the object of affection'" (pp. 39-40; quotation from Ferdinand C. Valentine, "Education in Sexual Subjects," *New York Medical Journal*, Feb. 10, 1906, p. 276).

⁸ Ben Barker-Benfield, "The Spermatic Economy: A Nineteenth Century View of Sexuality," *Feminist Studies*, 1 (1972): 54.

Despite the apparent agreement between the nineteenth-century medical writers and modern students of the period, it is far from clear that there was in the nineteenth century a consensus on the subject of women's sexuality or that women were in fact inhibited from acknowledging their sexual feelings. In examining these two issues I shall be concerned with an admittedly limited yet significant population, namely, women of the urban middle class in the United States. This was the class to which the popular medical-advice books, of which William Acton's volume was a prime example, were directed. It is principally the women of this class upon whom historians' generalizations about women's lives in the nineteenth century are based. And though these women were not a numerical majority of the sex, they undoubtedly set the tone and provided the models for most women. The sources drawn upon are principally the popular and professional medical literature concerned with women and a hitherto undiscovered survey of married women's sexual attitudes and practices that was begun in the 1890s by Dr. Clelia D. Mosher.

LET ME BEGIN with the first question or issue. Was William Acton representative of medical writers when he contended that women were essentially without sexual passion? Rather serious doubts arise as soon as one looks into the medical literature, popular as well as professional, where it was recognized that the sex drive was so strong in woman that to deny it might well compromise her health. Dr. Charles Taylor, writing in 1882, said, "It is not a matter of indifference whether a woman live [*sic*] a single or a married life. . . . I do not for one moment wish to be understood as believing that an unmarried woman cannot exist in perfect health for I know she can. But the point is, that *she must take pains for it*." For if the generative organs are not used, then "some other demand for the unemployed functions, must be established. Accumulated force must find an outlet, or disturbance first and weakness ultimately results." His recommendation was muscular exercise and education for usefulness. He also described cases of women who had denied their sexuality and even experienced orgasms without knowing it. Some women, he added, ended up, as a result, with impairment of movement or other physical symptoms.⁹

Other writers on medical matters were even more direct in testifying to the presence of sexual feelings in women. "Passion absolutely necessary in woman," wrote Orson S. Fowler, the phrenologist, in 1870. "Amativeness is created in the female head as universally as in the male. . . . That female passion exists, is as obvious as that the sun shines," he wrote. Without woman's passion, he contended, a fulfilled love could not occur.¹⁰ Both sexes enjoy the

⁹ Charles Fayette Taylor, "Effect on Women of Imperfect Hygiene of the Sexual Function," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 15 (1882): 175-76, 168-71, italics in original.

¹⁰ Orson S. Fowler, *Sexual Science; Including Manhood, Womanhood, and Their Mutual Interrelations, etc. . . . as Taught by Phrenology* (Philadelphia, 1870), 680.

sexual embrace, asserted Henry Chevasse, another popular medical writer, in 1871, but among human beings, as among the animals in general, he continued, "the male is more ardent and fierce, and . . . the desires of the female never reach that high [sic] as to impel her to the commission of crime." Woman's pleasure, though it may be "less acute," is longer lasting than man's, Chevasse said. R. T. Trall, also a popular medical writer, counseled in a similar vein. "Whatever may be the object of sexual intercourse," he wrote, "whether intended as a love embrace merely, or as a generative act, it is very clear that it should be as pleasurable as possible to *both parties*."¹¹

If one can judge the popularity of a guide for women by the number of its editions, then Dr. George Napheys's *The Physical Life of Woman: Advice to the Maiden, Wife, and Mother* (1869) must have been one of the leaders. Within two weeks of publication it went into a second printing, and within two years 60,000 copies were in print. Napheys was a well-known Philadelphia physician. Women, he wrote, quoting an unnamed "distinguished medical writer," are divided into three classes. The first consists of those who have no sexual feelings, and it is the smallest group. The second is larger and is comprised of those who have "strong passion." The third is made up of "the vast majority of women, in whom the sexual appetite is as moderate as all other appetites." He went on to make his point quite clear. "It is a false notion and contrary to nature that this passion in a woman is a derogation to her sex. The science of physiology indicates most clearly its propriety and dignity." He then proceeded to denounce those wives who "plume themselves on their repugnance or their distaste for their conjugal obligations." Napheys also contended that authorities agree that "conception is more assured when the two individuals who co-operate in it participate at the same time in the transports of which it is the fruit." Napheys probably had no sound reason for this point, but the accuracy of his statement is immaterial. What is of moment is that as an adviser to women he was clearly convinced that women possessed sexual feelings, which ought to be cultivated rather than suppressed. Concerning sexual relations during pregnancy he wrote, "There is no reason why passions should not be gratified in moderation and with caution during the whole period of pregnancy." And since his book is directed to women, there is no question that the passion he is talking about here is that of women.¹²

In 1878 Dr. Ely Van de Warker of Syracuse, a fellow of the American Gynecological Society, described sexual passion in women as "the analogue of the subjective copulative sensations of man, and that the acme of the sexual orgasm in woman is the sensory equivalent of emission in man, observ-

¹¹ P. Henry Chevasse, *Physical Life of Man and Woman: or, Advice to Both Sexes* (1866; reprint, New York, 1897), 291-92; quotation from Trall in Michael Gordon, "From an Unfortunate Necessity to a Cult of Mutual Orgasm: Sex in American Marital Education Literature, 1830-1940," in James M. Henslin, ed., *Studies in the Sociology of Sex* (New York, 1971), 58, my italics.

¹² George H. Napheys, *The Physical Life of Woman: Advice to the Maiden, Wife, and Mother* (1869; Philadelphia, 1871), 74-75, 180.

ing the distinction necessarily implied between the sexes—that in woman it is psychic and subjective, and that in man it has also a physical element and is objective,” that is, it is accompanied by seminal emission. The principal purpose of Van de Warker’s article was to deplore the fact that some women lacked sexual feeling, a state which he called “female impotency.”¹³ What is striking about his article is that he obviously considered such lack of feeling in women abnormal and worthy of medical attention, just as impotency in a man would cause medical concern.

Van de Warker’s remarks, as well as his use of the word, make it evident that physicians were well aware that normal women experienced orgasms. Lest there be any doubt that their meaning of the word was the same as ours today, let me quote from a physician in 1883 who described in some detail woman’s sexual response. He began by describing the preparatory stage, which, he said,

may be reached by any means, bodily or mental, which, in the opposite sex, cause erection. Following upon this, then, is a stage of pleasurable excitement, gradually increasing and culminating in an acme of excitement, which may be called the stage of consummation, and the analogue of which in the male is emission. This is followed in both sexes by a degree of nervous prostration, less marked, however, in the female, and . . . by a relief to the general congestion of all the genital organs which has existed, and perhaps increased, from the beginning of the preparatory stage.¹⁴

All of this evidence, it seems to me, shows that there was a significant body of opinion and information quite different from that advanced on women’s sexuality by William Acton and others of his outlook.—Now it might be asked how widespread was this counter-Acton point of view? Was it not confined primarily to physicians writing for other physicians? Not at all. Napheys, Chevasse, and Fowler, to name three, were all writing their books for the large lay public that was interested in sexual matters. As we have seen, many of these marriage manuals, particularly Napheys’s and Fowler’s, were printed in several large editions.

Yet, in the end, there is a certain undeniable inconclusiveness in simply raising up one collection of writers against another, even if their existence does make the issue an open one, rather than the closed one that so many secondary writers have made it. It suggests, at the very least, that there was a sharp difference of medical opinion, rather than a consensus, on the nature of women’s sexual feelings and needs. In fact there is some reason to believe, as we shall see, that the so-called Victorian conception of women’s sexuality was more that of an ideology seeking to be established than the prevalent view or practice of even middle-class women, especially as there is a substantial amount of nineteenth-century writing about women that assumes

¹³ Ely Van de Warker, “Impotency in Women,” *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 11 (1878): 47.

¹⁴ J. Milne Chapman, “On Masturbation as an Etiological Factor in the Production of Gynec Diseases,” *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 16 (1883): 454.

the existence of strong sexual feelings in women. One of the historian's recognized difficulties in showing, through quotations from writers who assert a particular outlook, that a social attitude prevailed in the past is that one always wonders how representative and how self-serving the examples or quotations are. This is especially true in this case where medical opinion can be found on both sides of the question. When writers, however, assume the attitude in question to be prevalent while they are intent upon writing about something else, then one is not so dependent upon the tyranny of numbers in quoting from sources. For behind the assumption of prevalence lie many examples, so to speak. Such testimony, moreover, is unintended and therefore not self-serving. This kind of evidence, furthermore, helps us to answer the second question—to what extent were women in the nineteenth century inhibited from expressing their sexual feelings? For in assuming that women had sexual feelings, these writers are offering clear, if unintended, testimony to women's sexuality.

Medical writers like Acton may have asserted that women did not possess sexual feelings, but there were many doctors who clearly assumed not only that such feelings existed but that the repression of them caused illness. One medical man, for example, writing in 1877, traced a cause of insanity in women to the onset of sexuality. "Sexual development initiates new and extraordinary physical changes," he pointed out. "The erotic and sexual impulse is awakened."¹⁵ Another, writing ten years later, asserted that some of women's illnesses were due to a denial of sexual satisfaction. "Females feel often that they are not appreciated," wrote Dr. William McLaury in a medical journal, "that they have no one to confide in; then they become morose, angular, and disagreeable as a result of continual disappointment to their social and sexual longings. Even those married may become the victims of sexual starvation when the parties are mentally, magnetically, and physically antagonistic."¹⁶ Henry Chevasse, writing for a popular audience, was also impressed by the need for sexual outlets for women. There may be some individuals "of phlegmatic temperament," he conceded, who are not injured by celibacy, but "absolute continence in the sanguine and ardent disposition predisposes to the gravest maladies." His listing of the resulting maladies, of which nymphomania was one, makes it clear that he was referring to women as well as men. These maladies, he went on, "are born as well of extreme restraint as of extreme excess. . . . Females seem to suffer even more than males . . . perhaps because their continence is more complete." (Presumably he was referring here to the absence of nocturnal emissions in women.) As a result, he continued, nunneries were notorious as places of fanaticism. "Hence the old proverb, 'The convent and the confessional are the cradles of hysteria and nymphomania.'"¹⁷

¹⁵ Montrose S. Pallen, "Some Suggestions with Regard to the Insanities of Females," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 10 (1877): 209.

¹⁶ William M. McLaury, "Remarks on the Relation of the Menstruation to the Sexual Functions," *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 20 (1887): 161.

¹⁷ Chevasse, *Physical Life of Man and Woman*, 372-73.

To Dr. Van de Warker women's sexuality was so obvious that he assumed men required it in order to achieve full sexual satisfaction for themselves. In marriage, he wrote, the husband

not only demands pleasure and satisfaction for himself, but he requires something much more difficult to give—the appearance, if not the real existence, of satisfaction and pleasure in the object of his attentions. Unhappiness and suspicion are often the result of the absence of this pleasure [in women], and are sure to work to the material disadvantage of the weaker party. To show that this is really the case, I need but to remind physicians how often they are approached by husbands upon this subject; yet further, how often the coldness and indifference of wives are alleged as the excuse for conjugal infidelity.¹⁸

What is striking in this passage is that husbands complained to doctors about their wives' coldness, a fact that makes it quite evident that passion in wives was not only desired by men, but expected—why, otherwise, would they complain of its lack? Van de Warker, it is worth pointing out, was writing for his fellow physicians, who were in a position to verify his assertions from their own experience with patients.

Van de Warker's explanation for "impotency" in women is revealing, too. Ascribing it to "sexual incompatibility," he went on to say that "so far as my own observation extends, the husband is generally at fault. The more common cause is acute sexual irritability on the part of the husband."¹⁹ Dr. William Goodell, writing in 1887, also asserted that mutual pleasure was essential to successful marital intercourse. In Goodell's mind, as in Van de Warker's, that meant men must recognize women's interests and sexual rhythm. "Destroy the reciprocity of the union," Goodell cautioned, "and marriage is no longer an equal partnership, but a sensual usurpation on the one side and a loathing submission on the other."²⁰ Another medical writer who also acknowledged women's pleasure in the sex act made the same point as Goodell and Van de Warker. Men must not force themselves upon women or "overpersuade, but await the wife's invitation at this time [during ovulation], when her husband is a hero in her eyes." In this way the husband "would enjoy more and suffer less," the physician predicted.²¹ These writers, in short, were not only testifying to their knowledge that women possessed sexual feelings, they were also explaining how those feelings were sometimes denied legitimate satisfaction by inept husbands.

The assumption that women had sexual feelings which required satisfaction also comes through in the course of discussions about contraception. Generally, physicians and other writers on this subject in the nineteenth century strongly opposed contraception, though all recognized that it was

¹⁸ Van de Warker, "Impotency in Women," 38–39.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 41. Today the complaint is called premature ejaculation.

²⁰ William Goodell, *Lessons in Gynecology* (Philadelphia, 1887), 567, as quoted in Hale, *Freud and the Americans*, 40.

²¹ McLaury, "Remarks on the Relation of the Menstruation," 161.

widely practiced. One of the methods in common use was *coitus interruptus*, or withdrawal by the male prior to ejaculation. This method was condemned for a variety of reasons, but for our purposes it is significant that among the objections was its harmful effects upon women. This method, wrote Henry Chevasse, is "attended with disastrous consequences, most particularly to the female, whose nervous system suffers from ungratified excitement."²² Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, a popular writer on medical matters, also warned against the method because of its effects upon women. He quoted at length from a French authority. Whenever this method is practiced, the authority wrote, all of women's genital organs "enter into a state of orgasm, a storm which is not appeased by the natural crisis; a nervous super excitation persists" after the act. The authority then compared the unreleased tension to that evoked in presenting food to a "famished man" and then snatching it away. "The sensibilities of the womb and the entire reproductive system are teased to no purpose." It is evident that in the minds of both writers women were assumed to have sexual feelings that were normally aroused during sexual intercourse.²³ Dr. August Gardner, writing in 1870 also for a popular audience, quoted from the same French authority and for the same purpose as Kellogg.²⁴

Anyone who has looked into the sexual history of the nineteenth century is immediately struck by the deep and anxious concern physicians as well as other people felt about masturbation. Although it is often thought that boys were the principal objects of that concern, the fact is that girls were just as much fretted about. That there were such concerns about girls' masturbating is in itself a sign and measure of the recognition of sexual feelings in women. In fact in 1871 one popular medical writer on women defined masturbation as "the mechanical irritation of the sexual organs in order to excite the same voluptuous sensations attendant upon natural intercourse."²⁵ Mary Wood-Allen, a leader in the Women's Christian Temperance Union and a writer of advice books for young women, had no doubt that girls could be led into self-abuse. Even girls who would not use any mechanical means "to arouse sexual desire," she pointed out, nevertheless permitted themselves to fantasize or to have mental images that "arouse the spasmodic feelings of sexual pleasure."²⁶ Indeed from Wood-Allen's book one receives the message that women's sexual feelings were not only present but dangerously easy to arouse.

Discussion about masturbation in women reveals in another way how widely accepted was the idea that women possessed sexual desires. One physician, in the course of an article on the subject, said that the worst thing about masturbation in women was that a climax and resolution of

²² Chevasse, *Physical Life of Man and Woman*, 424-25.

²³ John Harvey Kellogg, *Plain Facts for Old and Young* (1879; Burlington, Iowa, 1881), 252.

²⁴ Augustus K. Gardner, *Conjugal Sins against the Laws of Life and Health and Their Effects upon the Father, Mother, and Child* (New York, 1870), 98.

²⁵ Chevasse, *Physical Life of Man and Woman*, 33.

²⁶ Mary Wood-Allen, *What a Young Woman Ought to Know* (Philadelphia, 1905), 155.

tension were generally not achieved; hence the vice was persisted in. In response another doctor agreed that masturbation indeed gave rise to all the physical harm alleged in the article. But he disagreed with the assertion that in a woman sexual excitation could stop short of orgasm. "A commencement of the act, either of masturbation or coition," the letter writer contended, "*naturally* leads to its consummation, viz., an orgasm." Furthermore, he persisted, if "in the *healthy* female, an orgasm is not produced in the act of coition, she is not satisfied, and either will continue the act herself or with her coadjutor till such consummation does take place."²⁷

Women's sexuality is also assumed in another class of medical-concerns. When Dr. J. Marion Sims, the "founding father" of American gynecology, published *Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery* in 1866, conception was only dimly understood. In explaining how it took place Sims revealed, in passing, that most people took for granted that women experienced sexual feelings. "It is the vulgar opinion, and the opinion of many savants," Sims remarked, "that, to ensure conception, sexual intercourse should be performed with a certain degree of completeness, that would give an exhaustive satisfaction to both parties at the same moment." This sounds like twentieth-century ideas on optimum sexual performance, for Sims then went on to note, again in passing, that husbands and wives strove for such simultaneity and were unhappy when they failed to have simultaneous orgasms. "How often do we hear husbands complain of coldness on the part of the wives; and attribute to this the failure to procreate. And sometimes wives are disposed to think, though they never complain, that the fault lies with the hasty ejaculation of the husband."²⁸ Sims's point, of course, was that conception did not depend upon either sexual arousal or satisfaction in the woman. The important point for us, however, is that Sims, the medical readers he was addressing, and the patients he treated, all believed women were naturally capable of sexual feelings. Napheys in his popular book of advice for women also alluded to the prevalent idea that conception and pleasure were connected. He said that many people erroneously believed that conception could be known from the "more than ordinary degree of pleasure" on the part of the woman during the sexual act.²⁹

In the course of discussing other kinds of women's illnesses, physicians often made it clear that they not only recognized the existence of sexual feelings in women but expected them in normal women. As we have observed already, Dr. Van de Warker considered the lack of sexual feelings in a woman as an abnormality to be cured. He called such women "impotent," just as one would denominate a man who failed to have adequate sexual responses.

²⁷ Chapman, "On Masturbation"; letter from S. E. McCully, *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 16 (1883): 844, my italics.

²⁸ James Marion Sims, *Clinical Notes on Uterine Surgery* (London, 1866), 369.

²⁹ Napheys, *Physical Life of Woman*, 104–05. This belief, which other writers also speak of, may well have affected some women's attitudes toward orgasm, for if a woman, under this view, could repress pleasure or climax, conception could be prevented.

To Van de Warker, women had to learn how to dislike sex; enjoyment of it was natural.³⁰ Napheys, too, saw frigidity as abnormal; its removal, he thought, was "so desirable."³¹ One physician in 1882, in discussing a case of excessive masturbation, wrote that during an examination his female patient experienced "the most intense orgasm that I have ever witnessed,"³² implying that he had witnessed others. Another physician listed among the pathological symptoms of one patient "an absence of all sexual desire"³³—as if its presence were the normal condition of a woman. One medical doctor, in trying to show how intense was the pain a married patient experienced during intercourse, said that both partners had given up sexual relations "although both had unusually violent animal passions."³⁴ In arguing against birth control Dr. August Gardner told of a wife who, fearing pregnancy since she had borne seven children in seven years, was "otherwise very ardent."³⁵

During the 1880s and 1890s, as surgeons became more skillful and antiseptics made abdominal operations safer, a number of doctors sought to alleviate otherwise incurable or obscure pelvic pains and nervous conditions in women through the removal of ovaries. This medical development is a complex one, especially as to the attitudes it might reveal on the part of doctors and society in general. This is not the place to pursue that question, however. It serves to explain, though, why ovariectomies were a subject of considerable interest among gynecologists. One consequence of that interest was a report in 1890 by a surgeon who had removed forty-six pairs of ovaries. Significantly, he related that "the sexual instinct was always preserved. Three patients, virginal before operation, married later and lived in happy wedlock. The passions persist particularly when the operation is performed early on young persons," he concluded.³⁶ For us the significance of this report is not whether it is accurate; in fact I suspect that it is not. For as Dr. Van de Warker remarked on a different occasion, many women who suffered the pain or nervousness that caused them to submit to the operation in the first place probably had never felt any sexual pleasure. Consequently, to ask them after the operation whether there was any diminution in sexual feeling generally brought a denial. Moreover, the removal of the ovaries may well have reduced or eliminated hormonal secretions that may contribute to normal sexual feelings in women. In short, the physician's

³⁰ Van de Warker, "Impotency in Women," 39.

³¹ Napheys, *Physical Life of Woman*, 86.

³² Horatio R. Bigelow, "Aggravated Instance of Masturbation in the Female." *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 15 (1882): 437.

³³ "A Case of Excision of Both Ovaries for Fibrous Tumors of the Uterus, and a Case of Excision of the Left Ovary for Chronic Oöphoritis and Displacement," reported by Dr. E. H. Trenholme in *Canada Lancet*, July 1876, *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 9 (1876-77): 703.

³⁴ "Case of Vaginismus," reported by Dr. George Pepper, *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 3 (1871): 322-24.

³⁵ Gardner, *Conjugal Sins*, 97.

³⁶ Summary of paper by Dr. Keppler, "The Sexual Life of the Female after Castration," given at the 10th International Medical Congress, *American Journal of Obstetrics*, 23 (1890): 1155-56.

report suffers from his clear wish to put his series of operations in a good light. But that very wish is revealing, for what it tells us is that women were expected to have sexual feelings and it was undesirable for a surgeon or, presumably, anyone else, to eliminate or even reduce those feelings.

IN THE LIGHT of the foregoing it is difficult to accept the view that women were generally seen in the nineteenth century as without sexual feelings or drives. The question then arises as to how this widely accepted historical interpretation got established? Part of the reason, undoubtedly, is the result of the general reticence of the nineteenth century in regard to sex. The excessive gentility of the middle class has been read by historians as a sign of hostility toward sexuality, particularly in women. The whole cult of the home and women's allegedly exalted place in it was easily translated by some historians into an antisexual attitude.³⁷ But a good part of the explanation must also be attributable to the simple failure on the part of historians to survey fully the extant sources. The kind of statements quoted from medical writers in this article, for example, was either overlooked or ignored. Another important part of the explanation is that the sources that were surveyed and quoted were taken to be descriptive of the sexual ideology of the time when in fact they were part of an effort by some other medical writers to establish an ideology, not to delineate an already accepted one. In other words, the medical literature that was emphasized by Steven Marcus, Oscar Handlin, or Nathan Hale, Jr. was really normative or prescriptive rather than descriptive.

This misinterpretation was easy enough to make since much nineteenth-century medical literature was often descriptive in form even though in fact it was seeking to set a new standard of sexual behavior. Sometimes, however, the normative concerns and purposes showed through the ostensible description. A close reading, for example, of William Acton's second edition of *The Functions and Disorders of the Reproductive Organs* reveals in several places his desire to establish a new and presumably "higher" standard of sexual attitude and behavior. After pointing out that publicists strongly condemn sexual relations outside marriage, he asks, "But should we stop there? I think not. The audience should be informed that, in the present state of society, the sexual appetites must not be fostered; and experience teaches those who have had the largest means of information on the matter, that self-control must be exercised." So far, he continues, no one has "dared publicly to advocate . . . this necessary regulation of the sexual feelings or training to continence." Or later, when he discusses women in par-

³⁷ Not all historians, it should be noted, have assumed that nineteenth-century concerns about sex meant hostility toward women's sexuality. In tracing the history of the social-purity movement after 1870, David J. Pivar is careful to distinguish between a concern with the exploitation of women's sexuality and an opposition to women's sexual feelings. See his *Purity Crusade, Sexual Morality, and Social Control: 1868-1900* (Westport, 1973).

ticular, it is evident that he is arguing for a special attitude, not merely describing common practice. "The *best* mothers, wives, and managers of households know little or nothing of sexual indulgence. Love of home, children, and domestic duties are the only passions they feel," he writes.³⁸

American writers of the time who followed the lead of Acton as well as quoting him display a similar mixture of prescription and description. Take Dr. John Kellogg's *Plain Facts for Old and Young*, which sold over 300,000 copies by 1910 and went through five editions. Kellogg, like Acton, made it clear that he thought sex was too dominant in the thoughts of people. As we look around us today, he wrote, "it would appear that the opportunity for sensual gratification has come to be, in the world at large, the chief attraction between the sexes. If to these observations," he continued, "we add the filthy disclosures constantly made in police court and scandal suits, we have a powerful confirmation of the opinion."³⁹ It was this excess that he warns against, drawing upon quotations from Acton to support his arguments. He is at pains to show, too, that continence, especially in men, is not deleterious to health, as some contended. He admits that the medical profession is not in agreement on the amount of sexual indulgence permitted in marriage. "A very few hold that the sexual act should never be indulged except for the purpose of reproduction, and then only at periods when reproduction will be possible. Others, while equally opposed to the excesses . . . limit indulgence to the number of months in the year." Human beings, he advised, should take their cue from animals, who have intercourse only for procreation and then at widely spaced intervals. Instead of heeding this counsel, he writes, loosely quoting from Acton, "the lengths to which married people carry excesses is perfectly astonishing."⁴⁰

Kellogg's reference to the behavior of animals as a worthy guideline for human behavior was echoed by other writers who sought to control sexuality. William Acton and Orson S. Fowler, for example, also used that standard of sexual behavior. Kellogg even went so far as to make an overt defense of the analogy. He carefully explained to his readers that in the modern age of biology these analogies were extremely helpful in getting at nature's purpose. "It is by this method of investigation," he remarked, "that most of the important truths of physiology have been developed; and the plan is universally acknowledged to be a proper and logical one." Then he launched into a condemnation of those men who use their wives as harlots, "having no other end but pleasure." For it was clear that among animals the end was reproduction only and then only at those one or two times a year when reproduction was possible. But by the time Kellogg reached the place in his book where he defended the analogy with animals he had already revealed

³⁸ Acton, *Functions and Disorders* (1858), 8-9; (1865), 134, my italics.

³⁹ Kellogg, *Plain Facts*, 178. Hale gives the figures on Kellogg's sales in *Freud and the Americans*, 37.

⁴⁰ Kellogg, *Plain Facts*, 206, 209, 247, 225-26. Kellogg also quoted Acton.

that his purpose in invoking the analogy was reformist and normative, not simply scientific and logical. For in the early pages of his book, in making a different normative point—the need to protect children from premature sexuality—he told of a parent whose adolescent children often played games in the nude. When admonished for permitting this practice, the parent replied that it was only natural. “Perfectly harmless; just like little pigs!” Kellogg quoted the parent as saying. Kellogg’s comment, however, was quite different from that which he would advise later in his book: “as though pigs were models for human beings!”⁴¹

In the end Kellogg himself virtually admitted that his “plain facts” were hardly facts at all, but prescriptions and hopes. “There will be many,” he wrote, “the vast majority, perhaps, who will not bring their minds to accept the truth which nature seems to teach, which would confine sexual acts to reproduction wholly.” And so he was prepared to offer a compromise, that is, a method of contraception. It was not a very effective method, as he admitted—the so-called safe period—but again what is important is his frank recognition that only a minority among his readers confined their sexual activities to reproduction and that he hoped he would be able to induce more to do so.⁴²

It would be a mistake, in short, to accept the prescriptive or normative literature, like that of Acton, Kellogg, and others,⁴³ as revealing very much about sexual behavior in the Victorian era. It may be possible to derive a sexual ideology from such writers, but it is a mistake to assume that the ideology thus delineated is either characteristic of the society or reflective of behavior. On the contrary, it is the argument of this article that the attitudes and behavior of middle-class women were only peripherally affected by that ideology. Not only did many medical writers, as we have seen, encourage women to express their sexuality, but there is a further, even more persuasive reason for believing that the prescriptive literature is not a reliable guide to either the sexual behavior or the attitudes of middle-class women. It is the testimony of women themselves.

ANY SYSTEMATIC KNOWLEDGE of the sexual habits of women is a relatively recent historical acquisition, confined to the surveys of women made in the 1920s and 1930s and culminating in the well-known Kinsey report.⁴⁴ Until

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 217, 221–25, 118.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 265–66.

⁴³ It is true that some of the advice and medical literature that recognized women’s sexual feelings and from which I have been quoting was also prescriptive rather than merely descriptive. But for convenience and economy of words in subsequent pages when I refer to “prescriptive or normative literature” I mean only that which minimized or denied women’s sexuality.

⁴⁴ Among the largest and most significant of such surveys were Katharine B. Davis, *Factors in the Sex Life of Twenty-two Hundred Women* (New York, 1929); Robert Latou Dickinson and Lura Beam, *A Thousand Marriages: A Medical Study of Sex Adjustment* (Baltimore, 1931); and Alfred C. Kinsey *et al.*, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (Philadelphia, 1953). The first

recently no even slightly comparable body of evidence for nineteenth-century women was known to exist. In the Stanford University Archives, however, are questionnaires completed by a group of women testifying to their sexual habits. The questionnaires are part of the papers of Dr. Clelia Duel Mosher (1863–1940), a physician at Stanford University and a pioneer in the study of women's sexuality. Mosher began her work on the sexual habits of married women when she was a student at the University of Wisconsin prior to 1892. That year she transferred for her senior year to Stanford, where she received an A.B. degree in 1893 and an M.A. in 1894. In 1900 she earned an M.D. degree from Johns Hopkins University. After a decade of private practice she joined the Stanford faculty as a member of the department of hygiene and medical adviser to women students. Her published work dealt with the physical capabilities of women; she was a well-known advocate of physical exercise for women. Mosher's questionnaires are carefully arranged and bound in volume 10 of her unpublished work, "Hygiene and Physiology of Women." Mosher, however, apparently never drew more than a few impressionistic conclusions from the highly revealing questionnaires. She did not even publish the fact of their existence, and so far as can be ascertained no use has heretofore been made of this manuscript source. Yet the amount and kind of information on sexual habits and attitudes of married women in the late nineteenth century contained in these questionnaires are unique.

The project, which spanned some twenty years, was begun at the University of Wisconsin when Mosher was a student of biology in the early 1890s. She designed the questionnaire when asked to address the Mother's Club at the university on the subject of marriage. In later years she added to her cases and used the information when giving advice to women about sexual and hygienic matters.⁴⁵ This initiative, as well as the kind of questions she asked, reveals that Mosher was far ahead of her time. She amassed information on women's sexuality that none of the many nineteenth-century writers on the subject studied in any systematic way at all.

The questionnaire itself is quite lengthy, comprising twenty-five questions, each one of which is divided into several parts. Much of the questionnaire, it is true, is taken up with ascertaining facts about the parents and even the grandparents of the respondents, but over half of the questions deal directly with women's sexual behavior and attitudes.⁴⁶ The informa-

chapter of Robert Latou Dickinson and Lura Beam, *The Single Woman* (Baltimore, 1934), concerns the sexual life of working girls in the 1890s, but it is based on forty-six cases, the typical patient being born "soon after 1870." I am indebted to David M. Kennedy of Stanford University for this reference.

⁴⁵ Mosher, "Hygiene and Physiology of Women," 10: xv, Mosher Papers, Stanford University Archives.

⁴⁶ The principal questions dealing with women's sexual habits are: number of conceptions; number of conceptions by choice and by accident; frequency of intercourse; whether intercourse is participated in during pregnancy; whether intercourse is "agreeable"; whether an orgasm occurs; what effects from orgasm, or from failure to have one; purpose of intercourse; the ideal

tion contained in the questionnaires not only supports the interpretation of women's sexuality that already has been drawn from the published literature, both lay and medical, but it also provides us with a means of measuring the degree to which the prescriptive marriage literature affected women's sexual behavior.

Since the evidence in this questionnaire, which I call the Mosher Survey, has never been used before, it is first worthwhile to examine the social background of the women who answered the questionnaires. All told there are forty-six useable questionnaires, but since two of the questionnaires seem to have been filled out by the same woman at an interval of twenty-three years, the number of women actually surveyed is forty-five.⁴⁷ In the aggregates that follow I have counted only forty-five questionnaires. The questionnaires, it ought to be said, were not administered at the same time, but at three different periods at least; moreover the date of administration of nine questionnaires cannot be ascertained. Of those that do provide that information, seventeen were completed before 1900, fourteen were filled out between 1913 and 1917, and five were answered in 1920.

More important than the date of administration of the questionnaires are the birth dates of the respondents. All but one of the forty-four women who provided their dates of birth were born before 1890. In fact thirty-three, or seventy per cent of the whole group, were born before 1870. And of these, seventeen, or slightly over half, were born before the Civil War. For comparative purposes it might be noted that in Alfred Kinsey's survey

habit of sexual relations; whether there is desire for intercourse other than during pregnancy; whether contraception is used and method employed; whether wife sleeps in same bed with husband; knowledge of sexual physiology prior to marriage; and the character of menses: age of onset, pain, and amount.

⁴⁷ The small number of women queried in the Mosher Survey may cause some readers to discount almost entirely the significance of any conclusions drawn from it. While such a response may be understandable as a first reaction, in the end I think it would be unwise. So far as I know, this is the only survey of sexual attitudes and practices in the nineteenth century; historians' standard conception of women's sexual practices and attitudes in the nineteenth century has been derived from no previous survey at all. Certainly the systematic questioning of forty-five women at considerable length and their rationales for their answers ought to be at least as significant in shaping historians' conceptions of women's sexuality as the scraps of information from interested writers at the time, novels, and recollections, which have been the bases of our traditional picture of women's sexual attitudes and behavior in the nineteenth century. It is true that we do not know at the present time who these women were or how random their selection was. But there seems little reason to believe that the women were specially chosen by Mosher, if only because the purpose of the original questionnaire as well as the use of the information gained from it were to help her in advising women students. Moreover, as an unmarried woman herself, it is very likely that the information from the questionnaires was Mosher's most valuable source of knowledge on women's sexuality. It is probably true, given the general reluctance of nineteenth-century people to discuss sex, that some women whom Mosher approached refused to answer the questionnaire. But it is worth recalling that the value even of modern sex surveys, including Kinsey's, has been questioned on the grounds that the respondents were largely self-selected. Obviously the Mosher Survey is not the final word on the sexual behavior and attitudes of women in the nineteenth century. But at the same time it ought not to be rejected because of its limited size; that would be applying a methodological standard quite inappropriate for a sensitive subject in which the evidence is always limited and fugitive.

of women's sexuality the earliest cohort of respondents was only born in the 1890s. In short, the attitudes and practices to which the great majority of the women in the Mosher Survey testify were those of women who grew up and married within the nineteenth century, regardless of when they may have completed the questionnaires.

An important consideration in evaluating the responses, of course, is the social origins of the women. From what class did they come, and from what sections of the country? The questionnaire, fortunately, provides some information here, but not with as much precision as one might like. Since the great majority of the respondents attended college or a normal school (thirty-four out of forty-five, with the education of three unknown), it is evident that the group is not representative of the population of the United States as a whole. The remainder of the group attended secondary school, either public or private, a pattern that is again not representative of a general population in which only a tiny minority of young people attended secondary school. But for purposes of evaluating the impact of the prescriptive or marital-advice literature upon American women this group is quite appropriate. For inasmuch as their educational background identifies them as middle- or upper-class women, it can be said that they were precisely those persons to whom that advisory literature was directed and upon whom its effects ought to be most evident.

In geographical origin the respondents to the Mosher Survey seem to be somewhat more representative, if the location of parents, birthplaces, and colleges attended can be taken as a measure, albeit impressionistic, of geographical distribution. Unfortunately there is no other systematic or more reliable information on this subject. The colleges attended, for example, are located in the Northeast (Cornell [6], Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar [2]), in the Middle West (Ripon, Iowa State University, and Indiana), and in the Far West (Stanford [9], the University of California, and the University of the Pacific). The South is not represented at all among the colleges attended.

Although the emphasis upon prestigious colleges might make one think that these were women of the upper or even leisure class, rather than simply middle class, a further piece of information suggests that in fact they were not. One of the questions asked concerned working experience prior to marriage. Although seven of the respondents provided no data at all on this point, and eight reported that they had married immediately after completing their education, thirty of the women reported that they had worked prior to marriage. As a side light on the opportunities available to highly educated women in the late nineteenth century, it is worth adding that twenty-seven of the thirty worked as teachers. On the basis of their working experience it seems reasonable to conclude that the respondents were principally middle- or upper-middle-class women rather than members of a leisure class.

Despite the high level of education of these women, they confessed to having a pretty poor knowledge, by modern standards, of sexual physiology be-

fore marriage. Only eleven said that they had much knowledge on that subject, obtained from female relatives, books, or courses in college, while another thirteen said that they had some knowledge. The remainder—slightly over half—reported that they had very little or no knowledge. No guidelines were given in the questionnaire for estimating the amount of knowledge. The looseness of the definition is shown by the fact that three of the respondents who said that they had no knowledge at all named books on women's physiology that they had read. From other titles mentioned in passing it is clear that a number of these women had direct acquaintance with the prescriptive and advisory literature of the time. How did it affect their behavior? Did they repress their sexual impulses or deny them, as some of the prescriptive literature advised? Were they in fact without sexual desire? Or were they motivated toward personal sexual satisfaction as the medical literature quoted in this article advised?

The Mosher Survey provides a considerable amount of evidence to answer these and other questions. To begin with, thirty-five of the forty-five women testified that they felt desire for sexual intercourse independent of their husband's interest, while nine said they never or rarely felt any such desire. What is more striking, however, is the number who testified to orgasmic experience. According to the standard view of women's sexuality in the nineteenth century, women were not expected to feel desire and certainly not to experience an orgasm. Yet it is striking that in constructing the questionnaire Dr. Mosher asked not only whether the respondents experienced an orgasm during intercourse but whether "*you always have a venereal orgasm?*" (my italics). Although that form of the question makes quite clear Mosher's own assumption that female orgasms were to be expected, it unfortunately confuses the meaning of the responses. (Incidentally, only two of the forty-five respondents failed to answer this question.) Five of the women, for instance, responded "no" without further comment. Given the wording of the question, however, that negative could have meant "not always, but almost always" as well as "never" or any response in between these extremes. The ambiguity is further heightened when it is recognized that in answer to another question, three of the five negatives said that they had felt sexual desire, while a fourth said "sometimes but not often," and the fifth said sex was "usually a nuisance." Luckily, however, most of the women who responded to the question concerning orgasm made more precise answers. The great majority of them said that they had experienced orgasms. The complete pattern of responses is set forth in table 1.

In sum, thirty-four of the women experienced orgasm, with the possibility that the figure might be as high as thirty-seven if those who reported "no" but said they had felt sexual desire are categorized as "sometimes." (Interestingly enough, of nine women out of the forty-five who said they had never felt any sexual desire, seven said that they had experienced orgasms.) Moreover, sixteen or almost half of those who experienced orgasms did so either

TABLE 1. RESPONSE TO THE QUERY:
"DO YOU ALWAYS HAVE A VENEREAL ORGASM?"

<i>Response</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
No Response	2	4.4%
"No" with No Further Comment	5	11.1%
"Always"	9	20.0%
"Usually"	7	15.5%
"Sometimes," "Not Always," or "No" with Instances	18	40.0%
"Once" or "Never"	4	8.8%

"always" or "usually." As we have seen, in the whole group of forty-five, all but two responded to the question asking if an orgasm was always experienced. Of those forty-three, thirty-four were born before 1875. Five answered "no" to that question without any further comment. One other woman responded "never," and two others said "once or twice." If the "noes" and the "never" are taken together, the proportion of women born before 1875 who experienced at least one orgasm is eighty-two per cent. If the "noes" are taken to mean "sometimes" or "once or twice," as they might well be, given the wording of the question, then the proportion rises to ninety-five per cent. For comparative purposes the figures for twentieth-century women provided in Kinsey's study are given in table 2. Kinsey's proportions are arranged by age group and chronological period; hence they are not strictly comparable with those derived from Mosher's data. But the comparison is still suggestive, even when made with the women in the age group 26-30.⁴⁸

TABLE 2. PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN EXPERIENCING ORGASM
DURING INTERCOURSE
(by decade of birth)

<i>Women Born</i>	<i>Ages 21-25</i>	<i>Ages 26-30</i>
Before 1900	72%	80%
1900-09	80%	86%
1910-19	87%	91%
1920-29	89%	93%

SOURCE: Alfred C. Kinsey *et al.*, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* (Philadelphia, 1953), 397, table 97.

⁴⁸ A comparison of the sexual responses of the older and younger women in the Mosher Survey did not reveal any greater interest in sex among the younger group, but the numbers involved were too small to be significant. The responses of fourteen women born before 1860 were compared with those of the eight women born after 1875. On the other hand, if the responses to the questions about desire for sex and about orgasmic experience are categorized by date at which the questionnaire was completed, regardless of the age of the respondent, there is a slight, if somewhat ambiguous, difference between the earlier and later respondents. Seventeen women completed the questionnaire before 1900; nineteen did so after 1912. Thirteen of the seventeen completed before 1900 responded to the question of whether they had experienced orgasm; four of the thirteen said they had not. Eighteen of the nineteen who completed the questionnaire after 1912 answered that question; only one out of eighteen failed to experience

MUCH MORE INTERESTING and valuable than the bare statistics are the comments or rationales furnished by the women, which provide an insight into the sexual attitudes of middle-class women. As one might expect in a population by its own admission poorly informed on sexual physiology, the sexual adjustment of some of these women left something to be desired. Mosher, for example, in one of her few efforts at drawing conclusions from the Survey, pointed out that sexual maladjustment within marriage sometimes began with the first intercourse. "The woman comes to this new experience of life often with no knowledge. The woman while she may give mental consent often shrinks physically." From her studies Mosher had also come to recognize that women's "slower time reaction" in reaching full sexual excitement was a source of maladjustment between husband and wife that could kill off or reduce sexual feelings in some women. Women, she recognized, because of their slower timing were left without "the normal physical response. This leaves organs of women over congested."⁴⁹ At least one of her respondents reported that for years intercourse was distasteful to her because of her "slow reaction," but "orgasm [occurs] if time is taken." On the other hand, the respondent continued, "when no orgasm, [she] took days to recover."⁵⁰ Another woman spoke of the absence of an orgasm during intercourse as "bad, even disastrous, nerve-wracking—unbalancing, if such conditions continue for any length of time." Still a third woman, presumably referring to the differences in the sexual rhythms of men and women, said, "Men have not been properly trained." One of the women in the Mosher Survey testified in another way to her recognition of the differences in the sexuality of men and women. "Every wife submits when perhaps she is not in the mood," she wrote, "but I can see no bad effect. It is as if it had not been. But my husband was absolutely considerate. I do not think I could endure a man who forced it." And her response to a question about the effects of an orgasm upon her corroborate her remark: "a general sense of well being, contentment and regard for husband. This is true Doctor," she earnestly wrote.⁵¹

Mosher's probing of the attitudes of women toward their sexuality went beyond asking about orgasms. Several of her questions sought to elicit the

an orgasm. In themselves these data suggest that women who answered the questionnaire in the twentieth century achieved somewhat more satisfaction in their sexual experience than those who completed the questionnaire in the nineteenth century. But when a similar division by century is made of the questionnaires in regard to another question, that conclusion is not so clear. One of the questions asked whether the respondent felt sexual desire. Fourteen women answered the question prior to 1900, of whom only two said they had failed to feel desire. But of the sixteen who responded to the same question after 1912, three said they lacked any feeling of desire. Here the proportion of sexuality was higher among the nineteenth- than the twentieth-century respondents.

⁴⁹ Mosher, "Hygiene and Physiology of Women," 10: 1. Twelve of the women were asked how soon after marriage they engaged in intercourse. Six said within the first three days, while six said from ten days to a year after the ceremony.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, case no. 51. The case numbers have been assigned by Mosher herself and appear on each page of each questionnaire. Hereafter the citation of cases will carry only "Hygiene and Physiology of Women" and case number.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, case nos. 47, 40, 41.

reactions of women to sexual intercourse. What is the purpose of sex, she asked? Is it a necessity for a man or for a woman? Is it for pleasure, or is it for reproduction?⁵² Only two of the women failed to respond in some fashion to these questions. Nine thought sex was a necessity for men, while thirteen thought it was a necessity for both men and women. Fifteen of the respondents thought it was not a necessity for either sex. Twenty-four of the forty-five thought that it was a pleasure for both sexes, while only one thought it was exclusively a pleasure for men. Given the view generally held about sexual attitudes in the nineteenth century, it comes as something of a surprise to find that only thirty marked "reproduction" as the primary purpose of sex. In fact, as we shall see in a moment, some of the women thought reproduction was not as important a justification for intercourse as love.

As one might expect, this particular series of questions was usually answered with a good deal of explanation. One woman who emphasized reproduction as the principal justification took the opportunity to condemn those couples she apparently had heard of who did not want children. "I cannot recognize as true marriage that relation unaccompanied by a strong desire for children." She thought it was close to "legalized prostitution." She admitted that because of her love for her husband she "cultivated the passion to effect the 'compromise' in this direction that must come in every other [area] when people marry." She went on to say that she did not experience orgasm until the fifth or sixth year of her marriage and that even at the time of her response to the questionnaire—the early 1890s—she still did not reach a sexual climax half of the time. A second woman was also apparently out of phase with her husband's sexual interests, for she thought a woman's needs for sex occurred "half as often as a man's." It is revealing of her own feelings that though she said "half as often," the figures she used to illustrate her point—twice a week for a man and twice a month for a woman—are actually in the ratio of one to four rather than of one to two as she said. Her true attitude was also summed up in the remark that since she was always in good health and intercourse "did not hurt me, . . . I always meant to be obliging."⁵³

But, as the earlier statistical breakdown makes evident, the women who only tolerated intercourse were in a decided minority. A frank and sometimes enthusiastic acceptance of sexual relations was the response from most of the women. Sexual intercourse "makes more normal people," said a woman born in 1857. She was not even sure that children were necessary to justify sexual relations within marriage. "Even if there are no children, men love their wives more if they continue this relation, and the highest devotion is based upon it, a very beautiful thing, and I am glad nature gave it to us."

⁵² Since each respondent could legitimately answer "yes" to all three suggested justifications for sexual relations, the totals here can go beyond forty-five, though not all questions were always answered.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, case nos. 24, 19.

Since marriage should bring two people close together, said one woman born in 1855, sexual intercourse is the means that achieves that end. "Living relations have a right to exist between married people and these cannot exist in perfection without sexual intercourse to a moderate degree. This is the result of my experience," she added. A woman born in 1864 described sexual relations as "the gratification of a normal healthy appetite." The only respondent who was divorced and remarried testified in 1913 that at age fifty-three "my passionate feeling has declined somewhat and the orgasm does not always occur," but intercourse, she went on, was still "agreeable" to her.⁵⁴

Several of the women even went so far as to reject reproduction as sufficient justification for sex. Said one woman, "I consider this appetite as ranking with other natural appetites and like them to be indulged legitimately and temperately; I consider it illegitimate to risk bringing children into the world under any but most favorable circumstances." This woman was born before the Compromise of 1850 and made her comment after she had been married ten years. Another woman, also born a decade before the Civil War, denied that reproduction "alone warrants it at all; I think it is only warranted as an expression of true and passionate love. This is the prime condition for a happy conception, I fancy." To her, too, the pleasure derived from sexual intercourse was "not sensual pleasure, but the pleasure of love."⁵⁵

A third woman born before 1861 doubted that sex was a necessity in the same sense as food or drink, but she had no doubt that "the desire of both husband and wife for this expression of their union seems to me the first and highest reason for intercourse. The desire for offspring is a secondary, incidental, although entirely worthy motive but could never to me make intercourse right unless the mutual desire were also present." She saw a clear conflict between the pleasure of intercourse and reproduction. "My husband and I," she said in 1893,

believe in intercourse for its own sake—we wish it for ourselves and spiritually miss it, rather than physically, when it does not occur, because it is the highest, most sacred expression of our oneness. On the other hand, even a slight risk of pregnancy, and then we deny ourselves the intercourse, feeling all the time that we are losing that which keeps us closest to each other.⁵⁶

Another woman, in describing the ideal of sexual relations, said that she did not want intercourse to occur at any time when conception was likely, for conception should not occur by accident. Instead it ought to be the result of

deliberate design on both sides in time and circumstances most favorable physically and spiritually for the accomplishment of an immensely important act. It

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, case nos. 41, 18, 2. It is worth noting that here, as elsewhere in the survey, no mention was made of religious reasons for or against intercourse. These women had almost entirely secularized their sexual ideology.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, case nos. 14, 12.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, case no. 15.

amounts to separating times and objects of intercourse into (a) that of expression of love between man and woman (that act is frequently simply the extreme caress of love's passion, which it would be a pity to limit . . . to once in two or three years) and (b) that of carrying on a share in the perpetuation of the race, which should be done carefully and prayerfully.⁵⁷

It seems evident that among these women sexual relations were neither rejected nor engaged in with distaste or reluctance. In fact for them sexual expression was a part of healthy living and frequently a joy. Certainly the prescriptive literature that denigrated sexual feelings or expression among women cannot be read as descriptive of the behavior or attitude of these women. Nevertheless this is not quite the same as saying that the marriage handbooks had no effect at all. To be sure, there is no evidence that the great majority of women in the Mosher Survey felt guilty about indulging in sex because of what they were told in the prescriptive literature. But in two cases that literature seems to have left feelings of guilt. One woman said that sexual relations were "apparently a necessity for the *average* person" and that it was "only [the] superior individuals" who could be "independent of sex relations with no evident ill-results." To her, as to St. Paul and some of the marriage-advice books, it was better to indulge than to burn, but it was evidently even better to be free from burning from the beginning. A more blatant sign of guilt over sex came from the testimony of a woman who quite frankly thought the pleasure of sex was a justification for intercourse, but, she added "not necessarily a legitimate one."⁵⁸

Dr. Mosher herself obliquely testified to the effects of the prescriptive literature. She attributed the difficulties some women experienced in reaching orgasm to the fact that "training has instilled the idea that any physical response is coarse, common and immodest which inhibits [women's] proper part in this relation."⁵⁹ That was the same point that some of the medical writers in the nineteenth century had made in explaining the coldness of some women toward their husbands.

The advice literature, for men as well as for women, generally warned

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, case no. 22.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, case nos. 47, 30. Marcus found a comparable example of guilt arising out of the prescriptive literature against masturbation. In discussing the Victorian sexual autobiography *My Secret Life*, Marcus observes that the anonymous author gave full credence to the dangers described in the literature, yet he masturbated nonetheless. After doing so, however, the anonymous author reported he suffered from depression, guilt, fatigue, and general feelings of debilitation though he felt none of these symptoms after sexual intercourse. Marcus ascribes these feelings to an internalizing of social attitudes, presumably derived from the prescriptive literature against masturbation. *Other Victorians*, 112. It is significant, however, that the prescriptions did not stop the practice. Why it did not stop is suggested by a more recent study of sexual behavior. Masters and Johnson report that most of their male subjects still believed the old tales of physical and psychical harm from masturbation, especially from "excessive" activity, but none of them desisted from the practice. The authors point out that no matter how active a subject was in this respect, he always defined "excessive" as more active than his own practice. William H. Masters and Virginia E. Johnson, *Human Sexual Response* (Boston, 1966), 201-02.

⁵⁹ Mosher, "Hygiene and Physiology of Women," 10: 1.

against excessive sexual activity.⁶⁰ This emphasis upon limits is reflected in the remarks of some of the women in the Mosher Survey. One woman said, for example, that "the pleasure is sufficient warrant" for sexual relations, but only if "people are extremely moderate and do not allow it to injure their health or degrade their best feelings toward each other." Another woman had concluded that "to the man and woman married from love," sexual intercourse "may be used temperately as one of the highest manifestations of love granted us by our Creator." A third woman who had no doubt that sexual relations were "necessary to marital happiness," nonetheless said she believed "in temperance in it."⁶¹ But temperance, another one of the women in the Mosher Survey reminds us, should not be confused with repugnance or distaste. Although this respondent did not think the ideal sexual relation should occur more often than once a month, she did think it ought to take place "during the menstrual period . . . and in the daylight." The fact is that this woman, in answer to other questions, indicated that she experienced sexual desire about once a week, but with greatest intensity "before and during menses." She was, in short, restricting her own ideal to what she considered an acceptable frequency of indulgence. Her description of her feelings after orgasm suggests where she learned that limits on frequency might be desirable or expected: "Very sleepy and comfortable. No disgust, as I have heard it described."⁶²

THIS EXAMINATION OF THE LITERATURE, the popular advice books, and particularly the Mosher Survey makes clear that historians are ill-advised to rely upon the marital-advice books as descriptions either of the sexual behavior of women or of general attitudes toward women's sexuality. It is true that a literature as admittedly popular as much of the prescriptive or normative literature was could be expected to have some effect upon behavior as well as attitudes. But those effects were severely limited. Most people apparently did not follow the prescriptions laid down by the marriage and advice manuals. Indeed some undoubtedly found that advice wrong or misleading when measured against experience. Through some error or accident the same woman was apparently interviewed twice in the Mosher Survey, twenty-three years apart. As a result we can compare her attitudes at the beginning of her marriage in 1896 and her attitude in 1920. After one year of marriage she thought that sexual relations ought to be confined to reproduction only, but

⁶⁰ Hale cites sources ranging in origin from 1830 to 1910 on the concern for conserving sexual energy. *Freud and the Americans*, 35. Oscar Handlin sums up the advice in this fashion: "Abstinence, repression, and self-restraint thus were the law; and violations were punished by the most hideous natural consequences, described in considerable graphic detail." Handlin's conclusion, however, that the readers of that literature "were overwhelmed by the guilt and shame the necessities of self-control imposed," seems unwarranted on the basis of present evidence. *Race and Nationality in American Life* (Garden City, 1957), 122-23.

⁶¹ Mosher, "Hygiene and Physiology of Women," case nos. 33, 10, 13.

⁶² *Ibid.*, case no. 11.

when asked the same question in 1920, she said that intercourse ought not to be confined to reproduction, though she thought it should be indulged in only when not pressed with work and when there was time for pleasure.⁶³ Another woman in the Mosher Survey changed her mind about sexual relations even earlier in her sexual life. She said,

My ideas as to the reason for [intercourse] have changed materially from what they were before marriage. I then thought reproduction was the only object and that once brought about, intercourse should cease. But in my experience the habitual bodily expression of love has a deep psychological effect in making possible complete mental sympathy, and perfecting the spiritual union that must be the lasting "marriage" after the passion of love has passed away with years.

These remarks were made in 1897 by a woman of thirty after one year of marriage.⁶⁴

Her comments make clear once again that historians need to recognize that the attitudes of ordinary people are quite capable of resisting efforts to reshape or alter them. That there was an effort to deny women's sexual feelings and to deny them legitimate expression cannot be doubted in the light of the books written then and later about the Victorian conception of sexuality. But the many writings by medical men who spoke in a contrary vein and the Mosher Survey should make us doubt that the ideology was actually put into practice by most men or women of the nineteenth century, even among the middle class, though it was to this class in particular that the admonitions and ideology were directed. The women who responded to Dr. Mosher's questions were certainly middle- and upper-middle-class women, but they were, as a group, neither sexless nor hostile to sexual feelings. The great majority of them, after all, experienced orgasm as well as sexual desire. Their behavior in the face of the antisexual ideology pressed upon them at the time offers testimony to the truth of Alex Comfort's comment that "the astounding resilience of human commonsense against the anxiety makers is one of the really cheering aspects of history."⁶⁵

⁶³ *Ibid.*, case nos. 30, 33. Mosher gives no indication that she knew the two questionnaires were from the same person.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, case no. 22.

⁶⁵ Alex Comfort, *The Anxiety Makers: Some Curious Preoccupations of the Medical Profession* (London, 1967), 113.

The Poetry, Prose, and Politics of Léon Blum, 1872–1950

A Review Article by JOEL COLTON

L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum. Volume 1, 1891–1905 (1954, pp. xxxi, 588); volume 2, 1905–1914 (1962, pp. xvi, 652); volume 3, part 1, 1914–1928 (1972, pp. xi, 586); volume 3, part 2, 1928–1934 (1972, pp. 709); volume 4, part 1, 1934–1937 (1964, pp. viii, 510); volume 4, part 2, 1937–1940 (1965, pp. 630); volume 5, 1940–1945 (1955, pp. xv, 552); volume 6, part 1, 1945–1947 (1958, pp. xiii, 472); volume 6, part 2, 1947–1950 (1963, pp. 476). Paris: Éditions Albin Michel. 30 fr. each, 225 fr. the set.

WHEN THE FINAL VOLUME of this publishing project appeared in 1972, those associated with the enterprise could take pride in their achievement. The project had been completed in time to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the French statesman's birth. In honor of the centennial the Archives de France sponsored an exhibition and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique a colloquium. But these nine volumes, launched shortly after Léon Blum died March 30, 1950, under the general editorship of his son Robert Blum, were designed to be the lasting tribute and testimonial to his memory. The first volume, covering the years 1891–1905, was published in 1954.¹ Thereafter, the individual volumes were published as they became ready, although the project as a whole was organized chronologically in accordance with the major periods of Blum's life and career. The schedule envisaged the publication of two volumes a year and completion in an estimated five years, but it required twenty-two. The burden of editing the thousands upon thousands of pages that the Socialist man of letters and man of politics had turned out in his lifetime proved more formidable than anticipated; death took its toll, moreover, of at least three persons who had accepted responsibility for preparing various volumes. Financial pressures

¹ See my review, *AHR*, 60 (1954–55): 957. For Blum's life and career, and a detailed bibliography, see Joel Colton, *Léon Blum: Humanist in Politics* (New York, 1966; paperback ed., Cambridge, Mass., 1974). The centennial exhibit arranged by the Archives de France is described in a useful catalog with excerpts of some unpublished material, Archives de France, *Léon Blum* (Paris, 1972). The colloquium held in June 1973 under the auspices of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique has been published as *Table ronde sur Léon Blum et l'état* (Paris, 1973), as were the proceedings of an earlier colloquium organized in March 1965 by the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, *Léon Blum, chef de gouvernement, 1936–1937* (Paris, 1967).

were always a problem; a last-minute crisis was happily resolved when the Ford Foundation provided a small grant to make possible publication of the final volume in time for the centennial.

The designation of the project from the beginning as *L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum* calls for explanation. The French word *oeuvre* is a collective noun meaning "work" in the sense of the "work" of an artist or writer; it differs from the plural feminine noun *oeuvres* ("works"), which the French use in referring to collected works—*les oeuvres* or *les oeuvres complètes*. In this case the decision was reached at the outset that it would not be feasible, financially or otherwise, to contemplate publication within a reasonable period of time and with limited resources the "complete works," a venture that would have involved, by rough estimate, at least twice the number of volumes. *L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum*, therefore, was not launched with the object of reproducing the complete works of Blum but rather of presenting his major writings and a substantial selection of all his other writings and speeches—the "best of Léon Blum," so to speak.²

Despite the decision of the editors in Blum's case to bow to necessity from the beginning and to select from the "immense corpus" of his work, they announced their determination to capture the essence of Blum's contributions and accomplishments. No small goal, it has been admirably achieved even if captious reviewers like myself retain some reservations. The editors have indeed caught the thought and essence of this cultivated, gifted, sensitive French intellectual who before entering politics cut his literary eyeteeth on poetry and then became a leading literary and drama critic and political essayist, the author of half a dozen books even apart from the volumes of his collected literary and theater criticism;³ enjoyed a distinguished legal career as a jurist on the Conseil d'État, France's highest tribunal of administrative law; served for almost twenty years as editor of the official French Socialist newspaper, *Le Populaire*, preparing a signed editorial or column almost daily; served as parliamentary leader of the Socialist party in the chamber of deputies almost uninterruptedly from 1919 to 1940; held office as premier twice before the Second World War and once after, most notably as head of the memorable and controversial Popular Front government from June 1936 to June 1937; heroically defied the Riom court and the Vichy regime in the unsavory effort to pin responsibility for the collapse of France in 1940 on the civilian leaders of the Third Republic, and indeed on the parliamen-

² The decision was made by Robert Blum and the Société des Amis de Léon Blum. In conception and execution the project has not repeated the publishing history of an earlier venture dedicated to Jean Jaurès: *Oeuvres de Jean Jaurès*, ed. Max Bonnefous (Paris, 1931–39). The "complete works" were promised, but when the first volume appeared in 1931 the editor announced that for practical reasons the original decision had been altered in favor of publishing only selected writings; even then only nine of the projected thirty volumes had appeared when further publication was interrupted by the war in 1939. See the comments by Harvey Goldberg, *The Life of Jean Jaurès* (Madison, 1962), 570–71.

³ The most recent book to appear on Blum is an excellent treatment of his pre-1914 literary career. William Logue, *Léon Blum: The Formative Years, 1872–1914* (DeKalb, 1973).

tary regime itself; and finally, returning from Vichy prisons and German concentration camps once again played a role in public life after 1945, defending the "Republic," as he understood it, against Communists and Gaulists alike. The completion of the project is an outstanding tribute to one of the finest minds and most accomplished human beings of the twentieth century; and it is indeed, as Blum once said of the project conceived for Jaurès, a means by which "the history of a man shines through and illuminates the history of an age."⁴ Enough of Blum has been brought together to show the richness, diversity, and versatility of his personality as a man of thought and man of action, and one can follow with fascination his evolution through the years from literary dilettante to Socialist party leader and theoretician to republican statesman. One can also follow the heartbreak and tribulations of France itself from the Dreyfus affair through two world wars down to the uneasy beginnings of the Fourth Republic, as well as the indecision, divisions, and frustrations of twentieth-century European socialism.

As a partial remedy for the inability to reproduce all of the assembled texts, the editors have included four separate bibliographical lists, appended to the appropriate volumes, which chronologically set forth Blum's writings and speeches for each of four major periods of his life and career. The first, the most difficult to compile as it covers the vast literary work of Blum before 1914 (the political writings are excluded), establishes Blum's authorship of some eight hundred items; it lists the book reviews reproduced in *En lisant* (1906), the drama criticism he had selected for publication in *Au théâtre* (1906–11), and the hundreds of other reviews of books and plays scattered in dozens of periodicals and newspapers, some unsigned or written under a nom de plume. This and the three companion indexes will be invaluable to scholars because they present comprehensively Blum's literary writings, daily editorials, speeches in parliament, statements as premier, speeches and interventions at party congresses, and a miscellany of other activities. The indexes not only list all the texts that can be identified as Blum's but also establish the date and place of delivery of his speeches as well as the date and place of publication of his writings, including the title and date of each of his daily editorials. They indicate further whether the item was ever reproduced in pamphlet form or included in some earlier collection of his speeches and writings and finally whether it has been reproduced in the present project, with appropriate volume and page reference. No such chronological index has appeared before, and in part it helps compensate for the limitations of selection imposed upon the project as a whole.

As to the decisions on selection I retain the wistful feeling first expressed in 1955 that in addition to reproducing Blum's major works already available on the bookshelves of most major libraries—for example, *Les Nouvelles Conversations de Goethe et Eckermann* (1901), *Les Congrès ouvriers et socialistes*

⁴ "Idée d'une biographie de Jaurès," speech given July 31, 1917, in *L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum*, vol. 3, pt. 1: 1914–1928, 3.

français (1901), *Du mariage* (1907), *Stendhal et le beylisme* (1914), *La Réforme gouvernementale* (1918), *Souvenirs sur l'affaire* (1935), and *A l'échelle humaine* (1945)—an effort might have been made to reproduce a larger number of the daily editorials and speeches as well as more of the fragmentary correspondence and ephemeral, fugitive pieces, the recovery of which means so much to the professional historian. As it is, this has been done only for the volume covering the war years, and then, as we shall see, only incompletely. Even more significantly, scholars will inevitably raise the question of why certain exclusions. A selection, as the editor himself writes, cannot fail to be “risky and debatable” (*précaire et contestable*).⁵ Robert Blum and his associates, many of them professionally trained and distinguished scholars like Julien Cain, Jean Texcier, Georges Dupeux, François Furet, Robert Verdier, Pierre Vidal-Naquet, Louis Faucon, and others, had to make some difficult choices. A decision had to be made for each volume, and the editor in chief, in consultation with those associated in the preparation of the volume, had to take ultimate responsibility.

Yet some of the omissions are troublesome. Without cataloging a long list, a few may be pointed out. Why the omission of Blum's early article, “Les progrès de l'a-politique en France,” in *La Revue Blanche* of July 1892, protesting against various forms of socialist “regimentation”—and thereby showing his own uneven advance toward socialism?⁶ Why the omission of his early political articles written for *L'Humanité* in the spring of 1917 hailing America's entry into the war, or in the spring of 1918 calling for a Jacobin defense of Paris and total mobilization of resources; did they too strongly affirm the “sacred union” policy that reformist socialists later had to live down?⁷ But then why omit his important and often-cited article of November 1918, in which he stated that when faced with the choice “between Wilson and Lenin, between democracy and Bolshevik fanaticism,” he replied: “I choose neither Wilson nor Lenin. I choose Jaurès”?⁸

On Blum's own intellectual and political development one looks in vain for the chapter he contributed to Louis Lévy, *Comment ils sont devenus socialistes* (1932), which is the closest approximation to an autobiographical essay Blum ever wrote. Although for the twenties considerable space is devoted to his theories about the party's role in the French parliamentary regime and his repeated warnings against prematurely accepting a cabinet role, the reader does not find his early important statement of 1926 made in

⁵ See Robert Blum, introd., *L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum*, 1: 1891–1905, xviii; and see also his introductory remarks in the final volume published, vol. 3, pt. 2: 1928–1934, 7.

⁶ “Les progrès de l'a-politique en France,” *La Revue Blanche*, 3 (1892): 10–21; the article was subsequently edited by Robert Blum and reprinted in *Preuves*, 5 (1956): 38–44.

⁷ The editorials referred to are “Vers la république,” *L'Humanité*, Apr. 8, 1917; “Et Paris,” *ibid.*, June 8, 1918; and “Rapprochements,” *ibid.*, July 4, 1918.

⁸ “Il faut s'entendre,” *L'Humanité*, Nov. 15, 1918. The editorial assumes added significance in view of Arno J. Mayer's reassessments of diplomacy and public opinion in the First World War and postwar period. Mayer cites the editorial in his *Political Origins of the New Diplomacy, 1917–1918* (New Haven, 1959), 387, and again refers to it in his *Politics and Diplomacy of Peacemaking: Containment and Counterrevolution at Versailles, 1918–1919* (New York, 1967), 878.

the Salle Bellevilloise when he drew his famous distinction between the "exercise of power"—that is, the assumption of office by Socialists within the framework of existing institutions—and the "conquest of power."⁹

For the years 1921–33 fewer than one-fifth of Blum's daily editorials are reproduced—for 1929, sixteen of over two hundred speeches and articles; for 1930, forty-three of over 225 items; for the critical year 1933, fifty-four of a total of 318. Although his articles on the neo-Socialist schism are reproduced, his intervention at the important congress of July 1933 is missing. The close reader will note the omission of his editorials predicting that Hitler would never come to power—as well as the later editorial admitting his miscalculation.¹⁰

For the critical period from February 6, 1934 on, again only a small sampling of his speeches and writings is reproduced; for 1934 and 1935, somewhere between one-fifth and one-sixth. Omitted is his important speech of March 15, 1935, to the chamber, where, in debate with Paul Reynaud on foreign policy and rearmament, he served as spokesman for the Socialists in opposing the extension of military service from one to two years: "One plays into the hands of Hitler by stressing the rearmament of France and not the disarmament of Germany." Another striking omission is the attack in the three articles he wrote in 1934 on Charles de Gaulle's project for the creation of mechanized armored divisions, Blum fearing in the aftermath of the February 6 *émeute* that the professional corps of soldiers called for (*l'armée de métier*) could be used as a "praetorian guard" against the Republic.¹¹

For the period of the Popular Front itself the coverage is good, and Blum's speeches as premier to the nation, the chamber, the senate, and his party are amply reproduced, including all relevant material on the Spanish Civil War as well as some retrospective judgments on that heart-rending crisis in which Blum's failure to exercise decisive leadership, no matter what the obstacles, cannot readily be forgotten. Of course he was then no longer writing his daily editorials, and his public speeches were widely circulated and available in various forms.¹² After his second government in March–April 1938 the coverage dwindles again, and only about one-sixth of his editorials and speeches are reproduced. As one approaches Munich, some articles that would have

⁹ The speech to the party congress is reproduced in the pamphlet, Léon Blum et Paul Faure, *Le Parti Socialiste et la participation ministérielle: discours prononcés au congrès national extraordinaire du 10 janvier 1926* (Paris, 1926). It is almost as if the editors did not wish to couple Blum's name with that of his archrival of the 1930s (and later Vichy collaboratorist); yet in the 1920s Faure was secretary of the party and second only to Blum in importance.

¹⁰ See "L'Allemagne ne veut pas d'un régime fasciste!" *Le Populaire*, Mar. 14, 1932; "La défaite de Hitler," *ibid.*, Mar. 15, 1932; "La fin de Hitler," *ibid.*, Nov. 9, 1932; and for his admission of error, "Hitler au pouvoir," *ibid.*, Feb. 9, 1933. Missing also in the later volumes are Blum's retrospective reflections on the events of 1933; see, e.g., his editorials in *Le Populaire*, Jan. 15, 16, 18, 1940.

¹¹ "Soldats de métier et armée de métier," *Le Populaire*, Nov. 28, 1934; "Vers l'armée de métier," *ibid.*, Nov. 30, 1934; "A bas l'armée de métier," *ibid.*, Dec. 1, 1934.

¹² See especially the collection edited by Robert Blum, *L'Exercice du pouvoir: discours prononcés de mai 1936 à janvier 1937* (Paris, 1937).

conveyed the anguish of the crisis are not reproduced, including some glowing tributes to Neville Chamberlain before and after the conference itself.¹³

On other subjects, one looks in vain for the editorial praising the nomination in March 1939 of Marshal Philippe Pétain—"the most noble, most human of our military chiefs"—as the new ambassador to Franco's Spain. One does not find Blum's editorial of May 1939 calling for an end to the "rumors" of a rapprochement between Hitler and Stalin. The dignified way in which Blum, commenting on the vote of parliament, accepted the war when it came is not reproduced, nor for some strange reason is his article criticizing Edouard Daladier's failure to create a true war cabinet along British lines, nor his articles hailing Paul Reynaud's belated appointment of Colonel de Gaulle as undersecretary of war—"a man who understands the meaning of the new warfare and will find the proper remedies to resist it."¹⁴ Blum's speech at Bournemouth to the Labour party conference in May 1940 is missing even though it was deemed important enough to appear in pamphlet form in an English translation.¹⁵

Momentarily skipping over the volume for the years of defeat and occupation, I have less serious reservations about the final two volumes covering the period 1945–50, where of about nine hundred articles and speeches almost half are reproduced. They adequately convey Blum's concern with the unrest and division in his party when Guy Mollet wrested control; the poignant disillusionment of the cold-war years; his early entry into the lists against de Gaulle's conception of "grandeur" and of the presidential system tailored to execute it; and his continuing struggle with communism. They show him valiantly trying to create a "Third Force" to protect the Republic against the double threat of "communism and caesarism"—the generation that had guarded the Republic in the Dreyfus affair and in the 1930s was still guarding the Republic after 1945.

The volume for the wartime years 1940–45, which appeared in 1955, has proved to be the only volume containing any significant unpublished material. The new material consists mainly of Blum's memoirs—"Mémoires (Fragments)"—for the critical three-month period May 15–September 15, 1940, completed in December 1940 and spirited from his prison cell. After his return to Paris in May 1945 Blum could not bring himself to publish the manuscript without revising it. Quickly caught up in active political life and—it is a fair guess—lacking the heart to revive the bitter memories of the spring and summer of 1940, he never succeeded in accomplishing the revision. The decision to publish the memoirs deserves commendation because

¹³ For example, "Une noble audace dans la volonté de paix," *Le Populaire*, Sept. 15, 1938; "Tchécoslovaquie," *ibid.*, Sept. 29, 1938; and "L'accord de Munich," *ibid.*, Oct. 1, 1938.

¹⁴ For the editorials and speeches referred to see "Le maréchal Pétain, ambassadeur," *Le Populaire*, Mar. 3, 1939; "Il faut en finir," *ibid.*, May 17, 1939; "Le vote du parlement," *ibid.*, Sept. 3, 1939; "Comité de guerre? Cabinet de guerre?" *ibid.*, Mar. 25, 1940; "Remaniement," *ibid.*, June 7, 1940; and "La guerre des chars," *ibid.*, June 8, 1940.

¹⁵ Speech to Labour party conference, May 15, 1940, *Le Populaire*, May 16, 1940, published in English translation as *France at War* (London, 1940).

no other account has excelled Blum's masterful description of civilian reactions to the battle of France, the exodus from Paris, the events leading to the armistice, and the abdication of parliament at Vichy on July 9–10, 1940. On the other hand, the publication of the memoirs in a form that "without being truncated is nonetheless not absolutely complete" is less than reassuring. Certain passages have been omitted that, in his son's opinion, Blum would not have permitted to appear as written in 1940; the passages suppressed are categorized as episodes in which Blum did not personally participate but about which he learned from "third parties."¹⁶ Although the relatively few excisions (about seven) do not interfere with the continuity of the narrative, less harm would have resulted from their inclusion with an editorial footnote. It can only be hoped that these passages, along with all other unpublished materials in the possession of family and friends, will be deposited for the use of scholars in the newly established Blum collection—the Fonds Léon Blum at the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques; but there is no promise that they will be.

The second major part of the volume brings together the key documents in the Riom trial grouped in chronological order along with correspondence secreted out of Blum's cell by two remarkable women, Blum's daughter-in-law Renée Blum and Jeanne Levilliers Humbert, who became Jeanne Léon-Blum during the war years. The letters published here are among the very few available for his entire lifetime and reveal a remarkable courage and faith in the midst of the darkest adversity. In the appendix are portions of unpublished notes and sketches written in Germany as well as the dramatic recital of his evacuation from Buchenwald along with other special prisoners whose hostage value saved their lives until their rescue by American troops. Finally in this volume is to be found Blum's most important political essay, *A l'échelle humaine*, completed in prison in December 1941 and published in 1945. It is the very distillation of his political thought, a moving reaffirmation of his faith in democracy, humanistic socialism, and internationalism, and a reflection of his inveterate optimism. "When a man grows troubled and discouraged," are the last words of the essay, "he has only to think of humanity."

For all their shortcomings these nine volumes will make readily available to scholars and readers the major contributions of an outstanding man of letters and political leader who despite a generous share of weaknesses and imperfections displayed throughout his lifetime a remarkable integrity. The handsome photographs, one serving as frontispiece for each volume, show Blum at different stages of his life—from the young man about town in Paris of the 1890s to the serene elder statesman in semiretirement at Jouy-en-Josas in the late 1940s. The photographic reproductions of various manuscript pages show, by the very paucity of corrections and revisions, the ease and felicity with which he wrote. The prefaces to each volume and the brief edi-

¹⁶ See Robert Blum's editorial note, *L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum*, 5: 1940–1945, 3–4.

torial annotations are extremely helpful. Given the practical constraints within which the editors found it necessary to operate, the declining fortunes of the French Socialist party in the last twenty years, and the less than enthusiastic support that the men of the Fifth Republic could muster for the men who championed the parliamentary democracies of the Third and Fourth, it is nothing short of miraculous that the venture was carried through to a successful conclusion. Yet for those who have studied in detail the career of Blum and the stormy times in which he lived, and will continue to do so, the volumes, though welcome, will be no substitute for examining every editorial, every parliamentary appearance, and every speech; nor will they interrupt the continuing search for unpublished materials. The "best of Léon Blum" with which we have been presented by those who have faithfully edited and produced *L'Oeuvre de Léon Blum* is good indeed, but it can be no substitute for the entire corpus of writings and speeches. But perhaps criticism should be better directed against a France and a world that can find vast sums for nuclear armaments but not for a publishing venture that in unabridged form might well have captured the history of an entire era; it is not the France or the world that Léon Blum had devoted his life to fashioning.

Society and Economy in the British Caribbean during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

A Review Article by JACK P. GREENE

CARL and ROBERTA BRIDENBAUGH. *No Peace beyond the Line: The English in the Caribbean, 1624-1690*. (The Beginnings of the American People, volume 2.) New York: Oxford University Press. 1972. Pp. xxii, 440. \$12.50.

MICHAEL CRATON and JAMES WALVIN. *A Jamaican Plantation: The History of Worthy Park, 1670-1970*. [Toronto:] University of Toronto Press. 1970. Pp. xi, 344. \$10.00.

RICHARD S. DUNN. *Sugar and Slaves: The Rise of the Planter Class in the English West Indies, 1624-1713*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, for the Institute of Early American History and Culture. 1972. Pp. xx, 359. \$11.95.

ORLANDO PATTERSON. *The Sociology of Slavery: An Analysis of the Origins, Development and Structure of Negro Slave Society in Jamaica*. Cranbury, N.J.: Associated Universities Press. 1969. Pp. 310. \$8.50.

RICHARD SHERIDAN. *The Development of the Plantations to 1750 and An Era of West Indian Prosperity 1750-1775*. (Chapters in Caribbean History, number 1.) [Barbados:] Caribbean Universities Press. 1970. Pp. 120.

RICHARD B. SHERIDAN. *Sugar and Slavery: An Economic History of the British West Indies, 1623-1775*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1974. Pp. xiv, 529. \$22.50.

"THE SUGAR COLONIES," the agricultural writer Arthur Young estimated in 1770, "add three millions a year to the wealth of Britain; the rice colonies near a million, and the tobacco ones almost as much." Young's estimation doubtless was imprecise, but his remarks vividly underline a conviction widely shared by his contemporaries: the Caribbean sugar islands were both the most valuable of the British colonies in America and a major source of wealth for the mother country. Whatever the view of eighteenth-century Britons, modern historians have not previously given these colonies an amount of attention anywhere nearly commensurate with their early importance. In this century there has been a trickle of monographs on the internal constitu-

tional development of the islands and their external relations with the mother country.¹ Except for the valuable studies of Eric Williams, J. Harry Bennett, and, especially, Richard Pares there has been remarkably little serious study of the economic development of the Caribbean colonies, while in the area of social history the impressive early works of Frank Wesley Pitman and Lowell J. Ragatz have been followed by almost forty years of nearly total neglect, perhaps in part because of the judgment of both of these scholars that, to the extent the West Indian colonists had succeeded in establishing a society at all, it was a "wilderness of materialism," a "degraded" and monstrous creation that bore little resemblance to the "healthy and progressive" social organisms found on the mainland, and, more particularly, in New England.² As a result of the sudden efflorescence of scholarship represented by the works considered here and a few other recently published studies, however, we are now on the verge of achieving a more systematic and thorough understanding of the economic and social development of the Caribbean colonies than we have for any other segment of the early modern British overseas empire—including perhaps New England. By making it clearer than ever before exactly what the new settlers—Africans as well as Europeans—created in the West Indies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as well as how and why they created it, this understanding provides for the first time a reasonably adequate basis for evaluating the judgments of Pitman and Ragatz.

INTENDED AS COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL histories of the six major British West Indian islands—Barbados, Jamaica, and the four Leeward Islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Kitts—during the seventeenth century, the volumes by the Bridenbaughs and Dunn cover much of the same ground. Each volume recounts the familiar story of the original English settlement in the Lesser Antilles in the 1620s, the heavy English migration and search for a staple during the 1630s, the sugar revolution and the massive importa-

¹ Especially C. S. S. Higman, *The Development of the Leeward Islands Under the Restoration, 1660-1668* (Cambridge, 1921); Lillian M. Penson, *The Colonial Agents of the British West Indies: A Study in Colonial Administration, Mainly in the Eighteenth Century* (London, 1924); Vincent T. Harlow, *A History of Barbados* (Oxford, 1926), and *Christopher Codrington, 1668-1710* (Oxford, 1926); Agnes M. Whitson, *The Constitutional Development of Jamaica—1660-1729* (Manchester, 1929); Richard Pares, *War and Trade in the West Indies, 1739-1763* (Oxford, 1936); A. P. Thornton, *West-India Policy under the Restoration* (Oxford, 1956); F. G. Spurdle, *Early West Indian Government: Showing the Progress of Government in Barbados, Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, 1660-1783* (Palmerston North, N.Z., 1964); and George Metcalf, *Royal Government and Political Conflict in Jamaica, 1729-1783* (London, 1965).

² Eric Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery* (Chapel Hill, 1944); J. Harry Bennett, *Bondsmen and Bishops, Slavery and Apprenticeship on the Codrington Plantations of Barbados, 1710-1838* (Berkeley, 1958); Richard Pares, *A West India Fortune* (London, 1950), *Yankees and Creoles: The Trade between North America and the West Indies before the American Revolution* (Cambridge, Mass., 1956), and *Merchants and Planters* (Cambridge, 1960); Frank Wesley Pitman, *The Development of the British West Indies, 1700-1763* (New Haven, 1917); Lowell J. Ragatz, *The Fall of the Planter Class in the British Caribbean, 1763-1833* (New York, 1928). The quotations are from Pitman, *The Development of the British West Indies*, 2, 39, 41.

tion of African slaves (beginning in Barbados during the 1640s and extending to the Leeward Islands and Jamaica after the Restoration), the subsequent drift toward monoculture and a declining ratio of Europeans to Africans, and the vigorous competition for possession of the islands by rival European powers over much of the seventeenth century. But they are very different books and represent two distinct, if also complementary, approaches to the study of past societies. One approach, of which Professor Bridenbaugh is one of the most skilled practitioners among American historians, may be referred to as "social history by example." For its effectiveness it relies chiefly upon an intelligent blending of illustrations from the surviving literary, pictorial, and material record. A second and newer approach, of which the Dunn book is a superb example, depends much more heavily upon the systematic presentation and analysis of existing quantitative data. Its success derives largely from the firmness of the data and the author's sensitivity in interpreting them. These divergent paths do, however, lead the authors to the same general conclusion. Echoing Pitman and Ragatz, as well as many contemporary commentators, they agree that, at least for the seventeenth century, the West Indian colonies were social failures.

Indeed, this is the central theme of the Bridenbaughs' study. Written from "the insular rather than the imperial point of view," this vigorously argued volume provides a comprehensive narrative of the economic and social development of the British Caribbean colonies from 1624 to 1692, with special focus upon the "lives of the people—white and black—[and] their outlook." At least in part the book is a success story. The authors admire the "astounding English vitality" displayed by the settlers and their extraordinary economic achievement. With the help of the Dutch, who provided expertise and capital, Barbadian planters in just twenty years, from 1640 to 1660, effected an agricultural and social revolution that was little short of spectacular, and, in doing so, they not only generated enormous wealth for many of themselves and their backers but established an economic model that could be—and was—transferred to the rest of the English islands. But the price of this "impressive material accomplishment," the Bridenbaughs argue, was nothing less than "social failure and human tragedy." The human tragedy can be measured in part by the enormous toll in human life, especially among the unwilling immigrant African slaves, who died in droves on slave ships and were worked so hard and mercilessly on the plantations that the mortality rate had reached at least as high as six per cent per annum by 1690.

For the Bridenbaughs, however, the even greater tragedy was the failure of the English settlers to establish "a sound white society." They went out to the islands determined "to improve their fortunes . . . and . . . to transplant as much of Old England as possible." But two related factors combined to prevent them from forming a "society resembling any in the Old World." First, the Bridenbaughs argue, although the "seventeenth century was not fundamentally a materialistic age" for the English, for the West Indian settlers

"it was little else"; and the "overweening greed for profit and a persisting overemphasis on things material" simply "prevented any successful rooting and growth of English civilization." Living in "a continual state of transition" and never committed to permanent residence, the white settlers, mostly young, male, and drawn from "a low grade set of people," with only a smattering of gentlemen leaders and no "substantial number of those middling Englishmen who figured at the same time in the building of the New England and Chesapeake societies," constructed only "inadequate institutions" and a "way of life" that was religiously and morally deficient and culturally and intellectually barren. Second, insular life was "blighted" by the massive importation of alien and unwilling African slaves. The "all-embracing difficulty" arising from this excessive materialism and the overwhelming numbers of alien Africans, according to the Bridenbaughs, was the "incomplete adjustment" of Englishmen "to the New World." The "family, the church, and the community"—"the prime institutions that had made English civilization what it was" and "provided the safeguards against barbarism"—"never grew to form a healthy, rounded, friendly society of white people." Coming from a similar climate in West Africa (and with no hope for escape) the blacks were better "able to live as families and to develop a genuine sense of community life which they expressed so fascinatingly in music and the dance." But the arrested social development of the whites, the Bridenbaughs insist, left the Caribbean islands in a condition that closely resembled Thomas Hobbes's state of nature with "no commodious Building . . . no Arts, no Letters, no Society, and, which is worst of all, continued feare and danger of violent death; And the life of man was solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short."

That the British West Indies were "disastrous social failures" during the seventeenth century is also the judgment of Dunn. Like the Bridenbaughs, Dunn has sought to produce "a composite portrait of English life in the Caribbean." As his subtitle implies, however, his primary concern is not with the failure to reproduce English institutions but with the "rapid rise of a cohesive and potent master class"—in Dunn's view, the "chief distinguishing feature of island society in the seventeenth century." Making ingenious use of maps, census materials, and a wide variety of other data Dunn describes the emergence, "practically overnight" in Barbados, of "the most perfectly articulated colonial aristocracy in English America" and of the formative stages in the slower development of similar groups in the Leeward Islands and Jamaica prior to 1713. The result is a study of major importance: the first systematic and extended account of the emergence and character of an elite group for any of the English colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

These scrabbling West Indian elites quickly created a "very durable social pattern" that, with its highly stratified social structure and great disparities in wealth and styles of life, bore a superficial resemblance to English

rural society, but it was one that "had no counterpart . . . elsewhere in the English experience." "The *one* outstanding attraction to life" in the islands, according to Dunn, "was the opportunity for making a quick fortune," and in the race for profits the rising elite rejected "most of the social values associated with the gentry in seventeenth-century England" at the same time it tried to cultivate many gentry habits that were entirely inappropriate to a tropical environment. By surrounding themselves with "hordes of restive black captives," whom they simultaneously "hated and feared," they created a situation for themselves that was so insecure as to make the islands "almost uninhabitable." Moreover, an alien climate and an unfamiliar and virulent disease environment turned the islands into "a demographic disaster area," where life expectancy was low, families were characteristically broken, deaths were usually in excess of births, and the number of young adults was extremely high. In these circumstances the plantation became a ruthlessly capitalistic institution. With little of the paternalism that helped to soften relations between landlords and tenants on English estates the sugar plantations mercilessly exploited the slaves on the conviction that "it was more efficient to import new slaves of prime working age from Africa than to breed up a creole generation of Negroes in the Caribbean." For those whites who survived, Dunn argues, there could be no permanent attachment to such a society. The only viable goal was escape, as the failures drifted off to other colonies and the successes either sold out and migrated or retired to England, leaving their estates in the hands of managers. The result was a society that was "radically different" from that of England: family structure never followed a normal pattern, traditional supportive social institutions were virtually nonexistent, there was a rapid circulation among the elite, and the entire white population was highly transient and unstable. With "a small cadre of white masters driving an army of black slaves," the British West Indies in 1713 more closely resembled a nineteenth-century industrial factory than a traditional European society.

In constructing this portrait of these "fast-living, fast-dying tropical" communities Dunn not only provides the most solid and precise account ever written of the social development of the British West Indies down to 1713, he also challenges some traditional historical clichés. Specifically, he argues plausibly that the extent of British migration to the Caribbean has been seriously exaggerated and "that the stream of migration to the mainland colonies was always larger, even before the English Civil War." More conclusively, he also shows that historians have similarly exaggerated the white depopulation of Barbados during the seventeenth century and the degree of concentration of landholding. With 20,000 whites in 1680, Barbados was exceeded in numbers only by Massachusetts and Virginia among all the English colonies in America, and the great majority of Barbados property holders at that date were still small farmers. Nor do Dunn's conclusions agree with those of the Bridenbaughs' in all respects. In particular he denies that "slaves

adjusted better than their masters to life in the tropics," that Negro family life was any less stunted than that of whites, or that slave acclimation to the tropics was a critical consideration in the shift from indentured to slave labor. Rather, Dunn attributes this shift largely to the slaves' availability, cheapness, and dependability as a labor force. More important perhaps is a subtle distinction in emphasis in explaining the social failure of the West Indian colonies. Whereas the Bridenbaughs attribute that failure to the "incomplete adjustment" of the English colonists to the New World, Dunn seems to trace it to the totality of that adjustment, to their almost complete capitulation to conditions of life they found in the islands and their successful manipulation of those conditions for a single purpose: material gain.

This harsh judgment of the Bridenbaughs and Dunn is reiterated even more forcefully by Orlando Patterson in *The Sociology of Slavery*, an inventive and perceptive book that, concentrating on Jamaica and covering the whole period from the beginning of British occupation to the emancipation of the slaves in 1838, goes well beyond those of either the Bridenbaughs or Dunn in the depth and scope of its treatment of slave culture. According to Patterson Jamaica not only failed to replicate its parent culture but was "a monstrous distortion of human society" chiefly characterized by "the astonishing neglect" and perversion "of almost every one of the basic prerequisites for normal living." The early attempts to establish "a *colonie de peuplement*" failed as Jamaica settlers abandoned all other considerations in the race for sugar profits. The result was cultural disintegration—the "almost complete disorganization" of the "values of both masters and slaves" and a society that "existed for the pursuit of one goal—that of making vast fortunes as quickly as possible from growing sugar." After 1730 "both a slave and a white creole society emerged," but by that time the society was so deeply materialistic and so malintegrated that whites were unable to perpetuate what little sense of "local patriotism" they had developed during the first half-century of settlement and fled the colony for Britain as fast as they could afford it, thus depriving the colony of "the wealthiest and most talented sector of the white creole group." The consequences of this deprivation of leadership for white society were profound: an utter lack of the educational and other social and cultural institutions of British society, "a complete breakdown of religion and morality," "the almost complete breakdown . . . of marriage and the family," "the gross mismanagement of the economic affairs of the island," and a repressive slave system that placed "total power" in the hands of the masters, with almost none of the mitigating agencies provided for dependents in other societies by state, community, and bureaucracy.

But Patterson's most important contribution is in describing the lives and culture of the slaves under this repressive regime. Making imaginative and resourceful use of a wide variety of sources Patterson provides much hard information and a series of intriguing hypotheses about such topics as the structure and disposition of the work force, conditions of life and work, the

tribal origins and social institutions of the slaves, the "slave personality," and patterns and meanings of slave resistance. He challenges the conventional belief that "Gold Coast Negroes dominated the rest of the Africans," arguing instead that the survival of so many Gold Coast cultural elements in modern Jamaica is attributable to their insistence upon keeping to themselves and that, in any case, "the Akan and Ga-Adangme peoples of the coastal strip of Ghana" were able, as the largest component of the slave population for the first fifty years, "to impose their own patterns of behavior and speech on the creole slave society which was then in its nuclear stage." Virtually every ethnic group from West Africa was represented among Jamaican slaves, and this complex ethnic diversity continued to be a divisive social force among the slaves throughout the slave period. Eventually, ethnic diversity became less important than the larger distinction between Africans and creoles (American born). Although the slaves were not yet able to reproduce themselves and large numbers of Africans had to be imported to maintain a stationary level among the slave population, by 1760 the mortality rate had decreased and the birth rate had increased enough for creoles to outnumber—and dominate—the African-born. On plantations slaves were further divided according to place and character of work, with domestics, skilled workers, and drivers having a higher status than field hands.

An important result of the creolization of this fragmented population, between 1730 and 1780, was its successful adjustment to the harsh conditions of slave life. The creoles had learned English, mastered their roles in the system, and developed patterns of behavior through which they could "best adjust" to their thralldom. The predominance of the Quashee personality syndrome, which in its manifestations of a persona of childlike inefficiency, frivolity, and ignorance bears a marked similarity to the American Sambo as described by Stanley Elkins,³ is a case in point. But Patterson, in contrast to Elkins, stresses the extent to which the slaves in assuming the Quashee mask were simply catering to white stereotypes for their own ends—according to the Jamaican proverb, playing the "fool to catch wise"—rather than actually internalizing them. In any case adjustment did not mean acceptance. Servile revolt was both "continuous and intense": among American slave societies, only Brazil may have experienced more frequent or larger scale revolts. Moreover, as Patterson skillfully shows, slave songs and folktales reveal a sharply developed and persistent "sense of injustice and persecution." Despite the repressiveness of the system all slaves had some space of their own. Most slaves had a half acre of ground assigned to them on which they grew their provisions, and the custom of the country permitted them to sell any surplus at regional Sunday markets, which brought the slaves from neighboring plantations together. Because they were farthest removed from their white masters, field slaves, Patterson seems to be implying, may have had

³ Stanley Elkins, *Slavery: A Problem in American Institutional and Intellectual Life* (Chicago, 1959).

more privacy, more latitude, and less pressure to socialize to white norms. This space and scope permitted the slaves, as individuals, to preserve some sense of individuality and integrity and, collectively, to maintain some elements of their African religions and to develop seasonal recreations to a high level.

Yet, Patterson stresses, the most vivid effect of the slave society of Jamaica upon both slaves and masters was its overall destructiveness. Legally the slaves had "no civil character, no personality," and the whole system constituted an overwhelming and "constant onslaught on the self-dignity and pride of slaves" and led, Patterson argues not entirely persuasively, to the "complete breakdown of all major institutions—the family, marriage, religion, organized morality"—the slaves had brought with them from Africa. Only after emancipation was there any significant reversal in these destructive tendencies—the result of two autonomous developments: the consolidation and amplification of the Afro-Jamaican cultural system that had begun to develop under slavery and "the revival of British civilization in the island after its disintegration under slavery."

BY PLACING THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN colonies in their general economic context and a longer time perspective Richard B. Sheridan in his two volumes has both amplified and modified the findings of Patterson, Dunn, and the Bridenbaughs. The product of over twenty years of research and an unparalleled mastery of existing sources, *Sugar and Slavery* is the most comprehensive and authoritative study yet published on the socioeconomic development of the early British Caribbean. Like the Bridenbaughs and Dunn, Sheridan is concerned with Barbados, Jamaica, and the four Leeward Islands. Unlike them he carries his story down to 1775, devoting more space to the eighteenth century. Admirably succinct, Sheridan's two essays for the new series *Chapters in Caribbean History*, which eventually will constitute a cooperative history of the Caribbean in fifty chapters,⁴ summarize most of the main findings of the larger work and place them in a comparative framework that includes consideration of the French islands of Martinique and St. Domingue as well as the Spanish island and mainland colonies.

Sheridan focuses upon the organization and operation of the sugar plantation and the role of the sugar colonies in the emerging Atlantic economy, and his primary thesis is "that, however inhumane, the sugar industry made a notable contribution to the wealth and maritime supremacy of Great Britain." The "economic growth of Great Britain," he argues, "was chiefly from without inwards," "the Atlantic was the most dynamic trading area," and, next to the metropolis, "the most important element" in the growth of the Atlantic prior to 1776 "was the slave-plantation, chiefly of the cane-sugar

⁴ Previously published in the same series are E. V. Govcia, *The West Indian Slave Laws of the 18th Century*, and C. J. Bartlett, *A New Balance of Power: The 19th Century* (Barbados, 1970).

variety in the islands of the Caribbean." By generating new trades and shipping, shifting "millions of hoe cultivators from one side of the Atlantic to the other," redirecting the movement of capital, stimulating the production of intermediate products in the temperate-zone colonies, and creating a wealthy class of planters and merchants, the plantation, Sheridan contends, "was truly an innovation in the Schumpeterian sense." Thus the sugar industry not only became the "chief source of new wealth" (much of it channeled into Britain) during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it also helped, as the most important sector of the new colonial export economies, to give rise to a variety of economic linkages that in turn induced changes in productive techniques and organization within the home islands. More than "elements, indigenous to the domestic economy," Sheridan believes, these changes were critical to the emergence of the Industrial Revolution.

Sheridan is especially effective in tracing long-term fluctuations in the economic and political context of the sugar boom. Prices fluctuated, showing a consistently higher trend only during the periods 1689–1713 and 1734–58, but both the volume and market value of sugar products moved inexorably upward over the whole period 1643–1775. This movement reflected a continuous expansion of the sugar industry, the result of (1) a steady increase in per capita sugar and tea consumption throughout the Anglo-American world so that supply never quite caught up with demand, (2) the almost total exclusion of foreign sugar from the British market, and (3) the rising political influence of the West Indian "interest" in British politics. Early opposition to the Navigation Acts gave way to demands for strict enforcement as the West Indians won one concession after another from the imperial government, concessions, one contemporary estimated, that brought them £8 million in profits during the thirty years from 1730 to 1760! Fixed capital costs in labor, buildings, and machinery, as well as depreciation costs (mainly the result of high replacement rates for slaves), were much higher than for any other colonial agricultural industry, and there were no important changes in the technology and methods of cultivation, processing, or transportation. Nevertheless, expansionary tendencies were so strong that profits were extremely high—during the mid-eighteenth century up to 8.5 per cent in newer areas in good years and no lower than 4 per cent in older colonies like Barbados.

The longer time perspective permits Sheridan to chart important temporal and spatial variations in the developmental sequence described by the Bridenbaughs and Dunn. During the eighteenth century Barbados continued its inexorable movement toward "a capital-intensive, power-intensive system of agriculture conducted on a sustained-yield basis," as declining soil fertility and higher processing costs required more and more capital and labor to yield ever diminishing rates of return. But the drive toward intensive monoculture and many of the tendencies associated with that drive either lost vigor or changed in character between 1700 and 1775. An actual turning

away from sugar to livestock was manifest as early as the 1730s, and the movement toward property consolidation had leveled off by 1750, with roughly a third of the proprietors owning somewhat more than half of the estates and windmills. Although white migration continued through the 1740s, there was a reversal in the formerly steady decline in white settlers after 1710. Over the next sixty-five years the number of whites grew by about 50 per cent, to 18,500 in 1773. The slave population continued to rise, doubling over the same period, but imports, which remained fairly high, accounted for a declining proportion of the slave population. Annual mortality rates among slaves declined from 6 per cent in 1700–25 to 3.8 per cent in 1750–75, the result, Sheridan surmises, of a growing ratio of creoles to the total number of slaves and better diet and health care, as, with declining profits, it became more profitable to breed slaves locally than to import new ones.

For reasons also described by Dunn the heavy influx of African slaves, large-scale property consolidation, loss of white settlers, and intensive concentration of sugar experienced by Barbados during the half century after 1640 took place in the Leeward Islands mainly after 1713 with Nevis, which had already experienced substantial development in that direction, leading the way, followed by Montserrat, St. Kitts, and Antigua. But these islands differed from the Barbados model at least prior to 1775 in that there was no turning away from monoculture and no reversal in the decline of white settlers. In Nevis and Montserrat there was a steady loss from the 1670s to a low point in 1745, followed by a slight rise over the next decade and a continuation of the downward trend thereafter. In St. Kitts and Antigua, which developed later, white population continued to climb in the 1720s and then dropped slowly but steadily thereafter. Because the black population tripled in all four islands between the second and seventh decades of the eighteenth century, the ratio of blacks to whites was much higher than in Barbados—15 to 1 in Antigua, 12 to 1 in St. Kitts, 11 to 1 in Nevis, and 7.5 to 1 in Montserrat—with the result that all of the Leeward Islands were little more than sugar factories with a few white managers and a large gang of black workers. Far more than Barbados they had been transformed by 1770 from colonies of settlement to colonies of exploitation with an impoverished cultural and political life of the kind attributed by the Bridenbaughs and Dunn to all of the islands by the end of the seventeenth century.

Despite many similarities Jamaica diverged considerably from the patterns exhibited by the smaller islands. Although much larger it did not export as much sugar as Barbados until early in the eighteenth century, and it continued to grow slowly from 1713 to 1740 because of the secular decline of the sugar market, the engrossment of lands by large holders, an inadequate slave supply, and the fierce opposition of the Maroons, bands of runaway slaves who terrorized outlying areas of the colony, especially between 1725 and 1739. After the cessation of hostilities with the Maroons and in response to a

rising sugar market, Jamaica experienced a spectacular growth from 1740 to 1775 as the number of slaves and sugar plantations doubled. By 1775 Jamaica was exporting ten times as many sugar products as Barbados and had three times as many slaves. Over the same period the aggregate value of the colony's economy increased from just over £3.5 to over £15.1 million. But this rapid expansion produced significantly different results from those arising from the similar development of Barbados a century earlier or of the Leeward Islands a half century before. Jamaica never became a sugar monoculture. Four out of ten slaves were in nonsugar production, and more than a half of the plantations were devoted to livestock, provisions, and minor staples. Similarly, there was still much uncultivated land and considerable land wastage in Jamaica, where the plantation economy was more land-intensive and less labor- and capital-intensive. Moreover, Jamaica experienced no loss of white population, which increased slowly but steadily from 7,000 in 1703 to over 18,000 in 1774. Also slave mortality was somewhat lower, ranging from 4 per cent down to 2 per cent annually, the probable result, Sheridan thinks, of better dietary standards deriving from the allowance to each slave of a small plot of provision ground and one and one-half days per week for his own activities. Finally, Jamaica slaves developed a vigorous internal marketing system, and the free colored population of Jamaica exceeded that of Barbados by 10 to 1.

In several important respects Sheridan's findings strongly suggest that the picture of emerging Caribbean society, as drawn by the Bridenbaughs and Dunn for the end of the seventeenth century, requires some modification. On the question of absenteeism, Sheridan argues that, although it was present from the beginning of sugar culture, it did not become "a movement of consequence until the eighteenth century." In the Leeward Islands a substantial number of proprietors may have been absentees—in St. Kitts perhaps as many as half by the early 1730s. Barbados and Jamaica never had such large proportions, although during the silver age of sugar after 1740 up to 30 per cent of sugar plantations in Jamaica belonged to absentees. But prior to 1775, Sheridan emphasizes, absentees "were only a fraction of the Britishers who remained in the tropics," albeit a highly visible fraction because of their disproportionate wealth and influence in the British government. Absenteeism, Sheridan agrees, "drained away wealth and income that might otherwise have gone into public and private improvements" and "contributed to the impoverishment of political and social life" in the islands, but along with continuing, if probably somewhat declining, high mortality rates, it also functioned to keep avenues of social mobility open. Indeed, throughout the eighteenth century, white society was more open and more attractive to white immigrants than might have been suspected from the extent of property consolidation and tendencies toward monoculture and white population loss that were so strongly manifest by 1713. Even in the older and smaller islands, Sheridan shows, "each generation witnessed the rise of

new men and at times the establishment of new family dynasties alongside the stagnation and decline of planters whose indebtedness and absenteeism [or death] made their estates ripe for the plucking." Some enterprising immigrants acquired instant wealth through marriage, while others first accumulated the capital necessary to purchase a plantation through trade, office, or the law. In Jamaica, where there was uncultivated land as late as the 1760s, it was still possible for those with sufficient capital to establish a sugar plantation from scratch or for those with fewer resources to begin with minor staples and build up a sugar estate gradually from "reinvested profits"—apparently the most common pattern of estate building in the Caribbean throughout the period from 1640 to 1775. In any case opportunities were sufficient so that many planters rose up from the lower and middle ranks of society with "one stream of recruits" coming from "the professional, administrative, and especially the mercantile groups in the colonies" and a second "from subordinate managerial personnel on plantations." Many of these recruits seem to have come not from the creoles but from the newcomers and especially from the Scots, who came in large numbers after 1710. Finally, Sheridan adduces considerable evidence that, even in terms of the Eurocentric standards imposed by the Bridenbaughs, Dunn, and Patterson, Britain's Caribbean colonies were not the total social failures those writers suggest. Sheridan does not deny that the social costs of the "sugar lottery" were burdensome or that "by European standards of the time" the sugar colonies "were notoriously deficient in education, social services, and public improvements," but he does suggest that the stereotyped images of the West Indies as a social wasteland and the planter "as an improvident, indolent, and sensuous gentleman" are both one-dimensional and "in need of revision." He shows that the quality of plantation management was improving after 1750; many planters were obviously hardworking and thrifty; religious and cultural factors influenced white behavior; the professions, especially the law, were well developed and "middle-class mercantile and professional men exerted an influence that was disproportionate to their numbers"; "family life coexisted with bachelorhood"; and "it was not unusual for families to remain in possession of plantations for many generations."

One family of large planters who did not flee the Caribbean prior to the 1780s was the Price family of Jamaica, owners of Worthy Park, one of three Jamaica sugar estates with a continuous history of three hundred years and the subject of Michael Craton's and James Walvin's useful microstudy *A Jamaican Plantation*. Commissioned by the present owners to commemorate the tricentennial of the plantation the volume follows the history of the estate beyond emancipation in 1834 through a long period of decline and three changes in family ownership to its revival and expansion under the Clarkes between 1918 and 1970. But more than two-thirds of the volume is devoted to the history of the estate during the first half of its existence. In the experience of Worthy Park and the Price family one can see how the

general developments described by Dunn, Patterson, and Sheridan were refracted through the experience of one estate and one family. Most specifically the history of the Prices illustrates the life cycle of a great Jamaica sugar family.

Establishment of the family fortune, as Sheridan suggests was generally the case, was a slow process. Francis Price, founder of the fortune and a veteran of Cromwell's army, had had a small estate on which he raised indigo, cocoa, and a little sugar for seven years before he acquired by patent in 1670 the original 840 acres of Worthy Park in a lush but remote inland valley. Over the next nineteen years Price prospered. He rose from lieutenant to major of militia, twice served as member of the assembly for St. John's Parish, established a fruitful business connection with Peter Beckford, "co-founder of the largest of all Jamaica fortunes," and made an important dynastic connection through the marriage of his daughter to Francis Rose, scion of another emerging planter family. He also cleared fields, built roads and a great house, and acquired another 900 acres at Worthy Park. But he did not accumulate enough capital or labor to turn Worthy Park into a sugar plantation. At his death in 1689, it was still devoted to provisions and livestock and was "an extremely modest pioneer farm, such as might have been found in the backwoods of Virginia or the Carolinas at much the same time." The spectacular growth in the fortunes of the Price family came over the next two generations. Charles Price, Sr., who died in 1730, turned Worthy Park into a sugar estate and became one of Jamaica's "more substantial planters." Aided by the favorable economic climate after 1713 and his own great energy and enterprise, he accumulated an estate worth over £100,000, including a house in Spanish Town, the seat of fashion and power, and, though he lived all his life in Jamaica, he sent his children to England for their education. Whereas Charles Price, Sr., "was chiefly notable as an estate builder" and only dabbled in public life, his son Charles Price, Jr., became the most prominent political figure in the colony at the same time he was expanding family holdings in land and wealth. Indeed, he combined "territorial megalomania with an exaggerated sense of duty." Known to his contemporaries as "The Patriot," he was a member of the Assembly for thirty-one years and speaker for eighteen years (beginning in 1745), the leading spokesman for the Spanish Town or sugar planter interest in the island, and for four years before his death in 1772 a member of the Council. Political influence brought access to land and public works projects that raised the value of his holdings, and his activities as a speculator and developer were on a scale unequaled in the Anglophone Caribbean. At his death he owned 26,000 acres, "perhaps the largest portion of Jamaica ever owned by a single individual," and 1,800 slaves, one per cent of the entire slave population of the island. Returns were so large during the silver age of Jamaica sugar after 1745 that he was relatively free from the scarcities of capital and labor that had limited his father and grandfather. He built a costly aqueduct at

Worthy Park, an expensive town house in Spanish Town, and an elaborate country house. Yet he did not avoid the Jamaica malady of expanding his holdings far beyond his capacity to finance them. At his death his real estate empire was "staggering under the weight of mortgages." Charles Price, III was unable to save much of his father's estate in the unhappy economic climate after 1775 and finally deserted Jamaica for England in 1787, the first Price in the main line of the family to become an absentee. Although the Price family fortunes revived briefly in the 1790s, under the vigorous stewardship of Charles's heir and cousin, Rose Price, and the family managed to retain control of Worthy Park down to 1863, the fortunes of the family in Jamaica subsequently ebbed and flowed according to general economic conditions and the quality of management.

To the extent that the experience of the Price family is revelatory of broader trends, it may be used to evaluate the conclusions of the more general works considered here. In at least two senses the harsher assessments of the Bridenbaughs, Dunn, and Patterson would seem to be confirmed. First, Jamaica, if not quite a demographic disaster area, was clearly unhealthy for whites as well as blacks. Among the first three generations of Prices, life expectancy was only twenty-four (though for those who reached adulthood it was dramatically higher), while the slaves at Worthy Park continued to suffer a natural decrease through the 1780s and 1790s long after the balance among them had shifted from Africans to creoles. Second, beginning with the third and fourth generations the Prices were to some degree guilty of the extravagance usually attributed to Caribbean planters, devoting some share of the family's resources to conspicuous consumption, including the assignment of an excessive number of slaves to domestic statuses. But in many other respects the experience of the Prices deviates sharply from the projections of Dunn and the characterizations of Patterson. The first four generations revealed none of the sloth of the planter stereotype; no serious improvidence appeared until the third generation—and even then in an attenuated form. Indeed, the energy and industry of the first three generations were as impressive as those of any Boston or Philadelphia merchant family. Similarly, the Prices did not become absentees until the late 1780s, and even then they were not the stereotyped absentees who fled Jamaica as soon as they had acquired "sufficient wealth to live in ostentatious luxury abroad," but rather, in the authors' words, the "battered" victims "of an implacable system, seeking relief from the daily mounting weight and tension of plantation debt, in abdication." The behavior of the Prices in this respect raises questions not only about the authors' judgment that sugar wealth for the first Charles Price was primarily "a means of escape" from the island, but also about the conventional wisdom concerning the extent, timing, and causes of the major flow of absentees from Jamaica. Clearly, the deliberate choice of Charles Price, Jr. to remain in Jamaica was not dictated by the lack of means to leave. On the contrary, along with other aspects of his behavior, including his

building of elaborate houses in Spanish Town and at his country estate, his massive reinvestment of profits in capital improvements and labor for his estates, and his devotion to public life, it shows a degree both of commitment to the island and of local patriotism that do not easily fit the clichés about planter behavior. Far more closely than these clichés the history of the Price family would seem prior to its eventual—and perhaps reluctant—abandonment of Jamaica in the 1780s to have resembled the experiences of the great planting families on the continent—the Carters, Robinsons, Randolphs, and Lees in Virginia and the Pinckneys, Bulls, and Smiths in South Carolina—with the early generations laboring to build a large estate, later ones playing an increasingly prominent role in politics, and still later ones failing—in either the economic or political realms—to match the achievements of their progenitors.

An even more direct challenge to the view of the British West Indian colonies as social failures has been issued by Edward Brathwaite in *The Development of Creole Society in Jamaica, 1770–1820*.⁵ Far from being merely “a loose ‘collection of autonomous plantations,’” he argues, Jamaica “had developed, from the beginning of its history, an establishment of governmental and social institutions capable not only of organizing and controlling life within its territory, but comparable, in many ways (at least up to the American Revolution), to similar institutions on the mainland of British North America.” Although he does not explore the composition of white society for late eighteenth-century Jamaica so thoroughly as Dunn does for late seventeenth-century Barbados, Brathwaite shows that it was not limited to a handful of resident managers of large sugar estates. As many as a fifth of island whites were from large landholding or wealthy and substantial mercantile or professional families. In addition there were many small planters and urban artisans, clerks, or shopkeepers, as well as estate managers. Unlike the Leeward Islands and perhaps Barbados, Jamaica managed to sustain a “self-conscious, articulate, cohesive social class of proprietor-administrators” well into the later eighteenth century. Like most colonial ruling groups its orientation was much more practical than esthetic, and its primary capital—and social—investment in the island was in the form of material improvements such as roads, bridges, public buildings, and forts. But the members of this class were not yet “passengers only.” They were “creoles” in the fullest sense of that term: that is, they were “committed settlers” who supported an active press; built churches, schools, and hospitals; and exerted political and social control through dynamic and self-conscious political institutions, especially the Assembly, the “most perfect expression of (white) creole society.” The grand houses they built in growing numbers after 1750 mark the emergence “of a creole style, a Jamaican ‘vernacular,’” that makes it apparent, Brathwaite argues, “that considerable

⁵ (Oxford, 1971).

effort was [still] being made . . . to 'civilize the wilderness' " much like that of wealthy North Americans in their own rural settings of the same time. The political attitudes of Jamaicans and continentals were strikingly similar in the years prior to the American Revolution, and what primarily distinguished Jamaica from the mainland plantation colonies was not, as Brathwaite supposes, less "significant cultural development" or the absence of a desire to reorder society, but its relatively greater vulnerability to imperial military might and economic sanctions. Only after 1776 was the vigor of white society weakened, Brathwaite suggests, as the American Revolution in many ways isolated Jamaica "from the wider English-speaking New World area of which it was a part" and the humanitarian revolution challenged the very foundations of Jamaican society and sapped its self-confidence. Together these revolutions thus pushed the island into ever greater dependence upon "the essentially 'absentee' cultural and material influence of the Mother Country" and a revulsion against creole forms and institutions.

But the most important contribution of Brathwaite's book is not in showing that even within the Eurocentric perspective assumed by the Bridenbaughs, Dunn, and Patterson, Jamaica's "social failure" came a full century later than those writers have suggested, but in proposing a new frame of reference for approaching the analysis of colonial societies. Like Patterson and Elsa Goveia, whose earlier study of the slave society of the Leeward Islands⁶ served as an admirable model for Brathwaite's study, Brathwaite analyzes in detail and with sensitivity the culture of Jamaica's African population. He argues, in part, in a brilliant chapter on the folk culture of the slaves, that Jamaica blacks developed and maintained a powerful "'little' tradition" in a rich variety of contexts. Afro-creole life, he maintains in a significant elaboration of Patterson, was not confined to the regimes of the sugar plantation and the routines of domestic service. The number of freedmen was not inconsequential and, although many of them lived in isolation near the borderline of poverty, others were small planters, fishermen, pilots, overseers, clerks, artisans, shopkeepers, schoolmasters, and builders. Among the slaves there were mechanics, tradesmen, preachers, seamen, woodsmen, and higglers who worked independently and whose activities provided them with considerable scope for privacy and individual autonomy. But Brathwaite's main point is not simply that, despite the internalization of a belief in Negro inferiority among slaves and freedmen, an Afro-creole tradition was able to survive and even flourish in a complex structural context. Rather, it is that that tradition constantly interacted with the dominant, if weak, Euro-creole tradition to produce a culture or way of life that was distinctively Jamaican, albeit it was also "part of a wider New World or American Culture complex," and "essentially different from the metro-

⁶ Elsa V. Goveia, *Slave Society in the British Leeward Islands at the End of the Eighteenth Century* (New Haven, 1965).

politan model." To understand this process, Brathwaite emphasizes, we must view "white and black, master and slave," not as "separate nuclear units, but as contributory parts of a whole," as "two cultures of people, having to adapt themselves to a new environment and to each other." We have to think in terms not of acculturation—a one-way process—of black people, but of transculturation—a process of exchange—between blacks and whites. Enormously intricate, this process was most intense at points of most direct and continuous contact—at markets and army camps and in the great houses—and among groups on the boundaries between black and white society—among mulattos and domestics in the Afro-creole group and among whites "at the book-keeper or 'walking buckra' level." But it was pervasive. Among blacks it was most clearly manifest in their learning of the master's language and work routines, their identification with local symbols of authority and place of work, and, ultimately, among elite blacks and free coloreds, their imitation of the whites and rejection of many aspects of their African heritage. For whites it was apparent in language, food, dress, amusements, and sexual relationships, although the pull of the metropolis and the need to justify slavery were so powerful as to prevent them from explicitly embracing or coming to terms with Jamaica's Afro-creole tradition and to force them to cling desperately to a "bastard metropolitanism." Nonetheless, Brathwaite stresses, despite white and black resistance, the debasements caused by slavery, and the excessive imitativeness of Jamaican life an entirely "'new' construct" emerged in colonial Jamaica that was viable and creative even while no group within it managed to appreciate its creativity.

FAILURE TO APPRECIATE THIS creativity has persisted in modern scholarly judgments that the Anglo-Caribbean colonies were "social failures" or "monstrous distortions of human society." Such assertions, first advanced among modern scholars by Pitman and Ragatz and now echoed by the Bridenbaughs, Dunn, and Patterson, are patently ethnocentric, specifically Eurocentric. The question is not whether European immigrants to those colonies succeeded in establishing societies, but what kind of societies they—along with the much larger stream of immigrants from Africa—fashioned. Some colonial societies approximate to the metropolitan model of their dominant members more closely than others, and various groups within colonial societies actively cultivate many features of that model. By definition, however, colonial societies are not metropolitan ones: at most, they are no more than moderately strong reflections of the metropolis. As Dunn's work in particular so skillfully illustrates it is illuminating to contrast colonial societies to the society of their metropolis. But we may never fully understand the nature and range of colonial societies in the early modern or any other period until we stop evaluating them in terms of the standards of the metropolis and recognize that they constitute a related but sig-

nificantly different category of societies. To one degree or another each colonial society is a new society that exists within a symbiotic relationship with one or more metropolitan societies. But it also exists within a distinctive and confined ecosystem and is profoundly influenced by a number of factors, including especially the organization of its economy, the virulence of its disease environment, and the ethnic composition of its population; and the necessity of adapting to a new environment and, in many cases, to a polyethnic milieu requires a process of cultural reformulation and adaptation—to use Brathwaite's phrase, "of creolization"—that produces perceptions, institutions, social forms, and modes of behavior that invariably deviate from those of its metropolis at the same time, of course, that many of its members are striving to keep such deviations to a minimum.⁷ For this reason it is misleading—and pointless—to condemn a colonial society for not reproducing the society of its metropolis. A more promising approach would seem to be to look at the often subtle and, as Brathwaite so strongly underlines, inevitably creative process of reformulation and adaptation against the comparative background supplied by not only the metropolis but also other colonial societies across space and time.

From such a perspective, it will become clear that, as the Bridenbaughs, Dunn, and Patterson have emphasized, the Anglo-Caribbean colonies did have social configurations that differed in many important respects from traditional England. But it will also become apparent that, as Sheridan reminds us, those configurations were always changing in response to a variety of exogenous and endogenous factors and were by no means unique. Rather, they were simply an Anglophone variation of a more general south Atlantic pattern that stretched from southeast Brazil north to the Narragansett Bay, a pattern chiefly characterized by the systematic exploitation of some people—mostly Africans—for the economic benefit of others—almost entirely Europeans. What articles were produced at what profit, how readily immigrant populations could become self-sustaining, and how fully the social features and processes of the metropolis could be replicated varied from one ecological zone to another. But every society within this system was, to a considerable degree, exploitative and materialistic, while most were also markedly polyethnic. Within the early modern colonial Anglophone world the Caribbean colonies were doubtless the most fully exploitative and the most thoroughly materialistic at every stage of their development. But from the beginning the dominant impulse was material in all of the colonies from New York south; even in New England the quest for profit was never weak and became increasingly vigorous during the eighteenth century. Except perhaps in the Leeward Islands, where by the mid-eighteenth century the white society was little more than a handful of loosely or-

⁷ See Jack P. Greene, "Search for Identity: An Interpretation of the Meaning of Selected Patterns of Social Response in Eighteenth-Century America," *Journal of Social History*, 4 (1970): 189–220.

ganized plantation managers, the material impulse, as Brathwaite shows for Jamaica, was never so strong as to crush the complementary desire, to use the Bridenbaughs' phrase, "to transplant as much of Old England as possible." For a number of reasons that desire was doubtless more difficult to realize in the Caribbean and the coastal areas of the Carolinas and the Chesapeake: a more virulent disease environment meant that immigrant populations—European as well as African—took longer to become self-sustaining; higher returns per unit of labor meant that the proportion of Africans, the most available source of durable labor for tropical and semi-tropical zones, to Europeans was greater than in more northerly areas; and larger profits meant that more European settlers could re-emigrate to Britain. But neither in their materialistic orientation, their disease environments, their number of African inhabitants, their concern to cultivate British values and institutions, nor perhaps even their commitment to the colony was there a sharp break between island and mainland societies. Rather, there was a social continuum that ran from the Caribbean through Georgia and South Carolina to the Chesapeake through Pennsylvania and New York to urban and then rural New England. The social contrast between a sugar plantation in Barbados and a small homogeneous farming community in New England was considerable. But it would no doubt have been less apparent to a contemporary traveler had he proceeded not directly from one to the other, but through a series of intermediate stops along the coast.

Thanks to the works here considered, and especially to the careful quantitative analyses of economic and social data by Sheridan and Dunn, the imaginative reconstructions of Afro-creole life by Patterson and Brathwaite, and the detailed analysis of the experience of the Price family by Craton and Walvin, we now have a fuller picture than ever before of the Caribbean end of this social continuum and a solid basis for the construction of a clear typology of the societies of the Anglophone American world of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a typology built on the recognition that colonial societies must be described and assessed in terms of the constrictions and possibilities inherent in them.

Reviews of Books

GENERAL

NORMAN J. G. POUNDS. *An Historical Geography of Europe, 450 B.C.-A.D. 1330*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1973. Pp. xiv, 475. \$24.50.

Norman J. G. Pounds, professor of geography and history at Indiana University, has completed the first of a two-volume work on the historical geography of Continental Europe—excluding the British Isles and Russia. The subject matter is a portrayal of the complex of natural and man-made features that forms the stage setting of historical events, a stage setting that influences the course of history in many subtle ways and that is itself modified by human action. The results of this interaction are synthesized for five critical periods between 450 B.C. and A.D. 1330. The five periods are: the middle of the fifth century before Christ, when Athens was at the climax of its power and prestige; the middle of the second century after Christ, when, during the reigns of Hadrian and the two Antonines, Rome achieved for its citizens the greatest measure of individual well-being; the early ninth century, during the reign of Charlemagne; the years around A.D. 1100, at the beginning of a major period of population increase; and about A.D. 1330, just before the increase of population was stopped by the epidemics known as the Black Death. The second volume will start with the early sixteenth century and carry the story to the middle of the nineteenth century.

For each historical period six major topics are examined: the pattern of politically organized areas and the interrelations among states; the population, including density and demographic condition; the patterns of settlement, rural and urban; the agriculture; industry and mining; and, finally, trade. It is possible to follow the

developments in any one of these fields by reading the sections that deal with them in each historical period in sequence.

Climatic fluctuations are an important part of the story. Since about 25,000 B.C., when the last Ice Age was at its maximum, the climate of Europe has been ameliorating, but with periodic returns to cooler and wetter conditions. These climatic fluctuations, and also the changes of the shorelines, have affected the limits of human settlement, the productivity of agriculture, the density of population, and other conditions. But Pounds is cautious about jumping ahead to conclusions concerning the role of climatic change until more objectively tested evidence becomes available. His work, therefore, has the touch of a highly competent scholar.

I found the description of Rome in the age of the Antonines of special interest. In this city, the greatest in the world at that time, the lack of any effective central planning authority left each citizen free to place his house where he could find open space, without reference to any pattern of roads or avenues. And when open space was not available, new floors were added on top of already shaky structures. The result was incredible congestion in the central area, together with repeated crises in the supply of food and water. The solution in A.D. 64 was to burn the place down and dump the rubble into the marshes along the lower Tiber.

PRESTON E. JAMES
Atlantis, Florida

MARIAN CARD DONNELLY. *A Short History of Observatories*. Eugene: University of Oregon Books. 1973. Pp. xv, 164. \$7.50.

In this brief essay of ninety-one pages, accompanied by seventy-three plates, Marian Card Donnelly seeks "to outline the development of

astronomical observatories in Europe and America as it has been shaped by the development of optical telescopes." She succeeds well in this modest aim, cataloging and illustrating the pathway from the humble observatory tower of the University of Leiden (1633) to the twin complexes now under construction for the National Science Foundation in Tucson, Arizona, and La Serena, Chile. The author shows how the observatory was for a long while a building to which the instruments (principally the quadrant and the sextant) were accommodated, but how in the later eighteenth century the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford established new patterns of complex, differentiated design more nearly suited to the needs of the actual astronomers. Only in the nineteenth century did telescopes become the dominating instruments in observatories. Their rise to prominence was neatly symbolized by the steady swelling of the characteristic domes designed to house these machines and their attendants.

The text focuses throughout on illustrative examples, with plans, photographs, and sketches. It offers a careful, exact analysis, along with a useful bibliography and a comprehensive index. The tone is necessarily somewhat curt, as the investigation of so many different buildings inevitably leans heavily on secondary sources. Nonetheless this is a pioneering, innovative work.

A number of caveats are in order. Professor Donnelly focuses exclusively on institutional modes, thus missing such private creators of observatories as William and J. F. W. Herschel. More seriously, her study only scratches at the surface of the subject promised in her title and but rarely provides that subtle interplay of analysis and substance that is history. This is true even if her account is measured by classic "internal" internalist standards, concerned with how building styles changed over time. It is truer still, judged by her own avowed intention of providing the "external" internal history of how buildings and instruments mutually shaped each other's ends. The "internal" external history of patterns of operation and usage of observatories is nowhere touched on: no more so is the "external" external history that relates these scientific institutions to questions of patronage, financing, display, cultural competition, national purpose or social amusement. To

give but one example, the author reports without comment the recurrent abandonment of observatories. Since astronomical technique changed slowly other reasons must clearly be sought for both the origins and deaths of these institutions.

Marian Donnelly has illuminated one facet of the history of observatories. By so doing she has brought to light whole ranges of further questions for others to explore. And that is, after all, what a pioneering work should do.

ARNOLD THACKRAY

University of Pennsylvania

HAROLD E. PAGLIARO, editor. *Racism in the Eighteenth Century*. (Studies in Eighteenth-Century Culture, volume 3.) Cleveland: Press of Case Western Reserve University. 1973. Pp. xviii, 468. \$12.95.

These are the papers presented at the third annual meeting of the American Society for Eighteenth Century Studies in March 1972, together with some from-the-floor discussion and an editorial introduction. In addition Robert Darnton's article, "The High Enlightenment and the Low-Life of Literature in Pre-Revolutionary France," first published in *Past and Present* (May 1971), is here reprinted because it won the annual prize of the Society for a scholarly article in the area of eighteenth-century studies. The title of the book derives from the symposium on racism, which accounts for only about one-third of the essays. The rest represent a variety of disciplines, but the history of literature and that of esthetics are weighted rather heavily. Darnton's essay, which is of a different genre, treating literature, or more specifically men of letters, from the angle of social history (a literary "underworld's" jealousy of the literary establishment), remains in my view the most intriguing and original of all the essays. The one paper concerning political theory should be mentioned: Beatrice C. Fink's "Benjamin Constant and the Enlightenment," stressing in Constant a strain of "teleological historicism" and attraction to the concept of perfectibility.

As for the subject of racism there was an attempt at the meeting to arrive at an explicit definition of the term. It was not altogether successful, but one infers from the papers and

the discussion that racism is generally held to involve both a factor of real or alleged biological difference and one of sociopolitical dominance. The objects of racism considered in these papers are mostly nonwhites, usually blacks. Hilda Neatby's essay, "Racism in the Old Province of Quebec," seems to be an exception in the use of the term, concerning itself as it does with what most of the authors would probably call ethnocentricity.

Richard H. Popkin's article, "The Philosophical Basis of Eighteenth Century Racism," is a useful overview of the racial theories of the century. The papers taken together demonstrate that there was a fairly broad spectrum of nuances in white racial attitudes, from the relatively neutral inquiry concerning the physiology of skin color (G. S. Rousseau, "The Cat and the Physiology of Negroes") and the less neutral science of Buffon (Philip R. Sloan, "The Idea of Racial Degeneracy in Buffon's *Histoire naturelle*") to the aggressive wish to maintain a caste system based on gradations of difference in skin color (David Lowenthal, "Free Colored West Indians: A Racial Dilemma"). But the point is made again and again that the standard for the eighteenth century is always white and European, even in the case of the Abbé Grégoire, champion of black as well as Jewish emancipation (Ruth F. Necheles, "Grégoire and the Egalitarian Movement"). This seems hardly surprising, of course, given not only the survival of Christian-medieval exclusiveness but the Enlightenment view of the history of civilization. In general the drift of the symposium papers is to emphasize what was parochial and self-serving in the thinking of the age of the Enlightenment, instead of what was universalistic, generous, or scientifically disinterested.

FRANCES ACOMB
Duke University

DAVID F. TRASK. *Captains & Cabinets: Anglo-American Naval Relations, 1917-1918*. [Columbia:] University of Missouri Press. 1972. Pp. 396. \$12.00.

This study of Anglo-American naval relations in World War I is a fine companion volume to David Trask's earlier monograph, *The United States in the Supreme War Council* (1961), dealing with the shaping of Allied military

strategy during 1917-18. In the present work, Trask, who teaches at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, reminds us that naval power was also crucial to the Allies' victory and that its successful use involved every bit as intricate and sometimes acrimonious a balancing of conflicting views on wartime strategies and postwar political goals as did the military effort. Trask devotes only a chapter to the Mediterranean, where Franco-Italian rivalry frustrated any very effective Allied naval action, and deliberately omits any consideration of the unimportant and largely inactive Pacific theater. His major concern is the Anglo-American naval partnership and particularly the campaign in the vital North Atlantic. British and American leaders were deeply suspicious of each other's postwar naval and maritime intentions, but for the most part they worked together harmoniously during the war, Trask concludes. If they sometimes differed on such details as convoying and the North Sea mine barrage, and especially on the nature and extent of American naval shipbuilding during and after the war, they agreed on the basic wartime strategy of concentrating superior military force on the western front in France while maintaining an effective naval blockade of the Central Powers and neutralizing Germany's deadly submarine counterblockade. By mid-1918 there was no question about the success of the Anglo-American containment of the Imperial German Navy, whether it be its High Seas Fleet bottled up at Kiel and Heligoland, its scattered surface raiders, or its once-dangerous submarines.

In addition to the agreement on broad naval strategy another and perhaps more important reason for the extraordinarily close Anglo-American naval cooperation during the war was the commander of the U.S. naval forces in Europe, Admiral William S. Sims, who like his colleague in London, Ambassador Walter Hines Page, was an unabashed Anglophile. The able but supremely self-confident and egotistical Sims is probably the central figure of this study. As has been true of most field commanders throughout history Sims was soon convinced that Washington did not adequately understand his problems nor sufficiently appreciate his wisdom and achievements. Trask tends to take Sims's side as he recounts in great

detail the development of Sims's close working relationship with the British Admiralty and his touchy dealings with his superiors in Washington—President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and Chief of Naval Operations Admiral William S. Benson—who considered him hopelessly under British influence. Like Sims, who could not conceive of any serious Anglo-American differences, Trask is concerned primarily with the role of naval power in winning the war, not the unresolved naval rivalries that plagued the Paris Peace Conference and subsequently led to the Washington Naval Conference. Trask's book would have been more useful if he had broadened his focus to include at least the period of the peace settlement, but he has nevertheless added a new dimension to our understanding of World War I by his careful evaluation of the role of naval power in winning the war. Based on extensive use of a wide variety of American and British archival and private manuscript collections, some only recently available, and to a lesser extent on French and German sources as well, this is a valuable work of solid scholarship and insightful analysis.

E. DAVID CRONON
*University of Wisconsin,
 Madison*

HAMILTON FISH ARMSTRONG. *Peace and Counterpeace: From Wilson to Hitler. Memoirs.* New York: Harper and Row. 1971. Pp. xi, 585. \$12.95.

Since his undergraduate days at pre-World War I Princeton, Hamilton Fish Armstrong had been on familiar footing with many of the world's leading policy makers. His world was peopled with diplomats, scholars, military men, and ruling figures in a variety of regimes, ranging from representative governments to absolute monarchies and modern dictatorships. He was assistant editor of *Foreign Affairs* from 1922 to 1928, when he assumed full editorial responsibility. Yet despite that background the book under review provides little information about the historical forces at work between the wars. It is, rather, a series of vignettes concentrating on personality and description, a kind of in-depth

travelog, delightful to read but lacking in substance for historians or anyone seriously interested in understanding the period. The title is somewhat misleading, for this is not a study of "peace and counterpeace" so much as an informal glimpse at some of the people involved in foreign relations.

Indeed, Armstrong's view of foreign relations itself is a rather narrow one. On the plus side there is a lot of information on events and personalities involved in the Balkan countries, an area of special interest for the author, who served for a time after World War I as military attaché in Belgrade. Yet even the background material on the coming of World War I emphasizes the role of Serbian nationalists and the response of the various nations to the assassination of the Hapsburg archduke, with virtually no discussion of other critical factors. Mr. Armstrong alludes to certain selected developments, but he fails to analyze them. Some significant events are omitted. There is, for example, no mention of the secret treaties nor of the economic factors involved in the coming of the conflict.

There are few expressed values or personal opinions in this book, the one exception being the author's conviction that the United States should recognize and assume its responsibilities as a major world power. It was to encourage such a point of view that *Foreign Affairs* was founded and Mr. Armstrong, at least, finds proof of the validity of his assumptions in the attack on Pearl Harbor. He is mildly critical of some United States policies: the long wait to recognize the Soviet Union, and a repetition of that attitude in our dealings with the People's Republic of China, the refusal of the State Department to grant a visa to a Hungarian countess on grounds that she was a radical, overoptimism concerning the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and, of course, refusal to join the League of Nations and the World Court.

Throughout the book the reader is given the impression that enlightened people would almost intuitively accept the assumptions of those policy makers who promote the concept of "the American Century." When they are discussed at all, socialists and communists are the villains of the study. There is no attempt to understand or explain the attraction of social-

ism or even the struggle against colonialism, and no recognition at all of American imperialism. There is practically no mention of the revolutions in China and Mexico, and Gandhi receives only a passing comment.

A person with Hamilton Fish Armstrong's wide experience could surely have shared with us some of his deeper insights. Readers would appreciate having received his judgment regarding the underlying causes of the twentieth-century wars, what specifically United States policy should be in various parts of the world, and how future conflicts may be avoided, if, indeed, the author thought that could be accomplished.

LARRY GARA
Wilmington College

FRIEDRICH RUGE. *Bündnisse in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von UNO, NATO, EWG und Warschauer Pakt*. Frankfurt am Main: Bernard & Graefe Verlag für Wehrwesen. 1971. Pp. 173. DM 16.80.

Friedrich Ruge believed that contemporary problems can be understood by analyzing the case examples of the past. In this work, a survey of typical structures and forms of alliances throughout the ages, he aimed to reveal the issues at stake in the development of stability in international and, in particular, European relations since 1945. Admiral in the West German navy with staff experience at NATO before his appointment as professor of military history at Tübingen University, Ruge accomplished his task in an attractive combination of scholarly detachment and an insider's appreciation for practical detail. Nevertheless his explanations and judgments often raised doubts about the soundness of his approach.

Ruge contended that alliances were essentially instruments of state policy to be understood only by reference to their political context. He based his alliance typology on a determination of the rights and obligations, especially over the military power, of alliance members and dovetailed his historical sections by frequent reference to the solutions alliances developed to promote respect among member states. In discussing alliances since 1945 Ruge characterized the NATO-Common Market system as egalitarian and the Warsaw Pact as in-

egalitarian. In the latter, instability accompanied unity. The Russians, as the hegemonial power, pushed for greater integration, but the alliance was under the menace of dissolution if Russian prestige ever faltered as subordinate powers sought independence. In NATO, on the other hand, democratic decision making generated the development of political unity in Western Europe. Ruge cited as evidence its decisions on a unified command, inclusion of the West German army in its ranks, strategic planning of European nuclear defense, prior consultation on diplomatic moves, new institutions for economic cooperation and policy on high-level personnel contacts.

The merit of Ruge's work was in drawing attention to the role and modifying effect of political considerations on the processes of history. But it had several demerits that were best exemplified by his optimistic estimate of NATO's ability to generate unity whereby he has left the reader completely unprepared to understand how current differences on oil, the cold war, and dollar devaluation could bring the alliance into disarray. In short, his conclusions often failed to convince because he neglected social, cultural, and economic conditions that gave rise to political problems. This emphasis on political factors raises doubts about the ability to employ power-based typologies to produce any new understanding of international problems.

JOHN F. FLYNN
University of the South

ANCIENT

E. S. HIGGS, editor. *Papers in Economic Prehistory: Studies by Members and Associates of the British Academy Major Research Project in the Early History of Agriculture*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1972. Pp. x, 219. \$15.50.

The papers presented in this volume are principally concerned with the study of the domestication of plants and animals by early man. The subject is one much discussed by modern prehistorians and archeologists and often beset with jargon and preconceived notions. A group of British scientists and archeologists have now made a coordinated research effort to examine theory, methods, and techniques in an objec-

tive manner and to run some experiments in the field; the project is sponsored by the British Academy. There are sixteen papers in the present report, the theoretical ones by E. S. Higgs and M. R. Jarman ("The Origins of Animal and Plant Husbandry"), H. N. Jarman ("The Origins of Wheat and Barley Cultivation"), E. S. Higgs and C. Vita-Finzi ("Prehistoric Economies: A Territorial Approach"); methods and techniques are discussed by H. N. Jarman and others ("Retrieval of Plant Remains from Archaeological Sites by Froth Flotation") and by S. Payne ("Partial Recovery and Sample Bias: The Results of Some Sieving Experiments"); among the field and case studies are discussions by A. J. Legge ("Prehistoric Exploitation of the Gazelle in Palestine"), M. R. Jarman ("European Deer Economies"), R. W. Dennell ("Interpretation of Plant Remains from Three Bulgarian Early Bronze Age Sites"), D. Webley ("Soils and Site Location in Prehistoric Palestine"), D. H. French and others ("Excavations at Can Hasan III, a Neolithic Mound in Turkey"). The foreword is by Grahame Clark, the conclusion by Sir Joseph Hutchinson, who adds sobering words on domestication in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.

The volume offers much of interest to the prehistorian and archeologist, and most of it is general enough to be comprehensible to the nonspecialist. It will provide a good basis for discussion and for controversy in graduate seminars, but it stands out by its objective presentation of the subject matter and by the frank admission in many of the articles that we still stand at the very beginning of an understanding of economic prehistory. Our ignorance has been due to two factors. The first is a lack of method and clarity in the approach to the scientific analysis of domestication. The present volume is a good effort to provide constructive theoretical guidance. H. N. Jarman, for example, is helpful in clarifying terminology and sorting out concepts in her paper on earliest wheat and barley cultivation; M. R. Jarman and P. F. Wilkinson take a hard look at the criteria used in the study of animal domestication.

The second negative factor has been the lack of excavation in crucial areas and the lack of retrieval in many excavations. This shortcoming is being remedied at many sites, and ex-

amples of action by the authors of the volume are discussed in several papers. The archeologist can appreciate the reasonable demands for sample retrieval to provide sufficient and objectively collected botanical and faunal remains from his site; the articles by S. Payne explain how modern methods will function in modern context. Practical devices are discussed and illustrated, with acknowledgment of the relativity of usefulness dependent upon the characteristics of individual sites.

Some of the papers are concerned with the general natural resources that determined the movement and settlement of early man, but even with the prevailing emphasis on animal and plant husbandry the volume can fairly claim to be a contribution to the economic and ecological analysis of a crucial stage in mankind's prehistory.

MACHTELD J. MELLINK
Bryn Mawr College

ROBERT MCC. ADAMS and HANS J. NISSEN. *The Uruk Countryside: The Natural Setting of Urban Societies*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1972. Pp. x, 241. \$17.50.

The first part of the book is concerned with configurations of settlement by Adams, and the second is an analysis of archeological surface collections, mostly pottery, by Nissen. The same method of survey of irrigation and settlements in *Land Behind Baghdad* is here applied to the Sumerian south, but with more elaboration and refinement. Many maps, charts, and sketches of pottery types embellish the book, which is an ecological study throughout history. Wind erosion and irrigation patterns are indeed important factors for determining population changes in Iraq's past, and they were vitally important for this study, which opens new paths in the analysis of archeology. The study of the distribution of potsherds on the surface, plus the plotting of mounds and ridges to determine settlement, water courses, and the like, may seem primitive and uncertain, but it has revealed patterns of early settlement in Mesopotamia. The information that can be obtained from a statistical study of sizes of sites and potsherd distribution at different periods of history is impressive. There are many reservations one might have, but no one has

proposed another method to interpret large surface finds.

Rather than discuss the many charts and maps showing both geographic and anthropological data, as well as archeological, we may ask what the ensuing population density estimates show us. For one thing, historical documents find archeological support in the restriction of settlements in times of troubles, or the reverse. Another conclusion is that the hand of man, in building canals and dikes and the like, was all important in the prosperity of southern Mesopotamia, and any expansion of settlements required great labor. With the coming of Islam the area of swamps in the south increased greatly over the Sasanian period, and the land around Uruk was almost abandoned.

Although the book is in places not easy to read I believe it is an admirable approach to the land and people, from earliest times to the present. Several conclusions arrived at in studying the north are reinforced in the study of the Uruk countryside; one being, for example, that the Sasanian period saw an intensification and extension of irrigation to its furthest limits.

The book is well printed and it will undoubtedly serve as one model for later cross-cultural or interdisciplinary studies of certain areas throughout time.

RICHARD N. FRYE
Harvard University

ALISON BURFORD. *Craftsmen in Greek and Roman Society*. (Aspects of Greek and Roman Life.) Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1972. Pp. 256. \$11.75.

Alison Burford has previously demonstrated her expertise in the field of ancient Greek labor and business with *The Greek Temple Builders at Epidauros* (1969). Her present book is obviously a broad survey of skilled labor (properly, according to ancient notions, including plastic arts, as well as artisans' work in durable materials) in the classical world; in accordance with the purpose of its series the book is nontechnical and addressed to a wider audience of students and the general educated public. The long chapter on the workings of Greek and Roman society is primarily for the

latter. Ancient technology is discussed only to illustrate a point; yet inevitably a good deal of information about techniques slips in, but the book is none the worse for that. Specific crafts are not discussed as such, but rather the author describes such things as working conditions, pay (almost impossible to be meaningful about; there are too many unknown variables), the craftsmens' relations with their patrons or employers, and the nonworking activities of craftsmen.

Some points are worth noting briefly here: The proportion of highly skilled persons in ancient society was never large; such persons, contrary to common assumption, were not usually concentrated in a quarter of a given city according to their trade, but scattered about. The increase of specialization of labor during Greek and Roman times was probably much less than usually thought. The lack of progress in ancient technology is dutifully noted; more important is the convincing rejection of any attempt to attribute the fact to the existence of slavery. Moreover, the ancient world knew no such thing as revolutionary workers' groups. Craftsmen were thought to owe their achievements to their art (*techné*), and not to the inspiration of a god. One wishes that Ms. Burford had seen fit to stress the fundamental importance of the failure of ancient technology to progress as a major reason for the ultimate decline of Greco-Roman culture. And a summary chapter at the end would have been useful to clear the air after all the details. Yet this is a good and useful book, well worth reading even by people more specialized than its presumptive audience.

STEWART IRVIN OOST
University of Chicago

DONNA C. KURTZ and JOHN BOARDMAN. *Greek Burial Customs*. (Aspects of Greek and Roman Life.) Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1971. Pp. 384. \$9.75.

J. M. C. TOYNBEE. *Death and Burial in the Roman World*. (Aspects of Greek and Roman Life.) Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1971. Pp. 336. \$8.50.

It has often been said that death is as natural as life; and archeologists, it should be noted, not only uncover and illuminate for us the

ways of ancient life but also the ancient ways of death. The two books briefly reviewed here in the same Cornell University series provide the student of ancient history with comprehensive surveys of what we know about the burial practices of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Though neither book claims to deal in any substantial way with the religious aspects of death as such, inevitably some such discussion is included. However, both books are absolutely merciless in their reporting of the factual information that has been archeologically gathered and is generously illustrated verbally and pictorially. Neither book is one for the casual reader but rather for the serious student who is interested in details. Both books tell us more about what the Greeks and Romans *did* rather than what they *thought* about death. Why the Greeks and Romans did what they did must depend upon the ancient literary evidence and the imaginative interpretations of contemporary scholars.

Both *Greek Burial Customs* and *Death and Burial in the Roman World* are generally arranged chronologically. *Greek Burial Customs* largely treats burial customs in Athens and Attica because Attica cemeteries are the best known and the best published in all periods and the literary evidence is predominantly concerned with Athens and all pertinent vase depictions are Athenian. The book is divided in two parts: "Athens and Attica" and "The Greek World." Dr. Kurtz was chiefly responsible for the first part and Mr. Boardman for the second. The cemeteries and their contents from the end of the Bronze Age, the Early Iron Age, and the geometric, archaic, the classical, and Hellenistic periods are discussed and the funeral rites that went with them. In the Greek world, topographically confined to the Aegean and selectively to the Greek kingdoms of the Hellenistic world, common graves, rites and offerings, communal graves and cenotaphs, epitaphs, decorated sarcophagi, monumental tombs and heroa are touched upon with authority if sometimes with brevity and always with readability.

Professor Toynbee's book provides a contrast in scope and style. It is much more strictly chronological and wide-ranging, constituting essentially the first comprehensive survey in English of burial customs and attitudes toward

death in the ancient world for all peoples living under Roman sovereignty or influence in both Republican and Imperial times—pagan, Jewish, and Christian in a period that was intensely interested in life after death and one that expended lavishly on the veneration of the departed—a significant contrast to Greek views and practices. Because her book ranges over so much more both geographically and archeologically the reader cannot help but be impressed by the absolute command Professor Toynbee has over her subject as she discusses the Etruscan antecedents; Roman beliefs about the afterlife, cremation and inhumation; funerary rites and cults of the dead; the layout of cemeteries and ownership of tombs, walled cemeteries, and funerary gardens; selected types of tombs; and gravestones and tomb furniture—all profusely illustrated and described in detail.

Neither *Greek Burial Customs* nor *Death and Burial in the Roman World* concern themselves with art history or the history of religions or the history of literature or the literature of history, but each of these areas will be illuminated by these books that provide an enormous wealth of data that is now readily available for exploitation, development, and interpretation.

JOHN E. REXINE
Colgate University

TARIZL CHUBINISHVILI. *K drevnei istorii Iuzhnogo Kavkaza* [To the Early History of the Southern Caucasus]. Volume 1, *Drevniaia kul'tura Iuzhnoi Gruzii (V–III tys. do n. e.) i problema stanovleniia "Kuro-Araksnoi" kul'tury na Iuzhnom Kavkaze* [The Early Culture of Southern Georgia (5th–3rd Centuries B.C.) and the Problem of the Establishment of "Kuro-Arakskaia" Culture in the Southern Caucasus]. (Akademiia Nauk Gruzinskoi SSR, Institut Istorii, Arkheologii i Etnografii imeni N. A. Dzhavakhishvili.) Tbilisi: Izdatel'stvo "Metsniereba." 1971. Pp. 168, 17 plates.

The Kuro-Araxes culture of Transcaucasia was first identified by B. A. Kuftin in the late thirties of the present century and rapidly attracted the interest of archeologists through the similarity of its characteristic black polished pottery with geometric grooved decorations to the Khirbet-Kerak ware found in Palestine. Despite the III millennium B.C. date assigned

to it, early excavators associated this Transcaucasian culture with a Chalcolithic level and consequently placed it at a lower stage of development than the surrounding Near Eastern civilizations that had already entered the Bronze Age.

The present book by a leading Soviet archeologist is the first volume of a general study subsuming the work of the past fifteen years. It parallels a second study by the same author (K. Kh. Kushnareva and T. N. Chubinishvili, *Drevnie Kul'tury Iuzhnogo Kavkaza* [*The Ancient Cultures of the Southern Caucasus*], 1970) with which the present publication should probably be read, if only because of the earlier work's clearer drawings and map, as well as its useful survey of previous literature.

Basing himself on the extensive material of recent excavations and particularly on the identification of truly Chalcolithic (V-IV mil.) sites in Transcaucasia during the past few years, T. Chubinishvili presents a series of working conclusions as to the origin and character of the Kuro-Araxes culture. In agreement with most of his colleagues he transfers this culture from the Chalcolithic stage to the early Bronze Age and traces its appearance to the very beginning of the III millennium. In so doing he achieves a cultural synchronism between the southern Caucasus and the adjacent regions of the northern Caucasus, northwestern Iran and eastern Anatolia; he observes the similar elements within these areas and even suggests the possibility of common origin (pp. 11, 163). At the same time, he also notes the simultaneous appearance of Kuro-Araxeian sites in both high and lowland zones, thus rejecting the hypothesis of a gradual move into the mountain region from the southeast. On the basis of the continuity of sites, the preservation of the traditional architectural plan of the round house on a stone foundation (e.g. at Shengavit), and the survival of previous shapes in early Kuro-Araxes ware, he argues repeatedly for continuity from the local Chalcolithic to the Bronze Age society. Here again, however, he cites the observation of anthropological links between the southern Caucasus and the finds at Tepe Hissar, Sialk, El-Ubaid and Kish, and he does not reject altogether the possibility of a migration, or rather an infiltration, of new peoples at the beginning of the new era.

Finally, despite his admission that the economic and especially the social changes heralding the Kuro-Araxes culture are still unclear (p. 158), he sees it as a developing patriarchal society marked by increasingly closer contacts between mountain and valley tribes and based on a mixed agricultural and pastoral economy accompanied by a rapidly expanding metallurgy.

T. Chubinishvili is evidently thoroughly familiar with the earlier literature on the Kuro-Araxes period and with the archeological material, much of which he knows at first hand, but some of his conclusions must necessarily remain tentative. As he himself stresses, the possibility of synthesis has not yet been reached. Any definitive position on the causes that led to the development of the Kuro-Araxes culture at the beginning of the III millennium, and on its links with either earlier local stages of development or with contemporary adjacent civilizations, must await a study of all the already extant material and especially a great deal of additional work on the Chalcolithic and even Neolithic sites now appearing in Transcaucasia. Nevertheless, the author has collected together a vast amount of scattered and valuable, if at times confusing, data on a still insufficiently familiar area of the ancient Near East.

NINA G. GARSOÏAN
Columbia University

MEDIEVAL

ROBERT S. LOPEZ. *The Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages, 950-1350*. (The Economic Civilization of Europe.) Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1971. Pp. xi, 177. \$5.95.

DOUGLASS C. NORTH and ROBERT PAUL THOMAS. *The Rise of the Western World: A New Economic History*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1973. Pp. viii, 170. \$7.95.

These two volumes are quite different in approach and content, but both of them are useful and interesting. Professor Lopez has put in capsule form—a bare 167 pages of text—his view of the economic history of the Middle Ages from the second to the fifteenth centuries. Since the volume is largely descriptive and does not treat the various problems in depth, it does not contain an analysis of those

issues on which other economic historians have differed with Lopez. In addition the points of emphasis are those that accord with his interpretation of what happened. Thus, it is interesting to note that Lopez sees the elements of the decline of the economy of the classical world in the late second century A.D. and places much more emphasis on the activities of the Moslems in bringing about a concentration of population in towns causing a more active economy than upon the raids and later settlement of the Northmen. Similarly, Lopez continues to hold that the tenth century was the beginning of the period of uninterrupted growth and that the development of the capital resources for the growth of the economy took place on the basis of the use of credit instruments that are difficult at best to document in any numbers before the twelfth century. The problem of the source of the so-called "primal capitalist hoard," which made possible the expansion of commerce during the twelfth century, is a most vexing one, and it is certainly inviting to believe that there was a long period of development in the use of credit instruments rather than a relatively swift adoption of them by people who grasped their utility as soon as they became properly known in the West. Credit was clearly the vital instrument that made possible the vast expansion of the commerce of the twelfth century.

What is perhaps most interesting in Lopez's treatment of the economic history of the Middle Ages, however, is the importance that he places upon secular climatic change during the period in question. Ellsworth Huntington was, of course, the great protagonist of such cyclical climatic changes as a force in history, and Arnold Toynbee a leading exponent of their importance in shaping events. This small volume is perhaps the best concise introduction to the thinking of a leading economic historian of the Middle Ages, and Professor Lopez is to be congratulated for the clarity with which he explains his views.

Professors North and Thomas have treated the economic history of the period 950-1700 from a somewhat different point of view. Arguing largely from the standpoint of economic theory they have attempted to establish clear connections between changes in property rights and the development of national states with

differing rates of economic growth in Western Europe. They have tried, insofar as that was possible, to utilize quantitative data presented in the form of graphs indicating prices, wages, real wages, rents, etc. As can readily be seen the reliability of such data increases markedly as we move into later periods, and none of those graphs published in this volume deal with the period before the thirteenth century.

After a rather brief introduction to the feudal period in which the authors contend that in the supposed "non-market" economy of the early Middle Ages it was more economical to utilize feudalism and manorialism as the primary institutions for organizing society, they contend that population expansion, commercial revival, agricultural expansion, and the creation of a market system with a money economy resulted in institutional changes in feudalism. The connection between fiscal policy and property rights was the paramount feature that influenced the development of European states, but the results were different in various states. In England and the Netherlands the established arrangements led to great economic growth, whereas in France the development was much slower, and in Spain it led to eventual stagnation and decline.

This volume could easily lead to a series of debates among historians.

HOWARD L. ADELSON

City University of New York

PAUL EGON HÜBINGER. *Die letzten Worte Papst Gregors VII.* (Rheinisch-Westfälische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Geisteswissenschaften, Vorträge G 185.) Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1973. Pp. 112. DM 16.80.

Probably the most famous of medieval "famous last words" are Gregory VII's "I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile." A check of textbooks accumulated on my shelf as a result of publishers' random munificence shows that Gregory's alleged last words must count along with "When Adam delved and Eve span" as being among the most beloved hackneyed quotations of modern medievalists. Hübinger, long-time *Ordinarius* at Bonn, has carried off a *coup de maître* in transforming this seeming dross into material for a dazzling little study of Gregorian thought and modern historiography. His major conclusion,

which I feel slightly sheepish about divulging since he himself builds up the suspense as he goes along, is that Gregory's last words were not meant to be understood as an expression of earthly defeat but rather as a proof of his death as pope of the true Church and as a martyr who knew that "Blessed are they who endure persecution for the sake of justice, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." Hübinger demonstrates this convincingly by analyzing the contents and contexts of the earliest sources. He shows that the pertinent quotation, attested for within a year of Gregory's death, was probably composed by a Gregorian partisan for service in the propaganda wars rather than having been uttered by the pope himself. None of the medieval writers who cited it thought that the substitution of "death in exile" for the reward of "anointment with the oil of gladness" originally promised to lovers of justice by the Psalms (44, 8) was an expression of bitterness; indeed, at least one thought that the saying was appropriate to put into the mouth of a dying candidate for canonization. Not so scores of prominent modern historians whom Hübinger shows to have misunderstood the text. Although he credits Giesebrecht with introducing the "bitterness" cliché, I can trump him by pointing to it in Milman, whose work antedates Giesebrecht's by a decade. No doubt others could make similar minor emendations, but few will be able to write such models of *Geistesgeschichte*. I only cannot decide whether the footnotes, which prefer remarks on Thomas Mann to H. K. Mann, are not even more fascinating than the text.

ROBERT E. LERNER
Northwestern University

IAN KERSHAW. *Bolton Priory: The Economy of a Northern Monastery, 1286-1325*. (Oxford Historical Monographs.) New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. xii, 213. \$14.50.

Basing his study primarily on an account book covering the years 1286 to 1325, Kershaw presents a detailed and careful analysis of the economy of Bolton Priory, a small Augustinian house in Yorkshire. Accompanying the text are twenty-five tables, covering such matters as corn production, costs of seasonal and full-time labor, sale and purchase of corn and wool,

numbers of livestock, grain expenditure for bread and ale, and meat consumption. Not surprisingly, in this damp northern area, pasture farming was more profitable than arable cultivation, and the sale of wool was of vital importance, accounting for nearly half of Bolton's revenues between 1287 and 1305. Following a period of expansion, disaster struck, first in 1315 with two years of bad harvests, owing to excessive rainfall, and again with the Scottish raids of 1318-19 and the great cattle murrain of 1319-20, necessitating the temporary dispersal of the canons and the placing of the priory's economy under the control of lay guardians. With the departure of eight of the thirteen canons and the consequent reduction of the household, consumption was cut drastically, and the lay guardians were able slowly to restore the priory's economy.

Of particular interest is the way in which a study such as this supports or calls into question generalizations about economic conditions and practices of the period. The poor harvests are followed by reduced harvests, in spite of favorable weather, because insufficient seed-corn could be set aside, supporting W. G. Hoskins's conclusions on harvest fluctuations. On the other hand, contrary to R. H. Hilton's point of view, the household was reduced and servants dismissed during famine years, though the canons themselves ate and drank about as much as usual. Again, as Hilton and Postan have concluded about thirteenth-century landlords, the canons of Bolton were taking much from their estates and putting back very little in productive investment. As in many another monastic house the canons of Bolton lived well, lavishing hospitality and gifts on men of wealth and power and providing very little for the relief of the poor and destitute. Astonishingly, in addition to the heroic amounts of bread and ale consumed, the per capita meat consumption equaled that of advanced countries of modern times. But there was little thought for the morrow, and the fat years saw no preparation for the lean ones to follow.

The usefulness of this excellent monograph is enhanced by a full bibliography and a good index.

ISABEL R. ABBOTT
Providence, Rhode Island

K. B. MCFARLANE. *Lancastrian Kings and Lollard Knights*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1972. Pp. 261. \$9.50.

Part 1 of this volume consists of lectures given to undergraduates in the Honours School of Modern History at Oxford, written between 1936 and 1947 and last delivered in 1953. Part 2 consists of those given between 1956 and 1966. Together they constitute a fine tribute to the memory of a distinguished and influential scholar, the standard of whose lectures was extraordinarily high.

Concentrating on Henry IV and Henry V, and laying stress on personalities, McFarlane is strongly anti-Stubbs and anti-Wylie in his approach. He eschews constitutional issues and conflicts of ideas and places great emphasis on personal animosities and ambitions. Written with scholarship, lucidity and authority, his lectures must have made a great impact on undergraduates, but perhaps the impact will be somewhat less overwhelming on the wider audience by which they are now received. They react a little too strongly against the Stubbsian tradition and, indeed, against a whole complex of Victorian notions of causation in history that, whatever their limitations, helped to create a very distinguished period in English historiography. They represent a brilliant tour de force, not a new and compelling approach to the problems of the past.

The essays have been edited with sympathy and meticulous care. References have been added by both editors. Those by Dr. Harris are specifically intended to help undergraduates, in particular, to be aware of the points where subsequent research has elaborated on, or modified, McFarlane's conclusions. Unfortunately, he does not make the student aware of some important differences of opinion that are a feature of the current approach to this period and that McFarlane himself tended to ignore. Should Dr. Harris, for example, have left without comment the statement that Parliament was only a particularly ceremonious way of taking counsel? Should he have left without a footnote McFarlane's view of the "curious comedy" involving the king's councillors in 1390? Has the student received adequate guidance about differing views of the "parliamentary" committee of 1398? Or the statement that when McFarlane wrote his lectures the wording

of the famous "Record and Process" of 1399 had never been critically examined? Could there not have been some helpful reference to conflicting views on the subject of fifteenth-century lords of the council, particularly as these might apply to McFarlane's treatment of the aims of the Commons in 1410? No one could reasonably expect Dr. Harris to make reference to the many larger problems, but he might profitably have extended himself a little further. The undergraduates whom he had particularly in mind may well be somewhat overwhelmed by McFarlane's authority and virtuosity, even though more experienced scholars may safely be left to take care of themselves.

The problem of the Lollard knights, which is dealt with in part 2, is much more tailored to McFarlane's genius. McFarlane's approach through the individual, even though somewhat tedious at times, produces in the end important and definitive results. He supersedes Waugh (though with a generous tribute to his predecessor) in his identification of the members of the group and his analysis of their outlook and their influence at the royal court. It is very doubtful if anything of great import has escaped his penetrating examination of the available evidence. Few scholars would have dared to make such researches the basis of a series of lectures, and fewer still would have been able to carry their audience without recourse to popularization. Both parts of the volume reveal how much Bruce McFarlane gave to his listeners and how much he expected from them. No wonder his imprint on them was deep and lasting. Like T. F. Tout at Manchester, he may perhaps be said to have founded a school of history in his pattern, a pattern more clearly revealed in his lectures than in anything else that he wrote.

B. WILKINSON
Toronto University

JOSEPH SHATZMILLER. *Recherches sur la communauté juive de Manosque au Moyen Âge, 1241-1329*. (École Pratique des Hautes Études—Sorbonne. VI^e Section: Sciences Économiques et Sociales. Études juives, 15.) Paris: Mouton & Co. 1973. Pp. 183. 44 fr.

This small volume presents the results of the meticulous analysis of the court and notarial

registers of Manosque, in Provence, from 1241 to 1329. These records refer to almost 3,000 criminal and civil cases involving Jews. The results of the analysis, compared to Emery's book on the Jews of Perpignan, are disappointing. The author has reserved all economic matters for a future study and the sources are apparently skimpy for most other subjects.

Shatzmiller addresses himself to two matters: the internal life of the Jewish community (estimated at 100 to 200 individuals) and the place of Jews in the Christian society of Manosque. Repeatedly acknowledging the limitations of his sources he concludes that the Jewish community had some self-government, since they occasionally levied taxes on themselves and since the rabbi's power to excommunicate enabled him to maintain some discipline. Divisions within the community are apparent, however, since some Jews successfully challenged these very powers in the Christian court. Jewish informers for the Inquisition represent the most acute and tragic form of these divisions, accusing their Jewish enemies of sheltering Jews who were relapsed Christians.

Manosque belonged to the Hospitallers, who provided its court. The most valuable part of this book is an examination of how the court treated Jews. Shatzmiller analyzes about 400 cases in various statistical tables, and the results are consistently the same: the court treated Jews no worse than Christians and perhaps even better. The percentage of convictions and acquittals and the size of the fines levied are the same for Jews and for Christians. Jews took Christians to court as often as Christians took Jews to court. When the court looked into matters on its own initiative, it was as likely to find in favor of the Jew as the Christian, and it supported the claims of Jewish creditors against Christian debtors.

Shatzmiller finds limited but persuasive evidence that the popular attitudes of Manosque Christians were similar to those found elsewhere. Jews were occasionally suspected of maligning Christianity, of poisoning ovens or wells, and of murder. What remains surprising is that these prejudices apparently did not sway the court.

Shatzmiller's scrupulous scholarship makes for clarity and reliability. This book establishes

his qualifications to write a more complete history of the Jews of Manosque in this period.

JOHN C. MOORE

Hofstra University

V. P. GRACHEV. *Serbskaia gosudarstvennost' v X-XIV vv. (Kritika teorii "Zhupnoi organizatsii"* [Serbian State Organization in the 10th-14th Centuries (A Critique of the Theory of "Zhupa Organization")]. (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Slavianovedeniia i Balkanistiki.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka." 1972. Pp. 331.

A prominent feature of Slavic life is a seemingly overwhelming sense of inferiority. Among the East Slavs there is the saying that "the Russians never invented anything, not even the samovar." Stalin tried to reverse this by "proving" that the Russians had invented everything. In the historiographic realm Soviet scholars have gone to great lengths in the Normanist controversy over who created the first East Slavic state, the indigenes or the Vikings, to prove that it developed organically, without significant foreign influence.

West and South Slavs have similar problems about the origins of their states. Historians have tended to conclude that they were the results of Germanic, Turkic, and Byzantine intervention, rather than indigenous creations. Now Grachev has proposed developing the methodology worked out for Kievan Rus' to prove that other Slavic states also arose organically.

Grachev places his study in its scholarly context with a most welcome, lengthy historiographical essay reviewing theories about the organization of the Serbian state. The traditional view is that the Slavs, moving into the Balkans from the sixth to the seventh centuries, settled in distinct territorial-geographical regions (*zhupa*) with the *zhupan* as their tribal leader, but that, while the regions remained constant, there was a sharp discontinuity caused by external forces between the like-named officials of the Serbian state of the Nemanichi (1190s-1370s), a peripetetic monarchy with no urban base.

In the core of the work, a fine example of historical geography, Grachev analyzes every extant mention of both terms (the book, however, has not one map) and concludes that the evolution was indeed organic, caused by un-

specified economic changes in production that forced alterations in the forms of land tenure, stimulating the nonsynchronous evolution of the *zhupa* from a territorial-geographical region to a structurally unconnected administrative unit (1220s) and the *zhupan* from a tribal chief to a state administrator (ninth century) to a magnate seigneur with autonomous political authority (late thirteenth through the fourteenth centuries). Some of Grachev's interesting conclusions are solidly based, but many are tentative, speculative, and founded only on other speculations.

RICHARD HELLIE
University of Chicago

PAUL LEMERLE. *Le premier humanisme byzantin: Notes et remarques sur enseignement et culture à Byzance des origines au X^e siècle*. (Bibliothèque byzantine, Études, 6.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1971. Pp. 326. 68 fr.

Professor Lemerle is France's most eminent Byzantine historian and his book is the most complete and the best treatment to date of the first Byzantine humanism, its antecedents, and its institutional and historical setting. It also ranks with the best works ever written on any aspect of Byzantine cultural history. To be sure, the book is technical, but it is too important and too lucidly and artfully written for knowledge of it to be restricted to Byzantinists alone.

The term "first Byzantine humanism" denotes the flourishing of culture in Byzantium—practically speaking, in its capital—beginning sometime in the ninth century, culminating in the activity of Photius (810?–891?)—scholar, statesman, and patriarch—and ending with the vast encyclopedic enterprises presided over by Constantine Porphyrogenitus (emperor, 908–59). In this definition "flourishing" means two things: intensified literary production in high style and increased familiarity with the works of the past, not only those of the classics, but also those of late antique and early Byzantine authors; while "culture" means elite culture, predominantly secular, literary, and rhetorical. Scientific interests were present in our period, but they diminished as time went on. The period of the first Byzantine humanism coincided with events and controversies crucial to Byzan-

tium's history: the continued struggle with Islam (a struggle that began to turn to Byzantium's advantage), the Second Iconoclasm and the victory of Orthodoxy, the success of Byzantine religious missions, and Byzantium's first big clash with the papacy. The principal personalities of that cultural current were involved in all those events and controversies.

The book's subtitle, *Notes and Remarks on the History of Education and Culture in Byzantium*, is a *topos* of modesty. True, Lemerle does not discuss everything—he is too accomplished a historian to do so. But he examines everything that is important: every personage, text, and cultural innovation or institution relevant to his subject. In his examination he proceeds down to dating individual works, emending passages, discussing single words, and tracing errors in modern scholarship back to their seventeenth-century origins (cf. pp. 65, 67).

Thus, to single out some highlights, Lemerle offers the most thorough treatment to date of the iconoclast intellectuals John the Grammarian (pp. 135–46) and Leo the Mathematician (pp. 148–76), exquisite portraits of Photius (a realist, turned toward action; probably proud and authoritarian; a conformist and puritan, pp. 177–204) and Arethas of Caesarea (a good philologist and manuscript collector, but a narrow mind, pp. 205–41). He gives the first thorough analysis of the recently published correspondence of an anonymous tenth-century principal and owner of a secondary school in Constantinople (the crotchety old man quarreled with other masters and was the only full-fledged professor in his school, but he used older students as teaching assistants in grammar and rhetoric; the pupils of his establishment were sons of state officials or nephews of prelates, pp. 246–57). He considers the relation of the revolution in Greek script (the introduction of the minuscule, the earliest manuscript dating from 835) to the intellectual ferment of the early ninth century (the new script was a response to that ferment, but there is no certainty that the minuscule—created, according to Lemerle, in the capital—was the product of the monastic milieu, particularly of the Studios monastery, pp. 109, 118, 128), and discusses the controversial terms connected with the new manner of writing (*syрмаiоgrаphein*, being one of them,

does mean "to write in minuscule," pp. 116-17; "bombycine" does not mean "of cotton," for all paper was made of rags, but "of the city of Membidj," from where Arab paper was exported, p. 111). I regret that the author does not reflect—as Professor Mango recently did—on the fact that the Byzantine and the Carolingian minuscules appear at about the same time, the Western script being slightly earlier.

Lemerle excerpts over thirty lives of saints of the ninth and tenth centuries (cf. pp. 97-104), mostly for information on the elementary education dispensed to their heroes and on the organization of secondary education by the state (he dates such state intervention to the tenth century, pp. 259-60, 266); he analyzes the evidence that the chroniclers and the *Book of the Prefect* present on institutions of higher learning (such as the Bardas school at the Magnaura palace, organized probably shortly before 855, pp. 160, 242) and on legal education (pp. 261-63).

The strength of Lemerle's book lies in its method. The latter consists of a return to the sources, the use of common sense (the French scholarly approximation of which is *la bonne méthode*), and an awareness of what the sources do not tell us, and, consequently, of what we do not know. This leads to the deflation, or demise, of some constructs that have been passed on from one modern book to another, such as the postulate that Byzantium had an Imperial University (cf. pp. 146, 263-65, 303) or a Patriarchal Academy (pp. 87, 95-96: there is no reliable trace of the latter in the ninth century—a result that Professor Hans-Georg Beck of Munich obtained independently some years ago), or, finally, the story of the alleged burning of the Library of Constantinople by Leo III (pp. 89-93; this, however, is no longer believed by any serious scholar). Close reading of the sources also leads Lemerle to the revision of the exaggerated views on the role of the Arab "backlash" in the revival of learning in the ninth century and to the rejection of some preposterous speculations: according to one such speculation (cf. pp. 37, 42), Photius found in Bagdad, rather than in Constantinople, the 279 works summed up in his scrapbook of readings, or *Bibliotheca*. But what Lemerle retains from the sources and presents, often with caveats, to the reader merits the latter's full confidence.

All this goes to show that a conventional method is effective when it is applied by a precise and elegant mind. Of course Lemerle is aware that social needs bring about intellectual changes and that milieus and institutions are carriers of these changes. Expressions like "structures" and "clientele" do occur in his book (pp. 48, 255, 301) as concessions to modern fashion, I assume, but they do not affect the method itself. If Lemerle had used "society" or "pupils of a school" instead, his statements would have been no less valid.

Lemerle's book, exhibiting *la bonne méthode* of all good works, is not revolutionary in its general conclusions. The revival of learning and cultural curiosity that we witness in Byzantium around the year 800 was due neither to a hypothetical stimulus coming from the barbaric West, nor to a return from the East of Hellenistic works and lore once "borrowed" and assimilated by the Arabs (pp. 21, 22-42). There was a period of latency in Byzantium itself between the sixth and late eighth centuries, a latency brought about by concerns of military survival, which put little premium on the traditional cultural equipment of those who ran the state, but there was no interruption of the indigenous cultural tradition (pp. 74-75, 106, 108). The invention of the minuscule and the concomitant transliteration of literary works from the uncial were events of paramount importance, comparable to the introduction of printing (pp. 119-21). Among the great intellectuals of the ninth century, Leo the Mathematician commands most of Lemerle's sympathy; yet, he tells us, Photius was the outstanding figure, and Arethas should have kept to his manuscripts and calligraphers.

There was no interruption in secondary education—and no change in its contents—between late antiquity and the time of the revival after the First Iconoclasm (p. 105); with slight variations, school programs included grammar, rhetoric, dialectic or philosophy (roughly corresponding, we may add, to the *trivium* known in the West since Martianus Capella, Boethius, and Cassiodore), arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and sometimes music (corresponding to the Western *quadrivium*—the expression "the foursome of the mathematical sciences" does occur in a ninth century *Vita* of Patriarch Nicephorus, ed., C. de Boor, pp. 149 l. 26, 150

l. 12). By the tenth century the state, which needed civil servants and ecclesiastical administrators—"judges, registrars and metropolitans," to cite the relevant text—took a hand in the organization of secondary education and in the appointment of professors (p. 266). All of this is attested for the capital alone, and there are reasons to believe that institutionalized secondary education was limited to Constantinople; the graduating class of a single year in the tenth century may have amounted to a mere two to three hundred pupils for the whole Empire (pp. 256–57). This figure seems woefully small, but I have no arguments suggesting that in fact it was larger.

Emperor Constantine VII was a pedant affecting a turgid style. Yet, through his own works (which Lemerle discusses succinctly, but without omission of essential detail, pp. 270–80), the compilation of excerpts in fifty-three volumes (only a thirty-fifth of this bulk came down to us, pp. 280–88), and the compendium on agriculture (pp. 288–92), he both expressed and instigated the encyclopedic movement of the tenth century, paralleled by a similar current in Islam. This movement brought forth in addition the lexicon called the "Suda" and the hagiographical encyclopedia of Symeon Metaphrastes (pp. 293, 297–99).

Incidentally, Constantine VII may not have been quite the initiator of the encyclopedic movement. In his *Vita Basilii* (pp. 314 l. 12–16, Bonn edition), he himself dated the beginning of the practice of excerpting historical works to the time of his grandfather Basil I (867–886): Basil studied the mores, biographies, handling of affairs, and wars of generals and emperors, and he had the best and most praiseworthy among them excerpted, in order to imitate them in his own actions. However, it is difficult to decide whether this passage of the *Vita* is a reflection of fact or a projection of a desirable cultural trait of the grandson's own time into that of the grandfather's.

In much of what it accomplished the encyclopedism of the tenth century looked back to the Hellenic past, or at least reconciled that past with the tenets of Christianity—which we remember had also been the case in the cultural currents of the fourth and fifth centuries. In Lemerle's view, this second reconciliation was possible because the victory of Orthodoxy over

Iconoclasm and the waning of the Arab danger relaxed the stresses under which Byzantium had lived since the seventh century (p. 300).

Lemerle grants that the Byzantine encyclopedic movement had an air of grandeur. But he is aware of its shortcomings. He also is no mere encomiast, to judge by the following sentence, which stands on one of the last pages of his book: "We are indebted to Byzantium for no contribution to progress" (p. 305). It is not easy to refute that sentence.

Byzantinists, even the most fault-finding among them, will be hard put to suggest additions to Lemerle's bibliographies or to correct his facts; for this, he is too consummate a craftsman. During my own reading, I noted only the following: (1) in the bibliography, various contributions by V. von Falkenhausen, K. Setton, H. Cherniss, O. Volk, I. Ševčenko, V. Laurent, A. Cameron, and K. Weitzmann might have deserved mention on pp. 19 n.29, 43 n.1, 44 n.3, 111 n.9, 135 n.106, 240–41, 135 n.107, 268 n.6, and 271 n.18 respectively; (2) the earliest dated minuscule manuscript was found by Uspenskij not in the St. Sabas monastery, but on Sinai, where most of it is still preserved (cf. p. 113 n.13); the *Life* of Thucydides excerpted in Constantine VII's *De Virtutibus* has nothing to do with Ammianus Marcellinus (cf. p. 286 n.58). But Byzantinists will differ from Lemerle on a number of points—some technical, where evidence seems to be less untrustworthy or less equivocal than he assumes, and some general, where that evidence just does not speak with a clear voice. I wish now to submit a few samples of differing opinion. The first three will concern technicalities.

(1) Lemerle doubts whether Constantine, the Apostle of the Slavs, was ever a pupil of Photius (pp. 163 ff.). Few, if any, students of the Slavic *Vita Constantini* will share this skepticism. The compiler of the *Vita*, whether—as I believe—he wrote in Rome soon after Constantine's death (869), or elsewhere about 885, had no interest in associating his hero with a disgraced prelate just to make him look better. Lemerle, to be fair to him, admits that Constantine could have been acquainted with Photius; we know that for sure, since the friendship of the two is attested by an independent—and contemporary—source, Anastasius Bibliothecarius.

(2) Photius, we hear, was not a teacher (pp.

183 ff.); but he was, for he called himself just that, *didaskalos*, of Amphilochios, and he addressed his *Lexicon* to a student (*mathētēs*); to differentiate between the terms *maître* and *professeur*, *disciple* and *élève*—as Lemerle does—is to make too fine a distinction (pp. 197, 199, 201). Moreover, in Photius's letter to Pope Nicholas I, I detect allusions to the regular *trivium* and *quadrivium* instruction (Lemerle thinks of an "intellectual club" instead, pp. 198–99).

(3) The date of composition, or publication, of Photius's *Lexicon* and *Bibliotheca* are still vividly debated. Lemerle assigns both to Photius's youth (pp. 185–89). But the *Lexicon* was dedicated to a distinguished official, Photius's former *mathētēs*, whom the author addressed without undue deference; surely a reasonable time must have elapsed between the official's student days with Photius and the point when he acquired his considerable position in the hierarchy. Lemerle suggests that Photius was born about 810 (pp. 180–81; I agree) and that the *Bibliotheca* was ready in 838 (p. 190; I do not agree). If Photius had been collecting material for this work for twelve to fifteen years before publishing it, as Lemerle himself proposes (pp. 190, 192, 200), he must have been a child prodigy, who started his note-taking possibly at the age of thirteen. In its final form the *Bibliotheca* is a late work.

The following three examples are of more general nature: (1) In the intellectual life of the Empire, Lemerle assigns a central position to the capital. This is certainly true for the ninth and tenth centuries, but it is only partly so for the time before the Arab conquest, when older established centers led an intellectual life of their own. In the fourth century Emperor Julian was educated not only in Constantinople but also in Nicomedia and Athens (cf. p. 60). The pagan philosophers who shortly before 532 emigrated to the court of the Persian King Chosroes—probably from Athens, but we are not sure—were said to have come from Syria, Cilicia, Phrygia, Lydia, Phoenicia, or Gaza—not a single one was called "Constantinopolitan." And even in the seventh century, as Lemerle himself narrates (pp. 81–85), the Armenian Ananias of Shirak learned the science of the Greeks at Trebizond, and people from Constantinople were said to go to study there.

The monopoly of the capital in matters intellectual was a result of the Arab catastrophe.

(2) The origins of the first Byzantine humanism will long remain a secret to us, for they go back to the obscure eighth century. It was in full bloom before the victory of Orthodoxy in 843. This can be attested by anyone who has read a few pages by authors—Orthodox or Iconoclast—who died about that time; such as the Orthodox Patriarch Methodius or the iconoclastic Bishop of Nicaea, Ignatius. Some years before the grammarian Kometas "renewed" (re-edited?) a manuscript of Homer (p. 166), Ignatius interspersed his correspondence with Homeric quotations; he must have possessed a collection of proverbs and possibly used the *Lexicon* of Phrynichus. Ignatius was a pupil of Patriarch Tarasius (787–806), who was born about 730, at the outset of the First Iconoclasm, and Tarasius—as Lemerle himself reminds us indirectly (p. 129)—must have absorbed his knowledge of antique metrics under the allegedly obscurantist Iconoclast Constantine V (d. 775). Theodore of Studios, too, got much of his good education under the same emperor (cf. p. 123). Thus there is no necessity to connect Byzantine Christian humanism with the triumph of Orthodoxy over Iconoclasm and with Photius (p. 196) or to assign to Iconoclasm a tendency to "obscure" the classical strain in intellectual tradition, a strain whose "unconscious" bearers the iconodules were (p. 108).

(3) To Lemerle the iconoclastic struggle is a struggle between the Asiatic and the Greco-Roman traditions (pp. 34, 74, 107). This may have been so; it is close to Ostrogorski's formulation given in his *History of Byzantium*; still, the thesis that Iconoclasm is a conflict between Europe and Asia is not borne out by such texts as I know. Nor does it explain the fact that the intellectual roots—by which I mean contents of school education—of Iconoclasts and Iconodules were alike; alike was also the humanism of iconoclastic and iconodule intellectuals of the ninth century—Leo the Mathematician was an Iconoclast (in spite of Lemerle's reservations on p. 157), Photius, an Iconodule, and Ignatius of Nicaea was both.

Professor Lemerle's book grew out of years of teaching and cooperation with the group of disciples assembled and encouraged by him in Paris. To quote the names of these disciples is

to give the roster of the presently flourishing French school of Byzantinology: Ahrweiler, Astruc, Dagron, Gouillard, Grosdidier de Mátos, Guillou, Irigoin, Svoronos. In his book Lemerle repeatedly refers to their research and acknowledges their assistance. Even the whipping boy, Hemmerdinger, proved helpful, for his extravagances inspires many of Lemerle's penetrating rebuttals.

The excellence of the book, of course, is due to the author himself. For the sake of comparison, take four recent publications on various aspects of Lemerle's topic, coming from authors of four different nationalities: E. È. Lipšic, *Očerki istorii vizantijskogo obščestva i kul'tury, VIII-pervaja polovina IX veka* (1961); J. Irigoin, "Survie et renouveau de la littérature antique à Constantinople," *Cahiers de civilisation médiévale* 5 (1962): 287-302; S. Impelizzeri, "L'umanesimo bizantino del IX secolo e la genesi della 'Biblioteca' di Fozio," *Studi Storici in onore di Gabriele Pepe* (1969), pp. 211-66; and Arnold Toynbee, "Constantine Porphyrogenitus' Works," being part 5 of his *Constantine Porphyrogenitus and His World* (1973), pp. 575-605. Of the four items, none equals the brilliancy and penetration of the corresponding parts of *Premier humanisme*, even though the first three are works of substantial merit. Only the fourth, I regret to say, offers little for a historian of culture. For an understanding of Constantine VII's intellectual world, one derives incomparably more from Lemerle's short last chapter than from Professor Toynbee's weighty tome.

Lemerle's current teaching and study has turned to Byzantine humanism of the eleventh century, centering around Psellos. Byzantinists and intellectual historians at large are awaiting the sequel to his *Premier humanisme byzantin* with great anticipation.

IHOR ŠEVČENKO
Harvard University

APOSTOLOS D. KARPOZILOS. *The Ecclesiastical Controversy between the Kingdom of Nicaea and the Principality of Epiros (1217-1233)*. (Byzantina Keimena kai Meletai, 7.) Thessaloniki: Kentron Byzantinon Ereunon; distrib. by Library Grigoris, Athens. 1973. Pp. 108.

The disaster that overwhelmed the Byzantine Empire in 1204 was, within a few years, par-

tially redeemed by the formation of Byzantine enclaves in Nicaea, Bithynia, and in Epiros. Eventually the Nicene power, under the Lascarid dynasty, would regain the old capital and refound the unitary Empire, much reduced and thoroughly traumatized, but a going concern. For a quarter-century, however, two Greek-ruled states claimed the imperial succession. This was anomalous and unnatural, especially since both the Nicene Lascarids and the Epirote Angeloi supported their imperial identities with the sanctions of the Byzantine Church.

The complications arising from the symbiotic—not, as the author claims, "dyarchic"—relationship between *basileia* and *ekklēsia* give Mr. Karpozilos his central structure. The Constantinopolitan patriarchate had moved from the capital to Nicaea and there stood behind the Lascarids. Yet in 1224 Theodore Angelos was crowned emperor in Thessalonika, the second city of the Empire and his recent war prize, by one of the ecclesiastics who upheld the house of Angelos. To sharpen the conflict a number of the embroiled clergy were talented intellectuals in the Byzantine stamp, argumentative individuals like John Apocaukos, Dimitrios Chomatianos, and George Bardanes on the Epirote side, and the Patriarchs Manuel I and Germanos II in Nicaea. At the height of the polemic the Epirote bishops pushed their support of "their" emperor to the point where they denied the ecumenical suzerainty of the patriarch himself, and schism followed. This schism was only healed when the political power of Theodore Angelos was truncated (after 1230) and the Nicene dynasty remained the only power capable of continuing the Byzantine imperial tradition.

Karpozilos uses the surviving correspondence between the two ecclesiastical camps to describe well the subtle but potent ties that connected Byzantine Church and state. The crisis of 1224-33 is properly identified here as a dramatization of the peculiarly Byzantine interpenetration of sacred and secular powers. The monograph is occasionally awkward in execution; at one point Karpozilos creates an unnecessary obscurity: a brief paragraph should explain more fully *why* and *how* Theodore Angelos became a cropper, leaving the field to Nicaea. In sum, however, the author manages to insert a modest

but significant tessera in the mosaic of Byzantine religious politics in the thirteenth century.

D. A. MILLER

University of Rochester

MODERN EUROPE

GEORGES CHANTRAINE, S.J. "*Mystère*" et "*Philosophie du Christ*" selon Erasme: *Étude de la lettre à P. Volz et de la "Ratio verae theologiae"* (1518). Preface by H. DE LUBAC. (Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Philosophie et Lettres de Namur, number 49.) Namur: Secrétariat des Publications, Facultés Universitaires. 1971. Pp. x, 410.

Few historical characters have been subject to so many diverse interpretations as Erasmus. Some regard him as a rationalist, a precursor of the Enlightenment, neither a Catholic nor even a Christian, who unfortunately wasted time trying to prove that he was. Others say that he was indeed a Christian but by no means a Catholic, seeing that his type of religion would disintegrate the Church. Still others say that he was a good Christian and a devout Catholic. Recent interpretations have been veering in this direction, and one of the most persuasive among them is the present study.

It is a work of extensive learning. The author is well versed in Erasmus and has covered a wide range of the contemporary literature. His goal is to isolate the core of Erasmus's religion, to formulate for him what he was never able to formulate for himself. This means making the implicit explicit. The author narrows his task by directing his attention to two works in which Erasmus did make an effort to explain his version of the Gospel. The first is the letter to Volz, the second his introductory letters to the editions of his New Testament, commencing in 1516 and amplified in subsequent editions. The development of Erasmus up to this point is briefly surveyed. The author takes a middle ground between those who see a radical break in Erasmus from classical to Christian literature and those who find an unbroken continuity. The author finds a shift from an esthetic theology to a theological esthetic. As for *The Praise of Folly*, he quite agrees with Erasmus himself that its purport was no different from that of the *Enchiridion*.

When we come to the detailed examination of the Volz letter and the *Ratio Theologiae*, the

core of Erasmian piety is found epitomized in the two words "*mysterium*" and "*sacramentum*." *Mysterium* means the sense of the Holy, the numinous, the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the warm response of the heart, illumination, rapture. Erasmus was constantly inveighing against the late Scholastics not simply because of their interminable distinctions as because of their detachment from vital religion. The author is absolutely right in finding all of this in Erasmus, and he has served his readers well in assembling so many citations. This emphasis is distinctive within Erasmus, but how distinctive at this point was Erasmus? The author recognizes that this was the piety of the Brethren of the Common Life. The *Imitatio Christi* said that the "Trinity is better pleased by adoration than by speculation."

The second word as a key to Erasmus is "*sacramentum*." The author devotes special attention to Baptism and the Eucharist. The first is an initiation into the Christian life, the second is a nourishment whereby the Christian is transformed into the likeness of Christ. All of this is very true. But the emphasis with Erasmus is always on the spiritual attitude rather than the outward act. He claimed that baptism in infancy is of little import unless re-enacted at the age of puberty, when the initiate understands its significance and voluntarily takes for himself the baptismal vows. The Sorbonne told Erasmus he was an Anabaptist (a repeater of baptism). He replied that he had in mind not repetition but re-enactment. I have the feeling that this was a semantic subterfuge. As for the Eucharist, he could believe in transubstantiation because the Church said so, but participation would be of no avail without the Spirit. Here one needs not only to read between the lines but also to scrutinize the behavior. Erasmus was a priest. He mentions carrying his prayer book and indicates that he had heard confessions, but he never once mentions having said Mass. He must have done so, but the outward act did not compare with inward prayer and the unbearing of the soul.

To assess the essence of a man's religion one must compare him with his predecessors and contemporaries. What differentiates him from others? Erasmus stressed the warming of the heart. Theology should be measured less by a ruler than by a thermometer. True, but the

same could be said of Luther. When he read the words of the angel "unto you is born," he exclaimed, "'Unto you!' Unto me. When I read those words I hate myself that my heart does not leap into flame." More space might well be devoted to the comparison of Erasmus and Luther.

These reflections arise from the reading of a book that prompts reflection.

ROLAND H. BAINTON
Yale University

ROBERT FORSTER and JACK P. GREENE, edited with an introduction by. *Preconditions of Revolution in Early Modern Europe*. (The Johns Hopkins Symposia in History.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 1970. Pp. 214. \$8.95.

This volume must be understood for what it is not, no less than for what it attempts to be. It is the result of a colloquium on modern revolution held at Johns Hopkins in 1969; it is not another round in the "general European crisis" controversy launched by E. J. Hobsbawm and H. R. Trevor-Roper in the pages of *Past and Present* and reprinted in part in Trevor Aston, ed., *Crisis in Europe, 1560-1660* (1965). Some of the events covered and some of the five contributors do look familiar: Roland Mousnier writes on the *Fronde*, J. H. Elliott surveys the revolts against the Spanish Empire in Italy and Iberia during the 1640s, and Lawrence Stone has a long essay on the causes of the English Civil War (subsequently expanded still further to form the bulk of his *The Causes of the English Revolution*). But there is also an account by J. W. Smit of the origins of the revolt of the Netherlands, which, like Stone's essay, seeks to relate the event in question to theories of revolution now current among social scientists, and Marc Raeff provides a final chapter on Pugachev's rebellion in 1773-74, chosen in preference to a Cossack uprising more contemporaneous with the other revolutions on the grounds that the Russian Empire had only just reached the state of administrative and social development attained by France and Spain over a century earlier.

The participants in the *Past and Present* debate used a rough-and-ready definition of "revolution," arguing that whatever its particular form, the widespread incidence of political and

collective violence in mid-seventeenth-century Europe suggested a common crisis with common roots. By contrast Forster and Greene follow J. H. Elliott closely in his skepticism over an alleged general crisis and, instead, renew the old debate over the distinguishing marks of a genuine revolution as against a mere revolt. Their eighteen-page introduction is devoted to problems largely taxonomic in nature. They want first to classify the types of violence under discussion, separating out the simple uprisings and coups from the more fundamental upheavals, and then to outline the "preconditions" of these events in categories that, while recognizing the peculiarities of early modern Europe, are still applicable to modern revolutions in general. If *Preconditions of Revolution* has an ancestor, or more accurately an analogue, it is *Anatomy of Revolution* and not *Crisis in Europe*.

Forster and Greene never fall into Crane Brinton's more mechanistic modes, and they are careful to respect the historical integrity of their subjects. They distinguish between early modern and more recent revolutionary ideology, for example, emphasizing the former's concern for the recovery of a "golden age," and they couple their talk of "extensive social dysfunction" with references to "the need to guard the local *patrie*" against the encroachments of central government. Yet for all the editors' caution, their attempt to find an appropriate place for early modern European phenomena under the general heading "revolution" inherently obscures even as it stimulates. To ask for the "preconditions of revolution" in their terms is to assume that the investigation deals with the extraordinary causes of vulnerability in states ordinarily stable and well established when, in point of fact, the five contributors are dealing with ramshackle, multinational, multiconstitutional empires of relatively recent vintage and limited military and fiscal resources. Thus as the eighth of nine preconditions Forster and Greene posit an established authority that must be "sufficiently weak as to make it doubtful that it could offer sustained resistance." As it happens, one of their more successful revolutions, the war for the establishment of the United Provinces, was fought against the strongest state in Europe at the height of its power, an undertaking characterized by William the

Silent in 1577 as "a worm turning against the King of Spain."

Most of the other difficulties of the book are endemic to the genre, the published results of academic conferences. The participants share the same vocabulary, but not always the same concepts, even for the vital term "precondition." Despite the manifold attempts of the editors, meaningful comparison between essays is often difficult. Some of what is said has been said before and will probably be said again, other things are unfortunately left unsaid (for example, Mousnier's essay makes no mention of his attempt to find an alternative formulation for social conflicts in answer to the Marxist analysis of Boris Porchnev). Nonetheless, Forster and Greene did manage to organize a conference where working scholars of high reputation exchanged their views on one of the most current subjects in European historiography. The record of this exchange has its exasperating moments, but if the problems of the early modern revolts are not all solved at least most of them have been clearly stated in an important set of essays.

STEPHEN FOSTER

Northern Illinois University

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG. *The European Administrative Elite*. [Princeton:] Princeton University Press. 1973. Pp. xii, 406. Cloth \$20.00, paper \$9.75.

It may seem odd for an American historian to review a book on Europe, but, in fact, this is primarily a study by a political scientist of government and economic growth, which to achieve comparative perspective uses data from four European nations. Armstrong's specific aim is "to suggest ways in which modern administrative elites generally may relate to economic development."

In order to deal with this problem he has to consider basic problems of social organization and action, such as why some patterns of behavior persist, and the relations of the later influence of peer groups to early family socialization. His principal theoretical tool is role theory, with a properly strong emphasis on perception. Among some of the interesting theoretical propositions that emerge from the data are the contentions that both social and

role patterns in each nation have had remarkable stability over time and that middle-range elements such as special roles cannot be compared between nations without careful regard for the total societal setting.

There have been earlier studies of European administrative elites, noted in this volume's extensive bibliography, but they have concentrated more on the social status of the men in government control centers than on changing conceptions of their roles. Armstrong traces the development of what he calls (probably in order to avoid still more words) a developmental interventionist role definition.

In all the nations used for comparison (England, France, Prussia, and Russia) such a definition was almost totally lacking in the roles of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century administrators. While the *Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées* was started in France in 1744, its graduate engineers did not feed into the country's administrative elite, which in France and elsewhere was still recruited on aristocratic principles. In fact much of the book underlines the influence of agrarian aristocratic and haute bourgeois values, attitudes, and educational controls in preventing the rise of scientific and technological interests in this elite. Disciples of Saint-Simone in France, in the 1830s and 1840s, were among the earliest exponents of economic development, but they made only a temporary impression on the government bureaucracy, one that disappeared in the early years of the Third Republic. Without regard to local characteristics and differences *laissez-faire* doctrines continued to dominate the European governments, with few exceptions, up to World War I.

Some chapter titles suggest the scope and novelty of Armstrong's approach: "Family and Socialization," "The Structured Adolescent Peer Group," "The Classics Barrier," "Higher Education as Ideology," "Induction to Higher Administration," and "Career Patterns and Prospects." Needless to say the range of knowledge and linguistic skills required for this book were enormous. While I am not competent to pass on the accuracy of much of the data, I can affirm that this is the type of history that mature scholars ought to attempt. It provides clues to permanence and change in societies that are buried and lost in the ordinary narra-

tive history. It is also encouraging to find a political scientist immersing himself in long-range historical research.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN

Eleutherian Mills-Hagley Foundation

H. S. K. KENT. *War and Trade in Northern Seas: Anglo-Scandinavian Economic Relations in the Mid-Eighteenth Century*. (Cambridge Studies in Economic History.) New York: Cambridge University Press. 1973. Pp. xv, 240. \$17.00.

This book by Dr. H. S. K. Kent is the outgrowth of a doctoral dissertation presented to the University of Cambridge in 1955. Dr. Kent bases his conclusions on manuscript sources, and he has read widely in the printed materials both contemporary and current. As a result he has produced a very thorough study of a highly complicated problem. His comparison of statistics and observations found in British and Scandinavian archives helped him to reach sensible conclusions on both legitimate trade and smuggling between the two areas.

Two treaties of peace and commerce made in the second half of the seventeenth century regulated Anglo-Scandinavian trade in the mid-eighteenth century. They implied that the commercial powers of the parties engaged would remain constant and that warfare would not change nor would the rules on contraband and trading with the enemy. "Considering the importance and volume of Anglo-Scandinavian trade, it was remarkable that government in England had so little influence on it. On the surface, England appeared to regulate trade by legislation and treaties. In fact, it was the merchants themselves in their lawful or illicit enterprises who directed trade in blissful disregard of government whenever and wherever regulations bore too heavily on them" (p. x).

Dr. Kent in the text and by an appendix written in 1759 by F. L. Fabricus of Norway shows how trade was organized. Timber, iron, and smuggled tea were England's most vital imports from the northern seas. Britain's fleet was dependent upon Scandinavia for its naval stores until after the American Revolution, and the availability of cheap tea smuggled from Scandinavia (and elsewhere) was responsible for the habit of tea drinking becoming widespread in England. The Danish and Swedish money markets were controlled by the trade in tea,

which usually went hand in hand with smuggling spirits. England in turn sent many illicit manufactured items into Scandinavia.

English commerce in the northern seas was necessary for the English who did not want a break with the Scandinavian countries during the Seven Years' War, for the trade was vital to the maintenance and extension of the Empire: timber for ships; iron for ship-fittings, armaments, and industry; and low-priced tea to keep the English people contented. England prevented France from getting the assistance she expected from the Scandinavian merchant fleet, and, at the cost of much friction, England was able to impose her will upon the two Scandinavian powers. At one time an arrogant Cabinet was saved more by luck than skill from preventing a diplomatic rupture. "In the last resort, it was due to the merchants rather than their governments that trade in the Northern Seas continued uninterrupted in war as in peace" (p. 177).

Appendixes and statistical graphs provide insights into legal and illicit trade, and the index and bibliography are excellent. The style at times is halting and pedestrian, but a subject of this type does not easily lend itself to literary smoothness. This work by Dr. Kent is one that will be consulted in the future by scholars working on the problems of war and trade in the northern seas in the mid-eighteenth century.

JOHN J. MURRAY

Folger Shakespeare Library

RENÉ GIRAULT. *Emprunts russes et investissements français en Russie, 1887-1914: Recherches sur l'investissement international*. (Publications de la Sorbonne. N. S. Recherches 3.) Paris: Librairie Armand Colin. 1973. Pp. 618.

There is no doubt that this is a significant book on a significant subject. The French lending to Russia in the three decades preceding World War I remains an important economic and political phenomenon in the annals of the period. There is much that can be learnt from this enormous, closely printed volume of six hundred pages, which also, incidentally, appears in abridged form. It is based on Girault's original doctoral dissertation, which was actually three times its present length.

The most impressive feature of this study is

the unbelievable amount of sheer labor that was invested in it. One can only marvel at the volume of information the author was able to gather from a large number of archives in France (both private and governmental) and Russia. Supporting and enriching this information are abundant references to memoirs, diaries, and a large body of secondary literature. Of the banking archives those of the *Crédit Lyonnais* and of the *Banque de l'Union Parisienne* proved the most productive by far.

The author is able to present in two tables (pp. 85–86), year by year, from 1888 to 1914, the cumulative volume of French loans to the Russian government (including the government guaranteed loans to Russian railroads and municipalities), as well as, again annually, the values of French direct investment in Russia in the aggregate and also separately by three basic industries, textiles, and banks. In listing Russian public borrowings the author usefully specifies both the nominal and the estimated real values, and it is noteworthy that by 1914 the former exceeded the latter by nearly 60 per cent. All the figures are given in current francs, so that the term “real” refers not to constant purchasing power, but to the funds below the par value of the bonds that Russia actually received. This is very useful information, even though some further statistical processing thereof would be very desirable, either by taking into account the changes in the value of money, or by relating the data to some significant and changing aggregate magnitudes (such as capital formation or industrial output). But for reasons to be mentioned presently our author is hardly the man to engage in such calculations.

What the reader will get from this book is an enormous mass of details both to economics and politics of Franco-Russian financial relations. He will also receive a clear idea of the techniques used in floating Russian securities and in foisting them upon the willing but, alas, gullible French savers. This surely provides sufficient justification for the book, as far as it goes. But how far does the author go in utilizing his own abundant harvest? Certainly less far than he could and should.

M. Girault has some fundamental ideas on the approach to history in general and to his specific subject in particular. These ideas can be summarized very quickly. Econometrics, the

author says, has its merits, and quantitative data are useful, but they do not go to the heart of the matter. At the basis of history stands man, who by virtue of his reason and his will has the possibility of choices. Hence the effort of the historian must be oriented toward the comprehension and explanation of those choices. Quantitative research, which it would be fallacious to shun, cannot reach the truly essential, that is to say, the causality of human decisions (p. 11).

Girault's is in principle an altogether possible and not uncommon view, but it is hardly exciting enough to wax lyrical over it, as the author does. Similar thoughts have been expressed before, for instance, by the notable Swedish economist Johann Åckerman, except that Åckerman was also a master of statistical and analytical methods. The point that the author ignores is that causal problems emerge from quantitative approaches at every level and that at some levels human motivations can reasonably and effectively be taken for granted within the framework of the analysis.

The great curiosity of the book, however, is something else. Despite the eloquent *profession de foi*, despite all the snide remarks about the misleading nature of statistics, there is precious little in the book about motivations and decisions. Throughout the volume the overriding explanatory concept is necessity. *Nécessité fait loi* is the author's favorite phrase. It is an ineluctable necessity that forces the Russians to import capital and to equilibrate the balance of payments and the budget and to promote the economic development of the country. It never occurs to the author that he might ask whether it was really at all times “necessary” to import precisely as much capital as was actually imported, no less and no more; and to do so in order to maintain a rate of industrial growth in Russia that apparently, too, was “necessarily” fixed at a rigid level—not one per cent less and not one per cent more. These are indeed unanswerable questions, but they are inescapably implied in the author's concept of necessity and reveal that concept as something destitute of meaning. He uses the concept with the greatest *désinvolture*, applying it to everything that happened anywhere, including, for instance, the policies of protectionist agrarian tariffs in Germany (p.

222), a subject incidentally of whose complexity he is blissfully unaware.

At the same time, there are recurring references to "economic laws," to the necessity, that is, "to comprehend Franco-Russian economic relations as an aspect of international economic relations which themselves are dominated by laws and rules" (p. 585). "In the capitalist world at the end of the 19th century," he says, "international relations obeyed strict laws" (p. 169). Since the author never deigns to specify the nature of those strict laws and rules the references to them are altogether cryptic, and this for very good reason. The requisite competence in these matters is simply lacking. The author does indeed discuss at some length Russian balance of trade and balance of payments, but in doing so he continually assumes that capital imports are, and in fact must be, the effect of a deficit in the balance of payments on current account. That capital imports just as well can be the cause of that deficit and that the causal nexus may be tied either way appears to be totally unknown, and the transfer problem and with it the mechanism of adjustments in the balance of payments remains a mystery to the author.

The author's ignorance of economics reveals itself disturbingly time and again. It does so when he refers to "economic theorists" in connection with profit maximization and then maintains that with regard to capital exports under certain conditions it "becomes necessary to amplify [*sic*] the profit maximization, that is to say, to exaggerate it" (pp. 294 *et seq.*) while all he wishes to convey by this pseudo-scientific terminology (what is larger than the maximum, what is better than the optimum?) apparently is that at times capital is not tempted to move abroad except by rather high profit differentials. Again, it makes no sense at all to argue (p. 134) that foreign capital would continue to be necessary for Russia until national production had increased to the point from which on the mass of wages paid [*sic*], increasing in its turn would provide consumption and investment with the necessary funds.

A modicum of sophistication would have prevented the author from stating (and italicizing) the following as the golden rule of capital export: "*to invest the minimum of capital to obtain the maximum of income.*" This is a

time-honored logical fallacy and a practical impossibility, but the author does not hesitate to describe his golden rule (which would have amused even the golden hero of Apuleius's *Metamorphoses*) as "an axiom" [*sic*], which is "definitely at the basis of all the projected [financial] operations" and "permits [us] to understand how bankers and industrialists work who invest abroad" (p. 52). The same lack of training becomes visible when the author blandly identifies (p. 131) the volume of securities issued in a country with its aggregate capital formation, probably not realizing that for Russia, since data on output are available, at least some crude estimates of capital formation are possible with the help of assumptions regarding capital-output ratios. Such calculations may well have suggested that the part played by capital imports in the Russian aggregate was a good deal lower than the author believes. He contradicts unwittingly his own belief when he argues that large capital imports in the years before World War I, which he says were the very best years ever for the Russian economy [*incidentally, an error*], provide a "tangible proof for the weakness" of domestic capital formation (p. 131), forgetting that without capital imports those years might not have been the best ones. At any rate to deduce, as the author does, from an allegedly high rate of capital imports the "necessity" to import capital is, of course, a *non sequitur*. All this is rather unfortunate because disabilities of the sort were so readily remediable. If the author had devoted a minute fraction of the time he spent in the archives to the study of elementary economics, his study would have been immeasurably improved.

The book cannot shed any analytical light; nor is it a piece of probing entrepreneurial history precisely because according to the author "foreign markets obey their own laws and not the will of a few financiers" (p. 200). The bankers and the statesmen are helpless against the sway of the alleged "necessities" that leave them without choices. Without alternatives nothing remains of the author's fundamental philosophy of history. In fact after having been told that it is *man* whose reason, will, and choices make history, the author lets time and again *abstracta* such as imperialism and capital-

ism (and even *capitalisms*) make decisions and act.

The author tries—not without some success—to relate the volume of French capital exports to Russia to the ups and downs of economic conditions in the two countries. Also the faster growth of French direct investment in Russia after 1895 (even though quantitatively remaining considerably below loans to government) is explained in the same fashion. This is not entirely convincing because his references to the stagnation and “atonie” (p. 169) of the French economy with its “Malthusian enterprises” (a terminological curiosity on p. 107) and entrepreneurial weakness lose much of their plausibility after the middle of the nineties when French industry started growing at a fairly high rate.

In general, the author is hampered throughout by his lack of understanding of the processes of industrial development, particularly in conditions of backwardness. He is correct in stressing the strong role of heavy industry in Russia and the attractiveness of those branches of industry for French capital. He advances some reasons for the fact such as easier control, smaller risk, and more regular profits (p. 108), to which he also adds the more dynamic nature of the regions in Russia (pp. 258–59) in which heavy industry was located. The last point surely reverses the causal nexus because the regions were “dynamic” precisely because they harbored heavy industry and did so for good locational reasons, which again are beyond the author’s purview. What he does not understand, although it bears crucially on the problem, is the differential incidence of technological progress in the period under review along with advantages of scale and the linkage effect upon the economy.

No greater perception is displayed in discussing the role of investment banks in Russian industrialization in this century before World War I. It eludes him completely that in that period, as a result of the preceding evolution, Russian industrial development had matured to a point where the country became ready to rely on banks as an important agent in development. What is a clear emanation of the general historical pattern of development is seen instead as a rather accidental phenomenon. When it comes to the role played by the French

banques d'affaires in the process, the author quickly develops a dichotomy between industrial and speculative entrepreneurship (which is unpleasantly redolent of Feder’s distinction between *schaffendes* and *raffendes* capital). Thus the investment banks become the real villain of the piece being exclusively interested in high dividends paid by the industrial firms of their concern and in unloading the stocks at higher prices, thus preventing the industries from engaging in profitable long-term investment and foisting a low time-horizon upon them.

Behind this view stands the neglect of the momentous policies of productive entrepreneurial guidance pursued by the German banks (to which a single brief phrase alludes on p. 513) and in fact also of the policies of the Russian banks. But behind it also stands the unwillingness to raise the question whether an aggressive “German-like” policy of the French investment banks would not only have accelerated French economic development, but would also have provided an important alternative to French capital exports and by the same token would have deprived those exports of much of their profitability, which the author is willing to measure narrowly, if not narrow-mindedly, in terms of the existing interest rate differentials. The reader is not told that the problem was not just the question of *existence* of investment opportunities in France, but the *creation* of such opportunities by appropriate vigorous banking action. Discussion of these matters absolutely belonged in the book. As it is, the reader is just surprised to find toward the very end of the book (p. 588) a reference to the lack of capital for French industry and an entirely unelaborated intimation that capital exports were a subject of controversy in French literature.

It is regrettable that the reader’s admiration for the wealth of details he is offered in the book is all too often attenuated by the general questions the author raises and to which satisfactory answers are rarely given and perhaps cannot be given. This is true, for instance, of the “fundamental question” (p. 545) whether in Franco-Russian relations there was a “correspondence between the economic and the political contexts” and whether before World War I “the alliance fundamentally obeyed to

economic considerations, it being understood that other considerations of political, military, and psychological nature influenced the process" (*ibid.*). It is not surprising that no funded answer is given to the "fundamental" question beyond the shallow suggestion of interrelationship between economic and noneconomic factors.

In this connection the author rather lightly touches on the problem of origins of World War I and to do so worries for all it is worth the decline of stock prices that occurred in May and June 1914. He asks: Was this just a stock exchange crash or was it the end of the long upswing and in this sense premonitory of things to come? No answer, we are told, can be given, but "the question remains posed" (p. 585), which cryptic phrase apparently means the justification for asking a further question: Did the capitalists want the war as a means of escaping from the threatening crisis? (p. 575). The author is uncertain: The crisis apparently [*sic*] did not play a role in the actual outbreak of hostilities, but nevertheless its importance must not be underestimated. Thus also this question "remains posed," that is to say in the author's words "risks to remain without a precise answer," because as he assured us earlier "no banker, no industrialist, even no armament maker can humanly want the war" (p. 546). All this back and forth, all these questions without answers that are gratuitously raised and serve only to remind us that a scholar should be wary of becoming a *causeur*.

The impression of the author's superficiality in dealing with general problems is reinforced when in the concluding paragraphs he suddenly comes to speak of the "blossoming forth" of French imperialism, which again he calls a "fundamental phenomenon." A quick definition is offered: Economic imperialism means successful attempts on the part of a developed power to reserve for itself the economic domination over a weaker state. Were the Franco-Russian economic relations to be understood in these terms? The answer is in the negative. The French capitalists had indeed tried to achieve that goal, particularly between 1906 and 1909, but by 1914 they had not yet succeeded, being prevented among other things by the shortness of time and the reversal of the cycle (which we were told may or may not have actually oc-

curred). But the attempts, we are assured, would have continued (p. 593), the author thus leaving us with another posed and answerless question.

It is indeed unfortunate that an enormous scholarly effort of this kind is marred by inane speculations that are bound to irritate the reader and to blur in his mind the feeling of gratitude for the richness of the factual material offered. And yet it is to be hoped that the book will make its mark and that much of the information, so sedulously collected, will be incorporated, with knowledge and imagination, in a variety of constructive explanatory frameworks.

ALEXANDER GERSCHENKRON
Harvard University

HANS A. SCHMITT, editor. *Historians of Modern Europe*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1971. Pp. xviii, 338. \$11.00.

This collection of essays continues what its editor calls "a Chicago tradition"—a "*Festschrift* with a theme." The book is dedicated to S. William Halperin, who is also the subject of a brief introductory appreciation by Hans A. Schmitt. This "interim report" on Halperin's scholarly work points out that one of his emphases as editor of the *Journal of Modern History* was publishing historiographical articles. So this *Festschrift* happily combines an interest of the honoree with an even older Chicago tradition of historiography as the theme of a book of essays.

Within this broad theme the *Festschrift* turns out to be a *mélange*. Three essays treat only a part of the subject's work. In the briefest of all, Edward Whiting Fox argues that, after transforming history into prophecy, Arnold J. Toynbee rejected the role of prophet because he refused to choose between his belief in freedom of the will and his distrust of human self-centeredness. George T. Peck's account of Gaetano Salvemini as a champion of the South asserts but fails to demonstrate that his historical work between 1896 and 1911 was largely inspired by *meridionalismo*. William Savage deals only with Jacques Chastenet's books on recent French history, stressing the breadth of view, versatility, and elegant style of a participant-observer.

New York universities are represented by three historians. Hans Kohn is "judged on the basis of his own standards" by Louis L. Snyder, who points out the relationship between the Enlightenment and Western nationalism in Kohn's thought, but does not explain why he chose to deal with the topic. Why Carlton J. H. Hayes took up nationalism is clearly analyzed by Carter Jefferson. Hayes's vision of the medieval socioeconomic structure and his Catholicism combined to produce an attack on capitalism and secularization that had opened the gates to nationalism. Jefferson also elucidates the initial success of a conservative Catholic in a liberal Protestant academic and intellectual establishment by pointing out that Hayes's conclusions coincided with contemporary conventional wisdom. Kenneth F. Lewalski shows how Oscar Halecki's work with the League of Nations led the historian of Poland into the mainstream of international historiographical debate and to the realization of the historical significance of Catholicism, paving the way for his concern with the meaning of Europe as a civilization of diversity.

Charles F. Delzell opens his essay on Adolfo Omodeo with the observation that in Italy politics and historiography have been closely related. This is borne out in four essays, the one on Salvemini having already been mentioned. Delzell successfully relates Omodeo's transition from a liberal monarchist to a democratic republican through his study of the *Risorgimento*. Federico Chabod's leadership of the Piedmontese resistance movement at the end of World War II and his advocacy of autonomy for his native Val d'Aosta appear to have been an aberration in a brilliant career recounted by A. William Salamone. Edward R. Tannenbaum expresses surprise that a nationalist historian, Gioacchino Volpe, would stress the social and economic roots of politics, but nevertheless manages to show how this fitted into Volpe's acceptance of fascism.

Besides Toynbee, the English historians included are A. J. P. Taylor and J. L. Hammond. H. Russell Williams explicitly states that "Taylor's background does not explain his craving for paradox or his hostility to orthodoxy," but despite an excellent critical evaluation of Taylor's publications, he finally is unable to explain the "triumph of perversity." Henry R. Winkler

develops the quality of life as the central theme of the studies of the Industrial Revolution published between 1911 and the 1930s by Hammond, a journalist like Chastenet, and his wife Barbara. Surely her name should have appeared in the title of the essay.

France is represented by Ernest Labrousse as well as by Chastenet. Pierre Renouvin offers a fair and dispassionate appraisal of his significance in shaping the study and profession of history in France while expressing basic reservations about the importance Labrousse attaches to economic explanations. By focusing solely on the main features of his work, however, Renouvin conveys the image of a personality no more intrinsically interesting than the movement of prices in the eighteenth century.

Gerhard Ritter is the sole German entry. For William Harvey Maehl, Ritter's participation in the opposition to Hitler represented "responsible élitism" and expressed his emphasis on the history of individuals and ideas rather than on the masses and the material. Significant as Ritter is, Maehl's overly long essay could not have been complete, and its succinctness would have been improved had he left the attack on Fritz Fischer to Ritter rather than participating himself. Moreover, as a Bowdoin undergraduate, I learned from E. C. Helmreich, a product of the Harvard of Fay and Langer, that "guilt for the war was nicely divided," as Maehl phrases it. But my early mentor has never depicted himself, as Maehl does here, in the company of Oncken, Delbrück, and Meinecke as one of "Germany's leading historians" who held that the war aims of Ludendorff and Hindenburg were more rabid than those of Bethmann-Hollweg.

Four points remain. The book's organizational division into "Anglo-American Perspectives" and "Continental Perspectives" is meaningless. The inclusion of Hayes is a silent, salutary reminder that one does not have to have been born in Europe to be a historian of modern Europe. Tannenbaum's brief comparison of the common departure point and subsequent divergence of Volpe, Salvemini, and Benedetto Croce tantalizes and deserves to be followed up. And Salamone's sensitive explication of Chabod as a whole person deserves to

be followed, too, for it is a sophisticated, elegant model for a historiographical essay.

HERBERT D. ANDREWS
Towson State College

F. P. KING. *The New Internationalism: Allied Policy and the European Peace, 1939-1945*. (Library of Politics and Society.) [Hamden, Conn.:] Archon Books, 1973. Pp. 230. \$12.00.

R. C. MOWAT. *Creating the European Community*. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1973. Pp. 235. \$7.00.

These two small volumes consider the political and economic reorganization of Europe during and after the Second World War: F. P. King analyzes Allied peacemaking in Europe during the war (that is, the negotiations and tribulations of the satellite countries in leaving the war), and R. C. Mowat deals with the postwar diplomacy in Western Europe that produced plans eventuating in the Common Market and its recent enlargement to include Great Britain. The King book uses the newly opened British diplomatic archives, and the Mowat volume is based on published sources.

Each of the books is a modest contribution to knowledge, the information therein mortgaged by a point of view. King covers a wide series of negotiations with a large amount of detail. He relates the military strategies of the Western Allies and the Soviet Union and properly notes how the failure to open a second front in France before 1944 created much dissension. He describes the making of peace for Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Finland, the Baltic States, Germany, and Austria, devoting special attention—and rightly so—to Poland. He also describes the growth of the United Nations idea, ending his account with Yalta. As a summary the book has value, but there is a strongly critical strain throughout that seems to derive from the author's dislike of Churchill and, to a lesser extent, Roosevelt, and from his approbation, perhaps even enthusiasm, for the diplomacy of the USSR. In a half paragraph King treats the Katyn Forest massacre as an episode in Polish-Russian relations.

The Mowat volume is a work of devotion to the unity of Europe, and especially the idea of Christendom. The author traces the wartime

resistance movements and federalist ideas and gives in detail the development of the Marshall Plan and the activities of Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman, culminating in the Common Market and, after the years-long obstructions of Charles de Gaulle, the recent entrance of Britain. His presumption is that at last the essential unity of Europe is asserting itself. He presumes also that this is a result of Christian qualities in most of the major figures, public and private. He often describes their religious outlooks, and if they happened to be irreligious, as in the case of Monnet, he points out that Christian qualities nonetheless were present. The book's range made the author's task of information-gathering difficult, and his wishes perhaps were father to some of the information, as on page 33 where he acclaims the late Harry S. Truman as "a respected presiding judge for eight years in the County Courts" and (shades of the "Missouri Waltz"!)" "a sensitive man who had nearly essayed a career as a concert pianist."

ROBERT H. FERRELL
Indiana University,
Bloomington

A. D. FRANCIS. *The Wine Trade*. (The Merchant Adventurers.) New York: Barnes and Noble, 1973. Pp. vi, 353. \$12.50.

No doubt editors differ considerably in calculating their responsibility to authors; no doubt authors differ as much in their response to editorial advice; but all should agree in providing readers with a well-organized book. This mélange of incidents, statistics, and gossip by the former English consul-general at Oporto is a case in point. It recalls nothing so much as the first draft of a doctoral dissertation wherein the writer seems to have strung together every note he took. Since in the present instance the chief sources were port books, state papers, and such, the product, without rigid editing, understandably becomes a tissue of miscellaneous information with little coherence. The topic sentence of a paragraph is followed by statements that in no way fulfill its promise; many sentences must be read two or three times to extract their meaning and/or relevance, which often turns out to be relatively unimportant.

Following some casual references to evidence of wine and wine trade in England during the first Christian millenium Mr. Francis begins his detailed account with the fourteenth century. By the sixteenth century the Crown had drawn the main lines of policy and the taste for wine had reached a discriminating stage, though it must be immediately emphasized that tastes in wines fluctuated a great deal, often for reasons that had nothing to do with quality. International relations influenced the consumption of this or that wine quite as much as good seasons, the capacity of wine to travel or keep, fashions, or the discovery of new vintages. If the reader has patience he can learn a great deal about commercial policy, prices, and social pretensions, in short, about political economy. He can also with much less effort and some little satisfaction note names—Gordon, Harvey, Sandeman—and types—champagne, claret, madeira, port, sherry, and a score more—that may cross his vision daily. Mr. Francis clearly knows wines and writes of them with the affection of an antiquary. Had he pruned his vines and now and again aided less sophisticated readers with glosses he would have enabled them to share his affection and at the same time gain a clearer picture of a trade unsurpassed in the variety of its ramifications.

CHARLES F. MULLETT
University of Missouri—
Columbia

ARTHUR JOSEPH SLAVIN. *The Precarious Balance: English Government and Society*. (The Borzoi History of England. Volume 3: 1450–1640.) New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1973. Pp. xiv, 397. \$7.95.

In writing this book, and in editing the series of which it forms a part, Dr. A. J. Slavin has sought to go beyond the conventional framework of political history to the economy and society of the age. In this he has, to a certain extent, succeeded. An introductory chapter entitled, like the book, "The Precarious Balance," describes the social structure of the country from the mid-fourteenth century to the mid-sixteenth. Later chapters explore the passage of England through the upheavals of the Wars of the Roses and the experiments in order culminating in the achievement of the Tudors in establishing a stable, unitary state. With the

coming of the Reformation the book reaches its central theme. Thereafter it deals with the interplay between religion and politics—though when it comes to theology the author sometimes treads water—and then moves from that to analyze the agrarian and industrial developments of the time. The book concludes with a retrospective survey of the whole age.

As one lays this book aside a central question comes to mind. What function, it is reasonable to ask, should a history textbook for the 1970s be expected to serve. Manifestly it should inform, and here Slavin's book is up to the standard of comparable studies. Though there are obscure and elliptical passages, most of the book is clearly written and up to date. Where the author is not himself committed, he synthesizes the contributions of modern scholars, though the limits imposed on the footnotes severely restrict his acknowledgements for information or conclusion. There are signs also of haste: we meet the eminent theologian Bullinger, and "the grey Duchess of Suffolk," while Bucer is spelled in two different ways on succeeding pages. But Bullinger, Bucer, and the Duchess of Suffolk, along with much else, are missing from the index.

There is, however, another important criterion. If a modern textbook is to rise above the level of competence, the young student should emerge with an enhanced awareness of what history is about. He should feel that it is more than a packaged subject (as all too many think it is) and that it owes something of its interest and value to the changing perspectives of historians within the same generation, out of which some of the most exciting and rewarding controversies have emerged.

This, I think, raises a fundamental criticism of the book. Slavin has read widely, but only occasionally is the young historian made aware that there is room for debate and diversity in historical conclusions. This is particularly striking in the chapters on the mid-Tudor period in which Slavin is himself a specialist. Here he puts forward an establishment interpretation, and he thereby misses a valuable opportunity to enliven and illumine his narrative by drawing attention to alternative interpretations as well. I will give one example. In a very odd footnote, on page 105, Slavin gives the name of the article in which a distinguished scholar

put forward his thesis (with which, incidentally, I agree). It is followed by a reference for the article in which the same scholar refuted his critic. But the article in which the critic had challenged the thesis (and without which the second article cannot be understood) is simply not given.

The bland passage on page 107 which begins "Freedom and the concrete liberties of which it consists are everywhere dependent on authority for vindication" (does authority never restrict or destroy liberty rather than vindicate it?) will leave an intelligent student wondering whether everything really was the best in the best of all possible worlds. It is, in this context, interesting to follow through Slavin's references to Thomas More. A reader of this book, unfamiliar with the work of other historians, would not dream that More gave his life because he was more skeptical than is Slavin about the official standpoint. A history of the sixteenth century that cannot deal justly with dissent—in those days by contemporaries, in ours by historians—presents a partial image of a complex and fascinating society.

All this is a pity because there is a good deal of sound reasoning and intelligent commentary in the book. Yet, in the end, a flourishing school of history, like a flourishing liberal society, is dependent upon diversity of opinion. Otherwise, as Erasmus said long ago about society as a whole, and as Aristotle had said long before him, truth will not be heard. No less important, the postulant historian will be studying a subject drained of some of its color and vitality.

JOEL HURSTFIELD
University College London

DAVID CECIL. *The Cecils of Hatfield House: An English Ruling Family*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1973. Pp. 320. \$15.00.

Now retired after a distinguished career as professor of English literature at Oxford, Lord David Cecil has turned back to the home of his childhood and to the family whose spirit Hatfield breathes. His own spirit breathes through the pages of his book, still with the curiosity of childhood but now invested with understanding from a lifetime of informed and imaginative scholarship. He begins with an evocative description of the house where, much the

youngest child of the fourth marquis of Salisbury, he rambled alone from rooftop to cellars, a little frightened in one room by sinister-eyed portraits of the Valois rulers of France in the time of the first Cecils, surrounded in another room by walls of well-used books, maps, and pamphlets accumulated by his scholar-statesmen forebears.

The bulk of the book is a chronicle of the inhabitants of Hatfield—from the young Elizabeth in the old palace, the trusted Lord Burleigh to whom she gave the estate, and his crippled younger son, the first earl of Salisbury, who built the great house while he served the old queen and her inglorious successor; through lean generations of increasingly incompetent nonentities and the return to respectability during the reign of George III; the return under the third marquis of Salisbury, Queen Victoria's last and most valued prime minister, to a greatness equal to, though more fragile than, the greatness of the family's founders; and finally into the twentieth century when the prime minister's children lost the ability to place the family's impress upon the country. Until the story reaches the last years of Victoria's prime minister, it does not cut new ground. But throughout it is touched with a descendant's fascination, not so much with what his ancestors did, as with what they were like. Lord David is also sensitive to nuances in the combination of political craft and religious seriousness that run as a common thread through the life stories of the three greatest Cecils.

It is in the last chapter on the third marquis's children, who, as it were, refracted his light, that the book regains the intimacy of its opening description of Hatfield. It is in the author's loving portrait of his mother, a descendant of Lady Palmerston who was brought up in an oppressively evangelical household, that his appreciation of Whig society in transition, which he displayed years ago in his biography of the young Melbourne, comes most delightfully into play.

PETER MARSH
Syracuse University

LAWRENCE STONE. *Family and Fortune: Studies in Aristocratic Finance in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*. New York: Oxford Uni-

versity Press. 1973. Pp. xviii, 315, 7 plates. \$12.50.

Eight years ago Professor Stone published his monumental study of the English aristocracy (*The Crisis of the Aristocracy* [1965]). This new book pursues some of the same themes and fills in much detail, but it is very much more than a mere addendum to the larger work and stands on its own feet as a notable study of family history. The format is quite different from that of its predecessor since it consists of five separate studies, each dealing with the fortunes of a great aristocratic house over several generations. All five are peerage families, and all stood in the first rank of their order. Three of them—the Cecils (Robert and his descendants), the Wriothesley earls of Southampton, and the Howard earls of Suffolk—were politically eminent in at least one generation. The other two—the Manners earls of Rutland and the Berkeley lords Berkeley—enjoyed great wealth and prestige but were of little political consequence at any time. The studies vary in length; the Cecils, whose story is carried down to 1733, fill up more than half the book; the Manners' fortunes are traced from the Wars of the Roses to the Restoration. The other three families are more briefly treated, but in two cases (the Wriothesleys and the Howards) we have the satisfaction of following the families from the first elevation to the peerage to their extinction in the male line. It is, of course, the very uneven survival of evidence that dictates the choice of subject and the length of each study.

There can be no doubt that Stone has exhausted all existing materials, and one cannot but regret the great lacunae that make so many important questions unanswerable and flaw the comparability of much data. There is nevertheless enough to make each family history interesting and rewarding in its own right. Collectively they evoke an appropriately Jacobean sense of the mutability of human affairs and the vanity of human ambitions. The two great Cecils were succeeded by a line of non-entities whose follies sadly diminished the family wealth and altogether destroyed its political eminence. The hard-headed founder of the Wriothesleys was followed by two soft-headed earls, but the family ended on a more dignified note with the career of the worthy,

unambitious lord treasurer of the Restoration. The Manners produced no representative of more than average ability (except perhaps the short-lived Earl Edward) in eight generations, but they were shrewd and fortunate enough to survive, even modestly to thrive. The Suffolks were founded by an extraordinarily lucky adventurer whose luck did not quite last out his lifetime. None of his descendants was able to deal with the burden of debt he left behind, and the family sank to squalid obscurity before its extinction in the male line in 1745.

Two contrasting aspects stand out in this collection of family histories. One is the role of blind chance, particularly biological accident. The failure of male heirs meant total extinction, too great fertility a dispersion of family resources. The vagaries of royal favor could carry a family to the heights or leave it becalmed on a sea of frustration. But, on the other hand, once a family had climbed to such heights as these five reached they were in many respects invulnerable to fortune's treacherous arrows. The immense prestige of their position, the fundamental solidity of the social order, and the highly successful device of the strict settlement kept them from falling out of the magic circle. A rich aldermanic marriage, court favor, or the economic flexibility provided by large capital resources generally enabled them to recover from the follies or incompetence of any particular generation. The very mischances that afflicted individual fortunes only serve to highlight the massive stability of the aristocratic order, even in a century of civil war and endemic political disorder.

Probably the most interesting section of the book is the long study of the Cecils, particularly Earl Robert. The evidence for his career is reasonably full and by good luck particularly so for the key years 1608–12 when he was lord treasurer. The divergent sources of his income—privateering, customs farming, salary, the profits of office (particularly wardship), his Spanish pension—are all laid before us, although often in baffling incompleteness. The details of expenditure and of investment, particularly in urban real estate, are a good deal fuller. Stone emphasizes in his study of Robert Cecil's career the growing corruption of the political world. There can be little doubt that contemporaries believed this to be so, and the

resulting breakdown of public confidence in the Crown is a still underestimated factor in the determinative shift of English politics in the 1620s. But one could wish we had a clearer perspective on the Elizabethan past that would enable us to determine how far there was a real growth of corruption and how far the change was one in public opinion. If only we knew much more about the fortunes of the great Elizabethan political adventurers—Hatton, Burghley, and above all, Leicester. But this is to rail against fortune and not against Stone. He has laid out his evidence fully and persuasively, and it must weigh heavily in our judgments on the early Stuart political world.

WALLACE T. MACCAFFREY
Harvard University

RETHA M. WARNICKE. *William Lambarde: Elizabethan Antiquary, 1536-1601*. [Chichester:] Phillimore. 1973. Pp. xv, 188. \$9.95.

In *The Elizabethan Court of Chancery* (Clarendon Press, 1967) Professor W. J. Jones remarked that "Lambarde is one of those secondary figures whom a full-scale biography might well elevate to the first rank of importance." While doing the research that underlay *The Justices of the Peace in England, 1558-1640* (1969) I reached much the same impression. Clearly Wilbur Dunkel's *William Lambarde, Elizabethan Jurist* (1965) was not such a book. Thus it is a great disappointment that Mrs. Warnicke's *William Lambarde: Elizabethan Antiquary*, although very much better than Dunkel's effort, does not win for Lambarde the recognition that is probably his due. Her research in England was rewarded by the discovery of important and extensive manuscript materials, hitherto largely unknown. A diary, account books, and drafts of Lambarde's treatises are still in the possession of a lineal descendant. Correspondence with one of his closest associates and friends, Sir John Leveson, is preserved in the archives of the Staffordshire County Council. Other records further supplement the better-known manuscripts in the Folger Library. Possibly the assize rolls for the southeastern circuit in the Public Record Office might yield some further evidence, but it is unlikely that Mrs. Warnicke has missed any important documents. She has indeed written

a commendable account of Lambarde's life and shown clearly his close relations with Lords Burghley and Cobham and particularly with Sir Thomas Egerton. As her subtitle indicates, however, she was beguiled by Faith Thompson's phrase, "The Prince of Legal Antiquaries" (the title of chapter 9) in her estimate of her subject. A professional lawyer's training may well be required to make a definitive analysis of Lambarde's legal writings—not attempted by Mrs. Warnicke, nor by anyone else—and so to demonstrate his full stature.

Few doctoral dissertations attain the standard of the best historical work, and a reviewer should show compassion. However there are here rather too many technical flaws. More serious is Mrs. Warnicke's failure to keep abreast of Jones's work. Although she used his London dissertation, she seems to be unacquainted with his book in which he acknowledged the great profit he derived from the Egerton manuscripts he later found in the Huntington Library. Likewise she gives no evidence that she consulted my own study of the justices of the peace in which both Lambarde and Leveson are given considerable attention. Lambarde still awaits the mature study he deserves.

JOHN H. GLEASON
Pomona College

JOHN MILLER. *Papery and Politics in England, 1660-1688*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1973. Pp. xiii, 288. \$14.50.

Dr. Miller's concerns are (1) to examine the character of English Catholicism between 1660 and 1688 and (2) to explain how English Protestants' fears of popery affected politics from the Restoration to the Glorious Revolution. Drawing upon his own dissertation researches (with some results presented in tabular detail in appendixes) and upon the work of other students of recusancy, he identifies two fairly distinct Catholic communities—one of the shires, which was seigneurial and survivalist, the other of the metropolis, which comprised artisans and shopkeepers as well as court elements. This court-country distinction is central to his second theme, for he contends that it was court Catholicism and, above all, the knowledge of the conversion of the duke of York that reawakened traditional fears of

popery (usually perceived as a complex of Catholicism and absolutism) in the early 1670s. In tracing the antipopery theme through Charles II's and James II's reigns Dr. Miller also offers an explanation, framed primarily in biographical terms, of the divergent fates of the royal brothers. On the one hand Charles remained at least nominally Protestant until his death, and after the first shock of the Popish Plot began to fade he shrewdly, in order to ward off the pressure for exclusion, exploited fears that 1642 had come again. On the other hand James openly proclaimed his Catholicism at his accession and rashly proceeded to turn what had been a possible threat of popery into a full-scale Catholicizing policy. James, indeed, comes off very badly in this account as neither genuinely committed to religious toleration nor systematically working to erect an absolute monarchy. His Catholicizing measures are adjudged ill-conceived and impractical (e.g., the missionary effort that is here well delineated), and almost as soon as he unexpectedly fathered a Catholic heir he was overthrown.

Dr. Miller, then, is intent on refuting what he calls "the Whig interpretation" of James's reign, which in his view uncritically embodied the anti-Catholic biases of that king's own subjects. He also gives short shrift to those historians who have accepted James's sometimes-professed opposition to religious persecution. Furthermore, he questions—without considering the full range of the evidence offered—newer studies that have suggested that, had it not been for William of Orange, James could have maintained himself against his domestic opponents and even, given three score and ten, passed on his crown to his son. Professor J. R. Jones "take[s] James's policies seriously" (*The Revolution of 1688 in England* [1972], p. 11) and the late J. R. Western credited the king with establishing by mid-1688 "something like an equilibrium" so that "the nation had not the means without foreign aid to bring [him] to book" (*Monarchy and Revolution* [1972], p. 238). And if Dr. Miller's very useful study has any serious flaw it is his precipitate dismissal of this revisionist perspective.

HENRY HORWITZ
University of Iowa

ALISON GILBERT OLSON. *Anglo-American Politics 1660-1775: The Relationship between Parties*

in England and Colonial America. New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. xiii, 192. \$7.50.

This brief book is, in the author's words, a study of "the way in which the first British Empire affected local political divisions in England and America, and, in turn, the way in which the emergent parties helped to bring the empire together at first and to tear it apart in the end." Although, as Olson admits, her work is no more than a "suggestive essay," it is filled with useful insights into the nature of the imperial political relationship.

Despite its dual title the book is firmly based in England. Olson traces the ebb and flow of English colonial policy over the years, not within the familiar context of "benign neglect" versus involvement, but rather in terms of the ways in which English politicians viewed colonial factions. She argues that the shifts in English policy were based on ministers' and opposition groups' respective assessments of the benefits they might reap from strengthening or weakening colonial opposition movements. Accordingly, for her the question of whether or not colonial politicians could find English allies is of crucial importance, and so she places great stress on such developments as the collapse of the first Tory party, which deprived dissenting Americans of an avenue for circumventing the ruling Whigs. She contends further that as a result of the excise crisis in 1733, American politicians turned increasingly to their constituencies for support instead of continuing to look for aid to their more traditional transatlantic connections. The ultimate consequence of this development, Olson declares, was independence.

In the light of the critical role Olson assigns to the excise crisis (referring to it twice as "a significant turning-point in Anglo-colonial history"), it is unfortunate that she does not deal with it in a unified or extended fashion. She discusses the affair only on three scattered pages and leaves the reader somewhat mystified as to why its impact was so marked. Further, the evidence she then presents in support of her contention that the English opposition after 1733 systematically supported harsh colonial legislation in hopes of embarrassing the ministry and arousing provincial discontent is less than convincing. Nevertheless, her treatment of the general subject of Anglo-American politics

works well until she reaches the immediate pre-Revolutionary period. Then it seems to fall apart, basically because the British-centered approach she has used throughout the book no longer applies to colonial circumstances. After 1765, and especially after 1773, American politics were wrenched out of their imperial context, and a model designed to fit that context is simply not capable of dealing adequately with the rise of extralegal associations, committees, and congresses.

One final point: this otherwise impeccably scholarly book surprisingly lacks a bibliography.

MARY BETH NORTON
Cornell University

ANNE WHITEMAN *et al.*, editors. *Statesmen, Scholars and Merchants: Essays in Eighteenth-Century History Presented to Dame Lucy Sutherland*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. xviii, 375. \$19.25.

Dame Lucy Sutherland, teacher, scholar, administrator, and public servant, is a distinguished historian of wide interests, and these are reflected in the diversity of studies presented to her by friends on both sides of the Atlantic. A brief eulogy by J. S. Bromley prefaces the volume. Immediately preceding the index is a list of Dame Lucy's writings, 1931-73. A review cannot do justice to all offerings but can, perhaps, indicate the exceptional quality of this *Festschrift*.

Three excellent studies concentrate on the critical period in Anglo-American relations. Paul Langford, in "The Rockingham Whigs and America, 1767-1773," scrutinizes the role of a well-organized coterie reputed to favor the colonies. During their first term in office they had repealed the Stamp Act but were, of course, equally responsible for the contents and passage of the Declaratory Act. During the years between repeal and the Boston Tea Party the record does not support the reputation often accorded them. Far from adhering to "the principles of Repeal" the Rockingham Whigs offered no contrary motion to the enactment of the Townshend duties, nor did they endorse the earl of Chatham's distinction between internal and external taxation. William Dowdeswell and Sir George Saville, prominent in the party, agreed that strong measures were necessary when, for example, the New York Assembly revolted against the Mutiny Act.

Even the resolutions written by Edmund Burke after the Boston Massacre were, Horace Walpole thought, "strangely refined and obscure." *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents* ignored the American problem. The colonies were "wild and absurd" and "distempered and delirious": the Rockinghamites deplored their violence. The chief service of these Whigs was to oppose outright war and, doubtful of its outcome, to be prepared, even without a victory, for imperial principles and arms, for concessions to avoid and then to end it.

Ian Christie in "The Historians' Quest for the American Revolution" notices that nearly two centuries later there is no consensus about the causes or even the nature of the Revolution. There is today a diminishing interest in economic explanations and a greater concentration upon the events as "a problem of government," on internal conflicts in the colonies between ruling elites and their would-be successors, on a listing of what angered Americans, and on those ideas brought forward to support their cause. Topics that, he suggests, may be further explored are prompted by those questions raised by imperialists about commerce, currency, and frontier defense, preoccupying British ministers *before* and American statesmen *after* the wars, and by yet more consideration of that decline in the Anglo-American community pointed out by Thomas Barrow, Michael Kammen, and John Shy. Jacob M. Price adds to his studies of the Chesapeake trade in "Joshua Johnson in London, 1771-1775" and illuminates the problems of a Maryland merchant during years complicated as much by depression and inflation as by the mounting political crisis.

"Changing Attitudes towards Government," by Norman Baker, makes judicious commentary, not upon another "revolution," but upon less tangible shifts in attitudes, preparing the way for more dramatic changes of practice affecting those in public service. John B. Owen magisterially reconsiders George II and concludes that, though his grandson has been thought the more effective monarch, there is not really much to choose from between their records. Both were determined to make their voices heard about policy and to retain a firm hand on a great deal of government patronage. Both were obliged to find a commoner who could link closet and Lower House. George II enjoyed less room for maneuver than his successor, but

made royal authority felt in a number of crises. Robert Walpole declared his master required "tenderness and management"; Lord Hardwicke opined that ministers should be prepared prudently to submit to "minus malum." These, Owen concludes, are scarcely the words of politicians who dictated to their sovereigns. About George III, John Brooke explains, posterity has been deceived by Horace Walpole. The famous *Memoirs* are largely responsible for long-lived myths about the Princess Dowager, Lord Bute, and George. Walpole often relayed only malicious gossip: his work reveals, all too often, more of himself than of the monarch.

Statisticians will find Anne Whiteman's probing of population estimates illuminating. She decides, on excellent evidence, that writers have relied chiefly on reports on the Bishops' Survey of 1676 and that no census was taken in 1688, 1689, 1690, or 1693, in spite of the inexplicable inclusion of a paper derived from the survey in *The Calendar of State Papers Domestic* for 1693. J. S. Bromley examines legal and diplomatic problems in "The Jacobite Privateers in the Nine Years' War." Even before the diplomatic revolution of 1756 the old alliance between Britain and Austria was weakened, as P. G. M. Dickson shows in "English Commercial Negotiations with Austria, 1737-1752." An interesting account of a London merchant, "James Sharp, Common Councillor," is based on an unusually large collection of family papers. The Sharps, among whom Granville the reformer is best known, were a closely knit family sharing interests in reform, canals, communications, and music.

The transition from church-oriented factions to modern secular parties is illustrated, Alison Olson thinks, by the disputes among Anglicans in New York in the early eighteenth century, and she traces the history of differences between Governor Hunter and William Vesey of Trinity. An extraordinarily interesting cast of characters, Whig and Tory, orthodox and socinian, appears in "Fathers and Heretics in Eighteenth-Century Leicester," by R. W. Greaves. In the neighborhood of St. Martin's Church and Wigston Hospital lived, for example, Thomas Carte, historian, nonjuror, and Jacobite; Samuel Clark, Boyle lecturer and socinian; and his disciple John Jackson, contributor to the *Old Whig* and author of other polemical pieces.

G. D. Gurney makes use of many unfamiliar sources. "Fresh Light on the Character of the Nawab of Arcott" shows "an enigmatic and perplexed" Indian confronted by the changes wrought by the East India Company and determined to maintain as much as possible of his own tradition. Warren Hastings was, P. J. Marshall thinks, a student and patron of Oriental studies both for the assistance these might afford the English in governing India and for the advantages of understanding all parts of the world. E. P. Courtney analyzes opinions common to both Burke and the philosophers. With them he also owed much to the men of the early English Enlightenment—a subject too much neglected by students of the Irishman's intellectual heritage.

Perhaps the most charming and perceptive contribution to this volume is Thomas Copeland's "Johnson and Burke." "That fellow," the doctor remarked, "calls forth all my powers." Friendship and rivalry were maintained over twenty-six years. Yet Copeland, like Sir Joshua Reynolds, detects in Johnson a feeling of inferiority to Burke and to support this adds the evidence of a reported nightmare. Without determining the matter of pre-eminence of either as conversationalists, Copeland sees in Johnson's advice to Burke (not to commit civil suicide by retirement) a hint of regret over his own questionable withdrawal after receipt of the pension and over the thought of possible careers unessayed. Johnson went out of his way to pay excessive praise to Burke, prompted perhaps by a determination to do justice to a secretly envied ability. Copeland gives many variants, which must be read to be appreciated, of the story based on the presumption that even in a shower of rain, a stable, a rain of bullets, and so on, you would in Burke's company instantly recognize his extraordinary quality. But no student of the period can afford to neglect this admirable and deserved tribute to Dame Lucy.

CAROLINE ROBBINS

Rosemont, Pennsylvania

W. S. LEWIS *et al.*, editors. *Horace Walpole's Correspondence with John Chute, Richard Bentley, the Earl of Strafford, Sir William Hamilton, the Earl and Countess Harcourt, George Hardinge; Horace Walpole's Corre-*

spondence with the Walpole Family. (The Yale Edition of Horace Walpole's Correspondence, volumes 35 and 36.) New Haven: Yale University Press. 1973. Pp. xxxii, 649; xxxix, 336. \$20.00 each.

In this day of inflated prices and ephemeral values the enduring quality of the Yale edition of *Horace Walpole's Correspondence* is of the first consequence. The work is a monument not only to the eighteenth century but to the twentieth as well, representing, as it does, a rare combination of the arts and skills of editor, collector, and printer.

These two most recently published volumes present, but in very different ways, distinguishing facets of eighteenth-century life. Whether unconsciously reflecting his own age or commenting on it with personal concern or assumed, Olympian detachment, Walpole, with the help of his correspondents, recreates a period as no secondary account has ever succeeded in doing.

Volume 35 particularizes a subject frequently mentioned in other correspondence: the inception and development of plans for Strawberry Hill. John Chute and Richard Bentley made a special contribution to the remodeling of the house in the Gothic style, not only by their encouragement and suggestions but also with designs for the actual construction and decoration of this famous showpiece. Other letters give evidence that Walpole was not alone in spending time and fortune on such an enterprise. To acquire, build, rebuild, furnish, landscape, and then to entertain and visit in return—these were among the ways in which the leisure class loved to spend its time.

This way of life was made possible by a great servant class, largely taken for granted. Yet before the Industrial Revolution, mutual responsibility tended to characterize the relation between master and servant. One of several illustrations in these pages occurs in Walpole's lament that he could not, or would not, dismiss a gardener who was "incredibly ignorant and a mule" (vol. 35, p. 479).

The other volume consists of the correspondence of Walpole with twenty-six members of his extended family to which an end paper containing the family tree furnishes a welcome guide. The chronological order of the letters, exceptional where several correspondents are concerned, serves to give continuity to the story

of Walpole's relations with other members of his family. They begin with childhood letters to his "dearest dear Mama" (vol. 36, p. 3) and conclude with one last letter to his favorite niece, who was then the duchess of Gloucester.

A unique feature of these letters is the reason for their having been written. Whereas Walpole normally chose his correspondents for the possibility of mutual entertainment, this correspondence was largely the result of a sense of the responsibility, often affectionate, that was typical of what an eighteenth-century gentleman might have felt for his family. Many of these letters represent genuine pleasure, others real distress on Walpole's part.

Supplemented by the appendixes "Lord Orford's Illness" and the "Case of the Entail," several of the letters concern Walpole's unhappy relations with his nephew, on the one hand, and his uncle, "Old Horace," on the other. During the former's periods of insanity Walpole felt obliged to assume the management of his affairs. Walpole's distaste for his uncle was the result of his belief that he had planned to deprive him and others of their intended inheritances. Both problems are related to Walpole's characteristically eighteenth-century disappointment at the failure of the direct line of descent from his father and the decline of the family estate at Houghton.

All that is lacking to give these volumes their rightful place alongside others in the series as aids to the study of the eighteenth century is the index, which presumably will follow in due course.

DORA MAE CLARK
Wilson College

P. LANGFORD. *The First Rockingham Administration, 1765-1766*. (Oxford Historical Monographs.) New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. 318. \$14.50.

This model monograph, the first full account of Lord Rockingham's ministry of 1765-66, makes a contribution of the first magnitude to the political and constitutional history of the early reign of George III. Research has been exhaustive, and narrative and conclusions are drawn from every relevant major manuscript and transcript collection in Britain and the United States. The comprehensive bibliography

of published sources, pamphlets, and secondary works is fully exploited. Langford gives us, indeed, a new "standard" work; and no scholar, Whig or Tory, engaged with British politics from 1760 to the Age of Reform can in the future evade this masterful treatment.

The first Rockingham ministry, lasting barely a year, determined both the character and the policies of the Whig opposition during the age of the American Revolution. It also bequeathed to their nineteenth-century descendants a mythology concerning origins and ideology articulated principally by Edmund Burke. The actions of this brief ministry thus have a meaning out of all proportion to the length of time spent in office.

Viewing the myth as already essentially dismantled by Sir Lewis Namier and his successors, Langford concentrates on finer points of detail. The familiar problems of the king's relations with his ministers and the Stamp Act crisis receive much attention, to be sure; but they are set in a rare perspective: two entries in a list that also includes foreign policy issues; the debate over free ports in the West Indies; the meaning of the king's friends for the emergence of "party"; the impact of Wilkes and radicalism on the Old Whigs; regional politics, turning especially upon the cider excise controversy; the constitutional role of the Lords in the repeal of the Stamp Act; the influence of the new industrialism in the crisis; and the interplay of personalities.

Spurning Burke's apologia, offered in his *A Short Account of a Late Short Administration*, as "a flawless piece of political propaganda" hopelessly lacking in veracity (p. 266), Langford shows that Old Whig measures were negative in nature, mere concessions to outside forces. Even their successes were fragile and transient, and gross political misconceptions and blunders were more common. The ministry fell, it is asserted, because in political terms it deserved to fall, and its constituents and followers remained so long in the wilderness because they were more comfortable in opposition than in office. To rationalize their predicament, Rockinghamites developed the themes of secret corruption, double cabinets, the devil Bute, a perfidious monarch, and the "garrison"—the word is Burke's—of "king's men" controlling access to the sovereign and working to subvert a constitution divinely given by earlier Whigs.

Self-styled defenders of "old" Whig values, Rockingham and his friends are shown here to have founded, unconsciously enough, a new party ironically resembling the "Country" Tories under George II and perpetuating an ideological myth that became in due course a resource upon which the party of Grey and Russell might draw.

Langford's argument is powerful and is massively supported. It compels acceptance.

CHARLES R. RITCHESON

University of Southern California

RICHARD GLOVER. *Britain at Bay: Defence against Bonaparte, 1803-14*. (Historical Problems: Studies and Documents, 20.) New York: Barnes and Noble. 1973. Pp. 235. \$10.50.

Recently A. J. P. Taylor, in one of his sillier moods, proposed that military historians would soon be as obsolete as handloom weavers. While war in the twentieth century is more terrible and senseless than ever, it seems likely that we shall have new ones to study for some time to come. Whether or not war is now obsolete the study of war in the past remains a vital part of the historians business. Richard Glover, whose 1957 essay "War and Civilian Historians" provides an excellent defense of the military historians craft, has given us a first-rate example of its practice in *Britain at Bay: Defence against Bonaparte, 1803-1814*. This well-written monograph reminds us that the first responsibility of the British ministries facing Napoleon was not to defeat him but to defend the home island against the most serious and sustained threat of invasion in more than a century. With the staff officer's practiced eye Glover economically lays out Britain's strategic and logistical problems and describes the military and naval organization that had to cope with them. He reconstructs Napoleon's plans for invasion and the British plans for defense. Glover has been over some of this ground before in his *Peninsular Preparation . . . 1795-1809*. He has not been satisfied, however, merely to summarize recent work, though he does that admirably. Using War Office and Home Office papers he has found fresh things of independent value to say about the British struggle to fortify the island and to recruit men. (American historians should be interested, for example, in his defense of the scrupulous legality of Admiralty impress-

ment of "American" seamen.) Part of the manpower problem was political—to find a policy that would provide the men without wrecking the constitution. On the topic of politicians as war ministers he has much to say of interest, largely exculpatory. He defends the hapless Adington, the duke of York, Castlereagh, and the young Palmerston at the outset of his career. Like Fortescue, to whom he defers, Glover is critical of Pitt and even finds a good word for purchased commissions. Nevertheless, this account demonstrates again that the time to replace Fortescue's monumental work is now long past due. In the meantime the present volume, with its long appendix of illustrative documents, will be of considerable use to scholars and students in the field.

S. J. STEARNS

Richmond College,

City University of New York

F. B. SMITH. *Radical Artisan: William James Linton, 1812-97*. [Totowa, N.J.:] Rowman and Littlefield. 1973. Pp. x, 254. \$14.50.

Linton's story, writes Dr. Smith, "seems less than its parts." This is true in part because Linton did not gain real eminence at his various endeavors as wood engraver, republican, poet, editor, Chartist, biographer, and journalist. Moreover, he is diminished by Dr. Smith's presentation of him as an artisan without dignity, a journalist without an audience, and an entrepreneur dependent upon charity until he moved to the United States in 1866 and became an expatriot yearning for home.

But Linton is of interest because of his uneasy class politics, for he inhabited the under-explored borderland between working-class radicalism and middle-class liberalism. He was liberal in his analysis, radical in his measures, working class in his sympathies, middle class in his aspirations. For more than two decades his political activity and concerns revolved around the murky and sterile world of the continental exiles in London. Mazzini was his great hero, and Linton's one brief moment of political prominence came in 1844 when he took a leading part in the exposure of the opening of the great man's letters. Mazzini saw enough of Linton to weary of him: "He means good."

The end of this remarkably full and very welcome biography leaves one wishing for a

more integrated analysis of the style, class content, and political thrust of Linton's journalism, engraving, and other artistic endeavors. The details swamp any clear sense of Linton's achievement. Part of the difficulty comes from Dr. Smith's choice of a chronological organization that does not leave him the scope to integrate Linton's many pursuits.

Another problem arises because the author seems to have little respect for his subject. Linton was a social climber who married above himself three times and who was frequently rebuffed in his attempts to enter attractive cultural circles. But he was one of many Victorians of talent who suffered because the class system limited their opportunities. Linton's attempts to fulfill himself deserve sympathetic consideration. And whatever his faults, he did not compromise his politics or trim his religious doubts to gain acceptance.

THOMAS MILTON KEMNITZ

University of New Hampshire

GEORGIANA BLAKISTON. *Lord William Russell and His Wife, 1815-1846*. [Wilmington, Del.:] Scholarly Resources. 1973. Pp. xvii, 566. \$17.50.

A great-granddaughter of Lord William and Lady Russell presents an impressive collection of private letters of the Russell family and their numerous connections. Only a few touch on the political and economic problems of the period, and the value of her work lies primarily in the area of social history.

The merits of the British public school system are occasionally discussed, and some vivid facts regarding army life during this period of "sempiternal peace," as Hastings Russell, eldest son of William, called it, can be gleaned from their letters while in service.

Students of medical history might ponder the efficacy of such remedies as Seidlitz powders, riga balsam, Carlsbad waters, and homeopathic medicine for ailments diagnosed as torpid liver, ague, and (a recent Russian import) the grippe. Among other facts, we learn that the life expectancy of an adult was then reckoned at fifty-seven years.

But this is primarily the story, often curious and sometimes pathetic, of a needy younger son and his peripatetic wife, who by necessity spent most of her youth abroad, continuing as an expatriate by choice later on.

Lord William Russell emerges as an individual who never quite found himself. His father's money and connections brought him a parliamentary seat and an army commission. Later his brother, Lord John Russell, secured several diplomatic posts for him abroad. Only in the army did he make a mark, and that not a heavy one. His parliamentary constituents finally rejected him for chronic absenteeism. The high point of his diplomatic career was a liaison in Baden Baden that further complicated his already disorganized marriage.

His wife, the virtuous Elizabeth Anne, was a stronger personality than William, and she was a devoted mother. But there was a certain callousness and hauteur about her, especially in later years, that might repel the reader. Her eldest son, Hastings, and his uncle, Lord John, are undoubtedly the most attractive characters in the story.

These letters provide intimate insights into the way of life of the nineteenth-century aristocrats, who regarded individuals like Lords Grey, Althorp, and Brougham as "gentlemen," but denied that status to others, such as Henry Goulburn and Sir Robert Peel. On the surface theirs seems a pleasurable life, even magnificent. Yet in the final analysis many of them apparently fought a continuing battle against ennui and desperately groped from some meaningful occupation amid circumstances that rendered their existence almost otiose.

WILBUR DEVEREUX JONES
University of Georgia

DEREK FRASER. *The Evolution of the British Welfare State: A History of Social Policy since the Industrial Revolution*. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1973. Pp. xviii, 299. \$12.50.

The index of this book lists sixty-one acts of Parliament that, from 1833 to 1948, gave the government greater powers to care for its citizens. The reasons for this evolution lie, according to Fraser, in "the practical, pragmatic, unplanned, *ad hoc* response of the state" to the problems of an industrial society (p. 108). In such responses rather than in any Whiggish "grand scheme of progress" lie the origins of the welfare state (p. 1). The Whigs indeed were no more important than the Tories. Fraser argues that "social policy cut right across normal party lines" (p. 110).

An analysis of these sixty-one acts provides some evidence for Fraser's assertions. Of the sixty-one acts, thirty-three were passed by Whig, Liberal, or Labour ministries, twenty-one by Tory, Unionist, or Conservative, and seven by coalition governments. But a further analysis shows that of the Tory's twenty-one acts, three in the 1840s (two on lunacy and one on mines) were private bills of Lord Ashley and not bills generated by Peel's government. Indeed Peel's government initiated only one new department to help the working classes, an office to regulate the payment of wages to London's coal-whippers, while the Whigs from 1832 to 1841 and from 1846 to 1854 created more than ten such departments, including an education department not listed in Fraser's index because it was created by an order in council. Furthermore many of the Tory acts, like the Factory Act of 1874 and the Public Health Act of 1875, were also largely consolidating and amending acts, acts emerging from bureaucratic processes. Tory innovations in the construction of a welfare state thus rest largely on the housing measures of Disraeli, Salisbury, and Chamberlain and the Education Act of 1902. Fraser himself admits that the Conservative legislation in the decades before and after World War I did less for the poor than did the legislation of the Liberals from 1908 to 1914 and Labour from 1945 to 1950. He even sees the political reasons for it in the Liberals' fear of losing the worker's vote and in the coming to power of Labour.

The Conservatives, of course, also feared losing the workers' vote, but they feared more the alienation of that proud array of vested interests that ranged from Anglican bishops and railway magnates to steel barons and Harley Street physicians. From 1839, when the bishops nearly killed the Whig's education department, and 1848, when George Hudson and his fellow Tories killed the railway commissioner's right to audit railway companies, until the late 1940s when steel barons and Harley Street physicians fought many of Labour's reforms, these powerful constituencies have kept the Conservatives from making bold innovations. The Liberals, on the other hand, though not unchecked by similar constituencies, have felt more acutely the need of placating the working classes. Thus, in the evolution of the welfare state, the really significant breakthroughs—the Education Or-

ders and Health Acts of the 1840s, the old-age pensions and national insurance of the early 1900s, and the National Health Service and National Assistance Act of the late 1940s—have largely come from the left side of the Commons. Class politics as well as *ad hoc* responses help explain the growth of the welfare state. So do “mentalities,” though these are harder to delineate. But it is perhaps not accidental that one of the most innovative of Tory social reforms, the Education Act of 1902, owed much to the ideas of the Fabian Socialist Sidney Webb; nor is it perhaps accidental that no Tory from Pitt to Peel could construct a poor law as bureaucratically efficient as the New Poor Law of 1834, even though such a law served the self-interest of Tory landowners, most of whom supported it. Rationalist planners of the Benthamite persuasion constructed it. A century later another rationalist planner served Tory interests by helping construct the Education Act of 1902. Sidney Webb’s father had raised his son on the ideas of John Stuart Mill. There are “mentalities” as well as “constituencies” in the complex forces leading to a welfare state. It is not all *ad hoc* responses.

Fraser, in fact, is fully aware of these “constituencies” and “mentalities” though in an implicit rather than an explicit way. Had he been more explicit about them he would have made his vigorous, lively, always clear and useful account of how the welfare state came about into one that also would have broken new ground in analyzing why it came about.

DAVID ROBERTS

Dartmouth College

LEE HOLCOMBE. *Victorian Ladies at Work: Middle-Class Working Women in England and Wales, 1850-1914*. [Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books. 1973. Pp. x, 253. \$12.00.

This is an efficient, tidy book. It is written with clarity, concreteness, and economy—all a welcome change from the learned shroud of abstract jargon in which some authors delight to bury subjects of this kind with full academic honors. After a chapter on the women’s movement and working ladies and another on women’s education in Victorian England, Dr. Holcombe examines five fields of employment for middle-class women: teaching, nursing, shops, offices, and the civil service. The author

has searched a good many promising corners in the vast lumber room of Victorian printed sources, particularly the *Fortnightly Review* and *Parliamentary Papers*, and she has had her reward. The final chapter summarizes the main points made in the book and offers some observations on the results of the Victorian women’s movement. A statistical appendix, founded on census figures, illustrates both their richness and the maddening difficulties of using them.

There are surprising omissions from the list of occupations discussed, perhaps arising from the very rigid plan on which Dr. Holcombe has constructed her book. Why so little mention of women doctors? They were never numerous, but they represented a very important aspect of the whole movement for women’s rights, particularly to equality of opportunity. Why nothing about women in the arts, especially as novelists? What about women in business for themselves, particularly toward the end of the century? And surely there should have been some discussion of prostitution. Wasn’t it sometimes a profitable sideline, in a more or less genteel way, for the underpaid dressmaker or shop assistant? Arthur Munby seems to have thought so, and he studied women’s occupations very thoroughly.

A discussion of the more general aspects of the subject, particularly the reaction of the men, would have been welcome. *Punch*, faithful mirror of the middle-class masculine mind, is consistently and almost hysterically catty about the new woman from the sixties onward, suggesting rising masculine panic at the menace of the advancing female hordes. Doctors, in the contorted maneuvers to keep women out, displayed a malicious deviousness that had a curiously female quality about it. And, on that subject, it would be worth examining why the women, in their assault on the professions, concentrated so heavily on Physic, rather than Law or Divinity. Finally, in considering the results of rising employment of middle-class women in Victorian England, surely there is more to be said than Dr. Holcombe has given us in her final chapter.

Within the limits she has set herself, Dr. Holcombe has given us a valuable book. Let us hope she will see fit, in future, to go further and wider.

W. J. READER

London, England

MAXWELL PHILIP SCHOENFELD. *The War Ministry of Winston Churchill*. Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1972. Pp. xix, 283. \$9.95.

One must give Maxwell Philip Schoenfeld higher marks for his audacity than for his scholarship. Firm in his conviction that "the record of what happened is now sufficiently well established that it is not likely to undergo major revision," he has essayed an evaluation of Churchill's war ministry (1940-45) without waiting to consult official documents at the Public Record Office. Nor, for that matter, has he delayed to discover what revelations—if any—will be made in the appropriate volume of the authorized Churchill biography. Instead, he has chosen to rely exclusively on the standard published works, from which he has culled a hodgepodge of anecdotes and historical judgments. If nothing else this effort testifies to the peril of writing modern British political history without access to public and private archives, and without reference to the contemporary press. Moreover, it points to the futility of working only with printed evidence in a field where major works, based on either personal observation (like W. P. Crozier's interviews) or original archival research (like A. J. P. Taylor's monumental life of Lord Beaverbrook), continue to appear.

To all intents and purposes Schoenfeld provides an uncritical reworking of the account in Churchill's own *History of the Second World War* (1948-53), embellished with panegyrics from an array of more recent memoirs and scholarly investigations, not always clearly differentiated. There are some curious omissions: Churchill himself alludes, in one quoted passage, to a conversation with Lord Moran, his physician, but the Moran diaries (1966) are inexplicably ignored. Schoenfeld has, however, quarried the published diaries of Lord Alanbrooke (1957, 1959) and Harold Nicolson (1967), whom he absurdly celebrates as "Churchill's Parliamentary Boswell." Given the date of his preface—December 1970—one is presumably expected to excuse him for failing to cite Lord Butler's valuable autobiography, which appeared the following year, but he ought to have seen the transcripts of Butler's BBC interviews, which had run in the *Listener*. What is completely inexcusable is that Butler receives no mention in the text, although there are gratuitous

references to Adlai Stevenson and Abraham Lincoln.

Misleadingly titled, this book is at most a study of the wartime Churchill and those particular areas of strategy and administration in which he took a keen interest. His colleagues are rarely allowed to intrude into the limelight, and his critics are summarily dismissed. Disclaiming "historical dispassion," the author professes to have given us a portrait of his subject, "warts and all." But the effect is never more unflattering than five-o'clock shadow. "Giant among men was Churchill, and gigantic was his accomplishment," "a statesman of unparalleled experience and vast historical knowledge," "the most humane of statesmen"—surely the case could be put with greater reason and less bombast. There was enough that was genuinely heroic about Churchill without exaggerating his youthful valor in India, the depth of his family commitment to Tory democracy, or his affinity with de Gaulle. Or perhaps, as Hector Hushabye cynically proclaimed to the guests at Heartbreak House, "it is the imaginary hero that supplants us all in the long run."

STEPHEN E. KOSS

Columbia University

PATRICK BUCKLAND. *Irish Unionism*. Volume 2, *Ulster Unionism and the Origins of Northern Ireland, 1886-1922*. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1973. Pp. xxxvi, 207. \$11.50.

IAN BUDGE and CORNELIUS O'LEARY. *Belfast: Approach to Crisis. A Study of Belfast Politics, 1613-1970*. [New York:] St. Martin's Press. 1973. Pp. xxi, 396. \$10.95.

While these two studies share a timely concern with the origins of the Northern Ireland crisis, they are not of equal merit. Patrick Buckland's latest work is disappointing, especially in contrast to his earlier treatment of southern Irish Unionism. Though the focus of both works is essentially political, the first is wide ranging in its use of sources, rich in textual detail, and provocative in interpretation. The sequel is much briefer, sparsely documented, and often equivocal or superficial in its judgments. To be fair, Buckland promises only a "non-specialist history of Ulster Unionism" to 1922. But given the gravity of the subject, its intricacy, and the wealth of available source material, the brevity

and lack of searching analysis of this volume are regrettable.

Insofar as Buckland advances a thesis, it is the hardly novel one that Ulster Unionism was neither monolithic nor synonymous with Orangeism. He notes that the revival of Orangeism in the 1880s in response to Parnellite nationalism could not harness Unionist forces in Ulster. The Orange Order's "essentially working-class character and its sectarian exuberance" repelled the often tolerant Protestants of the middle and upper classes. As evidence of the divisive effects of class and economic interests on northern Unionism, Buckland instances the Ulster Tenants' Defence Association of the 1890s, the proletarian and extremely sectarian Independent Orange Order, founded in 1903, and the Protestant labor challenge in Belfast after 1918. The author also points out that not the Orange lodges but rather the political clubs promoted by the Ulster Unionist Council furnished the basis for grass-roots resistance to Home Rule in 1911-14.

What Buckland fails to emphasize is the vital function increasingly performed by the Orange lodges after 1885: their role as the great emollient for class and economic antagonisms among Ulster Protestants. It is strange that Buckland finds no place in his story for the historic post-1885 transformation of the Orange Order from an overwhelmingly working-class institution into a mass body comprising the great majority of middle- and upper-class Protestants. Buckland also fails to note how the abolition of proportional representation contributed to Ulster labor's postwar weakness as an independent political force, despite the Unionist party's failure to develop either a democratic system of working-class participation or a social program with broad proletarian appeal.

The subjects of class, religion, and party competition are treated more authoritatively in the ambitious study of Belfast politics by the political scientist Ian Budge and the historian Cornelius O'Leary. The marriage of disciplines is not complete and the coverage less than the subtitle suggests. The authors mercilessly compress their account of the period 1613-1800 into fourteen painful pages and do not deal directly with the post-1967 Northern Ireland crisis, though they have much to say about its advent, partly by extrapolating many of their conclu-

sions from the municipal to the provincial level. They devote almost half their book to an exhaustive, rigorous analysis of a 1966 political survey of Belfast residents, municipal councilors, and news correspondents.

The significance of the authors' findings, often unsurprising when considered individually, derives mainly from the generally successful attempt to integrate them into a coherent explanation of the onset of crisis in 1968. Nineteenth-century Belfast, the authors show, saw sectarianism and political intransigence become salient features of municipal life. Religious riots were the most visible sign of sectarianism; its basic causes were the Orange Order's growth (partly in response to heavy Catholic immigration), the inflammatory preaching of certain Protestant divines, apartheid in education, and Protestant alarm over manifestations of Irish nationalism. Challenging a traditional view, the authors reject Catholic-Protestant competition for jobs as a major cause of either religious riots or sectarianism in general. Religious allegiance came to determine political identification, partly because the intensity of denominational loyalty severely depressed class consciousness, especially among workers, and partly because Belfast politicians found in the appeal to religion the easiest path to office. By playing "the Orange card" continually, the Conservatives (from 1886, the Unionists) maintained an unbroken one-party dominance of municipal office, a hegemony resting not on the gerrymander, as in Londonderry, but on majority support. Yet after 1870 Conservative or Unionist control was usually characterized by political immobility arising from intraparty factionalism, the social elitism of party leaders, and Nationalist weakness and ideological rigidity. But by the early 1960s Nationalist leaders, less elitist and thus more responsive to changes in attitude among Catholics, shifted their emphasis to questions of social welfare and discrimination. Rank-and-file Protestants had also changed their attitudes by 1966, a majority now favoring rapprochement, either "spontaneously" or prompted by Prime Minister O'Neill's initiatives. But the opportunity was missed. Unionist councilors underestimated popular Protestant support for rapprochement and were themselves inconsistent in action while agreeing in principle. Their vacillation or unwillingness

to act boldly convinced Catholics, now expecting change, that immobility still reigned supreme. Street demonstrations followed, reviving Unionist intransigence. The authors conclude that "difficulties in communication rather than an absence of majority support for reform seem to have been at the heart of the crisis."

Certain unfortunate gaps in analysis, however, weaken this intriguing study, notably the authors' neglect of the political implications of economic and social developments after 1920 and of the causes and timing of changes in popular political attitudes prior to 1966. Moreover, Budge and O'Leary do not offer wholly convincing evidence that the Unionist reform impulse in Belfast was sufficiently strong to avert a crisis had the glaring deficiencies in communication not existed. The issues they use to test support for conciliation in 1966 are quite narrow. Total Unionist approval of the Catholic position on these issues would not have significantly assuaged Catholic resentments. Yet Budge and O'Leary have much enriched our understanding of the tragic continuities of history in Belfast and Northern Ireland.

JAMES S. DONNELLY, JR.
University of Wisconsin,
Madison

MARC BOULOISEAU and BERNARD CHÉRONNET, editors. *Cahiers de doléances du Tiers État du bailliage de Gisors (secondaire de Rouen) pour les États Généraux de 1789*. (Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, Commission d'histoire économique et sociale de la Révolution française. Collection de documents inédits sur l'histoire économique de la Révolution française.) Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale. 1971. Pp. 271.

The *cahiers* of grievances prepared throughout France before the meeting of the Estates General in 1789 have long been recognized as an important source. Many have been studied, and now we have those of Gisors, a "secondary" bailliage lying within the *grand bailliage* of Rouen. This volume, issued under the direction of the Commission d'histoire économique et sociale de la Révolution française, is a detailed analysis of fifty-one *cahiers*—those of forty-nine parishes plus that of the town of Gisors, all being combined into the general *cahier* submitted to Rouen. Since the *cahiers* of Rouen have already been edited by Bouloiseau (2 vols., 1957, 1960), with those of the remain-

ing secondary *baillages* in preparation, we now near the point where the printed documentation for one of the largest and most varied *baillages* of ancient France will be available.

A general introduction including maps and many tables deals with the history and administration of the *bailliage* of Gisors—the soil, people, economy, officers, taxes, electoral procedures, and a general analysis of the *cahiers*. One sees how sophisticated such historical study has become since Edmé Champion's pioneer work, *La France d'après les cahiers* (1897). The actual texts occupy the greater part of the volume. Six *cahiers* closely follow a model, the "Essai d'un Cahier de pouvoirs et instructions" of Jacques Thouret, a prolific publicist and member of an enlightened bourgeois Society of Thirty in Rouen. Eighteen further *cahiers* show how neighboring parishes produced documents with strong similarities. Twenty-five are original, some pathetically crude, and others fluent and sophisticated, these showing a dominant, if undetermined, hand. The editors argue that the parish assemblies assented, with very slight additions or modifications, to a draft put before them, confirming what Beatrice Hyslop wrote in 1967—that the local *cahiers* may not be as reliable an expression of the peasants as was once thought. Three parishes simply sent their representatives to Gisors with full powers.

In general these *cahiers* conform to patterns already familiar. While those based on a model had a wider view of France's problems, the general concern was with acutely felt local grievances. Many interesting details emerge. An average of 25.6 per cent of those on the tax rolls actually appeared in the parish assemblies, in numbers ranging from 4 to 53. Only 14 out of 873 names were signed with a cross, which may simply mean that the illiterate stayed away. A few *cashiers* spoke of the damaging effects of cotton spinning machines ("la fabrique anglaise") upon cottage handicrafts.

The volume also prints the *cahier* for the town of gisors and the *cahier* made by combining this and the parish documents into the general *cahier* taken to Rouen. In this last stage the urban Gisors *cahier* gave little regard to the long list of specific local grievances, illustrating one of the factors making the repre-

sentation in the Third Estate at Versailles overwhelmingly bourgeois. A most useful "Index des Doléances" systematically groups complaints. The largest concerns the *impôts*; one of the smallest deals with pigeons ("trop grand nombre"). Only three ask for improvements in education. Finally, a two-page "Essai de lexique sociologique" demonstrates the emergence of such terms as "bien-être," "capitaliste," "citoyen," "nation," "patrie," "peuple," and "sujet."

This and similar volumes will be invaluable for a wide range of historical purposes. The conclusion deserves quotation: "Point d'attitude politique, point encore de conscience de classe, mais un embryon de conscience sociale" (p. 105). One must regret that Beatrice Hyslop, a pioneer in the field, did not live to write this review.

ERNEST JOHN KNAPTON
Chatham, Massachusetts

DIRK HOEGES. *François Guizot und die Französische Revolution*. (Romantische Versuche und Vorarbeiten, 44.) Bonn: Romanisches Seminar der Universität Bonn. 1973. Pp. 199.

The title of this compact dissertation is a misnomer. It deals less with Guizot's attitude to the Revolution than with the entire nexus of his ideas about history and social relations. Guizot liked to think of himself as an agent of a historical process. He was aware of the immense complication of history, and for this reason he preferred Shakespeare to Racine for the rendering of historical complexity. But his powerful systematic mind sought themes and principles in the story. The principle of European civilization was heterogeneity. The English were strong in practical action but somewhat deficient in speculative thought; the Germans were the reverse—thought-rich but deed-poor; only the French kept social circumstances and ideas going together. The central theme of French history was class struggle. Since the twelfth century the middle class has been struggling to advance its fortune, first in alliance with the kings and then against them. As the bearer of reason in history, it should triumph and establish a representative regime where good sense, tested by free debate in the market place of ideas, will prevail. It opposed

both the arbitrary fanaticisms of the left during the Terror as well as the egoistic despotism of Emperor Napoleon. By granting the Charter of 1814, Louis XVIII had adopted the Revolution as well as the principles of 1789 and of the middle class. Frenchmen should defend the charter and keep the government true to its principles, which are those of French history.

All of this has been said before about Guizot and even subtly related to his personality and life by Douglas Johnson (*Guizot: Aspects of French History, 1787-1874* [1963]), Mary O'Connor (*The Historical Thought of François Guizot* [1955]), and Charles Pouthas (*Guizot pendant la Restauration* [1923]). Dr. Hoeges's scholarship is impeccable, but the net gain from his investigation is simply to offer a convenient, compact statement of Guizot's thought.

HAROLD T. PARKER
Duke University

LOUIS GOTTSCHALK and MARGARET MADDOX. *Lafayette in the French Revolution: From the October Days through the Federation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1973. Pp. xi, 586. \$22.00.

The present volume, the sixth in Professor Gottschalk's multivolumed biography of Lafayette, traces its subject through a period of only nine months, which were, however, the time of Lafayette's greatest influence and prominence. They were also the most peaceful period of the French Revolution, reaching from the women's march on Versailles in October 1789 to the *fête de la fédération* celebrating the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, that is until July 14, 1790. As in the preceding volume (*AHR*, 75 [1970]: 1128-29) the treatment is strictly narrative and chronological. It draws on an exhaustive examination of the periodical press and on contemporary letters, diaries, and pamphlets, with a judicious use of memoirs written in later years and a thorough knowledge of unpublished papers by or about Lafayette found in many depositories in France and the United States.

Lafayette during these months was commandant of the Paris National Guard, the citizen militia that was the only armed force in the capital. It was both his duty and his personal desire to transform the Revolutionary

action of 1789, as codified in the newly emerging constitution, into a new regime of stability and order. As a highly visible military officer, and in his actual exercise of what was in effect the police power, he became a conspicuous target for all who wished to use the Revolution of 1789 for other purposes or to reverse it altogether. These peaceful months of the Revolution were in fact a time of conspiracy and intrigue, on both right and left, punctuated by aristocratic plots, Orleanist machinations, radical agitation of the kind represented by Marat, and more ordinary political maneuvering at the government level, as in the relations between Lafayette and Mirabeau. It is doubtful whether anyone could have stabilized a constitutional order in such circumstances or imposed any order except by a form of dictatorship, which was precisely what Lafayette, as an admirer of Washington and the Americans, refused to accept. The book, like its predecessor, evokes the day-to-day immediacy of a city and country in turmoil without much general analysis or comment, but what it shows is the problems besetting an upper-class and high-minded liberal during an actual revolution. Within another two years, by July 1792, Lafayette was to be a defector, scorned by the zealots of all parties, and never thereafter quite the hero in France that he has remained in America.

It is regrettable that Gottschalk's long-time collaborator, Margaret Maddox, did not live to see the present publication, but the results of her work will no doubt be evident in the volumes to follow. Fortunately the principal author seems indestructible, and two more volumes are to bring Lafayette to the moment of his withdrawal from the Revolution in 1792.

R. R. PALMER
Yale University

MICHAEL L. KENNEDY. *The Jacobin Club of Marseilles, 1790-1794*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1973. Pp. xiii, 245. \$12.50.

There have been numerous general studies of the Jacobin club and its influence on politics and society in Revolutionary France. Similar works have been devoted to the various provincial clubs, but none have been concerned primarily with the club at Marseilles, the

"eldest son" of the Jacobins and certainly one of the most powerful and influential in France. Professor Michael Kennedy has undertaken the task of presenting for the first time a detailed analysis of the composition, organization, operations, and policies of the Jacobin club of Marseilles and the influence it exerted throughout France.

Although a study of the Marseilles club is useful in understanding the general operations of the thousands of provincial clubs, Kennedy correctly observes that this analogy must be limited, for the Marseilles club maintained a vast degree of independence and exercised an inordinate influence over both local and national policies. He describes the origins and early struggles of the club with the national guard and the municipal governments for ascendancy over Marseilles. Later this influence was extended to the neighboring departments through its sixty-two daughter clubs, roving commissioners, and eventually the direct intervention of the city's troops. Through its ambitious publishing program of newspapers and circulars and the efforts of its aggressive corresponding committees the views of the Marseilles club were presented and urged upon the central government and the clubs of the other eighty-three departments of France. Often arrogant and intolerant over its leadership role in the Midi the officials of the club successfully defied the Legislative Assembly, were among the vanguard of those clamoring for the overthrow of the monarchy, and attempted to circumvent the authority of two leading representatives on mission, Barras and Fréron. However, with the centralization of power by the Committee of Public Safety in 1793, the club became more docile and readily adopted the views and policies of the *Montagnards*.

Kennedy effectively traces the transformation of the principles and policies of the club after the Federalist revolt and the effects of democratization of its membership. From a club dominated by moderate bourgeoisie it became a militant class-conscious organization willing to defend the popular terrorism of Robespierre. It is unfortunate that the records of the great debates and speeches of the club members no longer exist, resulting in what seems to be rather superficial coverage in some instances. Nevertheless, Professor Kennedy is to be com-

mended for his patience and determined efforts in seeking out the remaining pertinent documents scattered throughout France. In addition to his use of untapped sources and his re-evaluation of previous studies on the Jacobin clubs, Kennedy has presented a concise, well-written, and objective study that will add a new and important dimension to our understanding of the club as a cultural and political force in Revolutionary France.

DONALD D. HORWARD
Florida State University

LOUIS CHEVALIER. *Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes in Paris during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century*. Translated from the French by FRANK JELLINEK. New York: Howard Fertig. 1973. Pp. viii, 505. \$15.00.

The publication of this faithfully translated edition of Chevalier's overpowering and provocative study opens a vast panorama of early nineteenth-century Paris to a wide student audience, and it will enable them to come directly to grips with a number of important questions concerning the range and methods of historical analysis.

After fifteen years Chevalier's plea for the infusion of demographic materials into social history is no longer on the historiographical frontier, but his attempt at a synthesis of census data and literary documentation will have a durable appeal to anyone who feels uncomfortable about the limitations imposed on scholarship by the escalating demands for technical specialization.

The theme of the study is clear and simple. Following a long period of demographic equilibrium, population pressure in Paris between 1815 and 1848 produced a pathological city, biologically, economically, and politically. While the stated methodological aim is to set up demography in a *menage à trois* with economics and political action, *Laboring Classes* is far more an affair of demography and literature. Chevalier begins and ends as the collector of the collective literary consciousness of Paris. He is less interested in artistic creations than in background images that novelists could not help recording. The meandering Eugène Sue is the ideal author, having written his serialized *Mystères de Paris* in continuous dialogue with his readers.

Chevalier's approach is certainly more reminiscent of Hugo and Michelet than of the sixth section. The vivid prose that permeates his book is testimony to his fear that the mere combination of fact and analysis runs the risk of literary mortality, unless novelists, who may begin as sociologists, infuse them with "a higher and more immediate form of life" (p. 31). *Laboring Classes* wants not just to convince but to cast a spell. From the outset one is plunged into a shadowy underworld where a perpetual miasma hangs over a brutal landscape. Descriptions of sewage and industrial poison are interspersed with cold tables of illegitimacy and suicide. Piling determinisms of architecture on those of number, Chevalier even evokes a somber God of evil who hovers over the worst sections of Paris.

The statistics are handled very much like the literature. Chevalier values them not for what they imply about individual or group action so much as the hints they give of attitudes and behavior beyond the act itself. His search for "the biological bases of social history" includes the expected survey of population in terms of age, sex, immigration, and so on. The excretions of society into its hospitals, orphanages, old-age homes, and graves tell a story of illegitimacy and concubinage, madness and suicide, failure, disease, and death. The ultimate determinant is a massive migration into the city, producing a population of nomads and criminals and deteriorating the working classes of Paris. Pathology envelopes normality. Chevalier's biological interpretation is unrelenting. A degenerative process produced a race of hostile primitives who were literally nasty, brutish, and short. These beings, savages in the full nineteenth-century sense, were without morals or religion, family or law. Social and biological descriptions are blended to portray an ugly, degenerate "race" of Parisian workers.

The statistics often concern not specific human groups but geographical areas, opening the door to an urban jungle of ecological fallacies. Even more serious, the reliance on contemporary images often leads to a blurring of analytical powers. For example, crime is purportedly the most significant of all indicators of pathology. But not a single table of criminal activity for the period is provided—no totals,

no time series, no breakdowns by age, sex, occupation, types of crime—in short, no numbers. As with the literature, specific accounts of criminal acts are ignored. Why? Because for Chevalier crimes are not acts involving agents and victims. Crimes are not committed but excreted. Their stink is more important than their contents. Collective awareness of criminality is what really counts. Even criminal recruitment is not described. It is simply inferred from statistics on illegitimacy, not because any data are given to show covariance, but because in 1847 the Paris chamber of commerce concluded that those born outside the law were cursed with “a flaw *ab initio*.” The breach of the family contract led logically to the breach of the social contract.

Finally the book touches on political violence, the most dangerous form of working-class violence before 1848. Chevalier merely takes us to the threshold of the phenomenon, announcing that as crime is the extreme, so politics is the supreme form of violence, both arising from the same pathological condition.

However, in the spirit of his sprawling novels, Chevalier often presents enough data to make him a witness to alternative explanations. Sometimes his data overrun the boundaries of the period and allow one to question the whole thesis of physical deterioration. His generous sampling of eighteenth-century commentators casts more than one shadow of doubt over the uniqueness of nineteenth-century urban pathology. Regarding working-class political action, Chevalier briefly acknowledges that Parisian violence was often the work of native artisans rather than marginal nomads. Finally, without tackling the implications, Chevalier twice traces a movement of opinion that increasingly differentiated workers from criminals and converted the “proletariat” from a savage “race” to an identity-proud class.

Does the sewer, after all, tell all? In *Laboring Classes* we gaze deeply into all the inglorious days and nights of Paris. Chevalier, deeply moved by his own investigation, attributes to this misery the unusual volatility of Paris before 1848. Yet, was Paris unique in its epidemics or overcrowding, its concubinage or its crime? Even on the banks of Walden Pond one could muse that most men lead lives of quiet desperation. It was, however, the novelty

of collective violence for emancipation that drew attention to the banks of the Seine. That was the mystery of Paris. Chevalier's attempted synthesis of demography and literature and of politics and biology leaves one acutely aware of the problem of missing links.

SEYMOUR DRESCHER
University of Pittsburgh

AUGUSTE COMTE. *Correspondance générale et confessions*. Volume 1, 1814–1840. Edited by PAULO E. DE BERRÊDO CARNEIRO and PIERRE ARNAUD. (Archives positivistes, 6.) Paris: Mouton. 1973. Pp. xxxi, 437. 88 fr.

This is another volume in the series put out by the Archives positivistes. Since 1939 six volumes have now been published. The present volume gathers together Comte's letters from 1814, when he first arrived in Paris from Montpellier, to 1840, just two years before the publication of *Le Course de Philosophie Positive*, on which he was still working. Further volumes will include the letters from 1840 to Comte's death in 1857.

In the absence of an autobiography, which he had intended to write, Comte's correspondence provides the best personal information available to us on his ideas and character. Earlier partial collections of his letters have appeared, the first as early as 1870, under the direction of the positivist disciple, Laffitte. The executives of Comte's estate, at odds with Laffitte, later put out three other volumes of *Lettres a divers*, between 1901 and 1905. Several smaller collections also appeared down through the years, so that by early in the present century most of his known correspondence had been published. Between the First World War and 1939 other letters turned up and were published. Most recently some have even been found in the shops of autograph dealers. Everything written between 1814 and 1840, that had been found as of 1972, has been included in this present volume. Still missing are some six hundred of Comte's letters, in addition to the letters that he wrote to his family in Montpellier, despite efforts by several generations of Comte specialists to locate the documents.

This present volume provides an excellent, easily usable tool for the historian. It may, in

the notes, presuppose great familiarity with some aspects of nineteenth-century French history, but it is still the volume to have for a start on the complete chronological collection of Comte's correspondence. The July 1824 letter to Thomas Jefferson, written by a twenty-six-year-old Comte, lays out the plan of Comte's life work on how to reorganize society and asks for comment from "an illustrious man who both as a thinker and as a statesman is set so high in the history of his country and of humanity as a whole." There seems to be no reply from Jefferson.

JOHN W. PADBERG, S.J.
St. Louis University

LAWRENCE C. JENNINGS. *France and Europe in 1848: A Study of French Foreign Affairs in Time of Crisis*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. Pp. vii, 280. \$6.50.

This book will prove valuable to all students of international affairs in 1848, who for an understanding of French policy have hitherto had to depend upon older works and studies limited to certain topics or to a portion of the revolutionary year. The author has done exhaustive research in the French diplomatic archives and has also consulted those of Great Britain, Austria, Sardinia, and Denmark. Rich in detail on the response of European governments to the February revolution and many other issues, this study is not, however, as comprehensive or as balanced as the title implies.

Jennings devotes far too much attention to the Italian question, which was undoubtedly central, but which has been thoroughly examined before; indeed, he adds little to the analysis offered long ago by A. J. P. Taylor. Moreover, the author considers relations with Austria almost solely as an aspect of the Italian problem, ignoring the Hungarian and Czech movements and French attitudes toward the possible dissolution of the Empire. Even the German unification movement is handled in one of several chapters dealing with Italy.

This book will be of interest primarily for its factual detail, because its general conclusion, that French policy was cautious and pacific, is already standard and a number of interpretations, especially on German unification and on the Roman question, are highly debatable. Oc-

casional also Jennings stumbles into that old pitfall awaiting the diplomatic historian, attributing too much significance to what one agent said to another. For example, on the idea of a Russian alliance, Jennings attaches more importance to a Russian feeler in Naples than to a formal proposal from the head of the French state to the tsar. Jennings is only partially successful in his attempt to account for the failure of the French to make war on behalf of other revolutionary movements, because his scarcely original explanation is that its leaders were moderate republicans rather than Jacobins. Yet he does demonstrate the continuity of French policy throughout the year. From Lamartine to Bastide and Cavaignac, he tells us, France pursued a "traditionalist oriented foreign policy," and his summary conclusion contains no reference to that supposedly great turning point, the June Days.

In sum, this book is informative but not definitive. For an adequate understanding of French policy on a number of issues one must still consult other works.

FREDERICK A. DE LUNA
University of Alberta

A. G. SLUTSKII. *Parizhskaia Kommuna 1871 goda: Kratkii ocherk* [The Paris Commune of 1871: A Brief Sketch]. 2d ed.; Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka." 1971. Pp. 276.

B. S. ITENBERG. *Rossiiia i Parizhskaia Kommuna* [Russia and the Paris Commune]. (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Istorii SSSR.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka." 1971. Pp. 201.

The centennial of the Paris Commune inspired the USSR Academy of Sciences to publish these studies in its "scientific-popular" series. With little new documentation and inadequate bibliographies, the Slutskii and Itenberg works show that the conventional Soviet view of the Commune has not been altered.

When Slutskii wishes to interrupt his narrative to point out the "errors" of the Commune leaders, quotations from Marx are at hand. The Communards, we are told, proved they could substitute a popular alternative to a decadent class-controlled state structure but Proudhonist federalism weakened their position. Lenin, in his delineation of a Soviet-controlled society, developed Marx's insights. Nowhere is it sug-

gested that the complexity of events in 1870-71 prevent overconfidence in generalization, that Marx's analysis and recital of events are open to question; "bourgeois historians" (not named) are condemned for neglecting the social elements of the Revolution! The author adds his own criticism of the Communards: they should have acted earlier to suppress hostile newspapers, and they should have seen the need for greater discipline in the armed forces. Slutskii's style is simplistic and stilted; he assumes readers so ignorant that they must be informed in a footnote who were the Orleanists.

Russian reaction to the Commune hardly ranks in interest with the Commune itself, but Itenberg, known for his writings on the Social Revolutionary movement of the 1870s, has provided some information about the response of Russian liberal, conservative, and socialist publicists to the events in Paris. S. D. Kuniskii in *Russkoe obshchestvo i Parizhskaia kommuna* (1962) had noted the importance of the Commune to the development of Lavrov's concept of the militant party. Itenberg cites material from an unpublished Lavrov manuscript to demonstrate how early Lavrov's experiences during the Commune had affected this direction of his thought. But Lavrov like Bakunin, Itenberg claims, misunderstood the application of the lessons of the Commune to Russia. Lavrov felt the peasants would play the leading role in the Revolution, while Bakunin failed to see the need for organization. Lenin, on the contrary, understood correctly the meaning of the Commune: do not trust the bourgeoisie and establish an independent organization of the proletariat to carry on the class war. Poor Communards, your history, even under the auspices of the Academy, must serve the party.

FRANKLIN A. WALKER
Loyola University,
Chicago

THETA H. WOLF. *Alfred Binet*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1973. Pp. xiii, 376. \$13.75.

Convinced that Alfred Binet, late nineteenth-century psychologist as well as experimenter and reformer in the field of education, has been "strikingly, singularly neglected in the history of psychology," Dr. Wolf has undertaken to fill the gap. She confesses that she found the

"diversity, minute detail, and apparent unrelatedness of his projects . . . unsettling." In addition the sheer bulk of his productivity might have deterred her from including the comparisons with the concepts of his contemporaries that might have fleshed out the study and enhanced its value. The book as Wolf conceived it, however, is a fine piece of scholarship; her research in the voluminous and mainly French sources has been thorough, and her good fortune in gaining interviews with Binet's associate, Théodore Simon, was of tremendous value. Despite her obvious empathy with her subject she evaluates his many productions objectively. Her organization, however, seems unnecessarily artificial. After a thirty-nine page "overview" of Binet's entire life and a second chapter on his first professional decade (of "errors compounded"), the author divides her material topically according to Binet's major interests. The result is a series of separate essays, and the reader must provide himself with a set of mental cross-references in order to create a sense of continuity. Moreover, Wolf's belief that her book "reflects the effects on a man's career of his personality and the personal events of his life" is erroneous so far as the latter is concerned, since almost nothing could be learned about Binet's relationship with the mother who reared him, with his wife, or with his two daughters beyond the important series of tests to which he subjected his offspring. On the other hand the author was able to glean several basic personality traits from Binet's relationships with colleagues and subordinates.

It was natural for the young psychologist to be drawn into the controversy over newly realized potentialities of hypnosis, and it was equally natural for the intellectually aggressive Binet to take up the cudgels for his famous mentor Jean Martin Charcot. But the opposing Bernheim-Liébault group demonstrated the role of suggestibility in Charcot's sensational achievements with hysterics, and Binet emerged from his humiliation with a life-long conviction regarding the importance of that factor in all human relationships. Frequently thereafter he warned "about its insidious infiltrations into the work of unsuspecting experimentalists, especially psychologists and psychiatrists." Wolf might have emphasized further the importance

of this insight; not until recent years have some psychiatrists, notably Jan Ehrenwald and Jule Eisenbud, publicized the frequent incidence of unconscious communication with patients, and only more recently have psychologists begun to recognize—as a new discovery—its impact on the outcome of experiments (cf. Robert Rosenthal, *Experimenter Effects in Behavioral Research* [1966]).

As the range of Binet's experiments broadened so also did the scope of his writing; the author comments that his genius drove him "compulsively" to "fantastic productivity." In addition Binet was director of France's first psychological laboratory, editor of its first psychological journal, and president of and guiding force behind a society of school administrators and instructors. The author is especially interested to discover why such a brilliant, indefatigable, and prolific scientist failed to receive recognition—scarcely at all in his own country, and beyond France only for the famous Binet-Simon intelligence scale (under current criticism, ironically, for the very reasons that Binet urged it should not be used: as an absolute standard without continued experimentation and without adjustments to meet environmental variations). Among the factors blocking success were Binet's failure to receive a professorship, as did his German contemporary William Wundt, to whom students flocked from abroad, the aloofness among peers that Wolf ascribes to diffidence based on this lack of institutional status; the dispersed nature of the work and its appearance in scattered publications; and the caustic pen that particularly alienated the medical profession. Yet much of Binet's writing is still revelant; Wolf finds it a mine of ideas for researchers. It is to be hoped that her book will succeed in establishing the credit that is long overdue.

MARY R. DEARING
Montgomery College,
Takoma Park

EDWARD L. MORSE, *Foreign Policy and Interdependence in Gaullist France*. (Written under the auspices of the Center of International Studies. Princeton University.) Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1973. Pp. xiv, 336. \$14.50.

Increasing transnational interdependence since

World War II has produced dramatic changes in international relations. Gaullist foreign policy illustrated the limits imposed upon national independence in a highly interdependent system.

The first third of this study develops a series of analytical generalizations intended to describe the major alterations produced by modernization of the nations of the Western world and their growing interdependence. Centralized, multifunctional, highly politicized modern states tend to place greater priority on domestic needs than on external needs. They have been encouraged by the demands of modernization to remove barriers between themselves through increasing coordination of national policies, though such attempts have generally fallen short of actual integration. This "systemic interdependence" tends to weaken the distinction between domestic and foreign policy, reduce the traditional priority placed on security and defense, and emphasize the achievement of wealth and welfare. A state's control of both its domestic and foreign policies has, consequently, decreased, and it has become virtually impossible to achieve national objectives in isolation. Rational control of foreign policy is reduced, and attempts to assert national autonomy often lead to counterproductive solutions or even violence.

Morse tests these theoretical hypotheses by examining the general problems of French foreign policy between 1962 and 1969. Gaullist France is selected because of "its consistency in foreign policy objectives" and its emphasis on national autonomy. A detailed examination of monetary policy (an excellent synthesis), Common Market relations, the Strategic Nuclear Force, and national planning leads Morse to conclude that the French quest for autonomy was severely curtailed by interdependence.

Occasionally the study's theoretical structure tends to encourage a fatalistic approach to Gaullist policy. Greater consideration might have been given to the question of how truly modernized Gaullist France was, at least in relation to the other states of the Western world. It is possible that the anachronistic character of French foreign policy was in part determined by the need to cope with the remnants of the "stalemate society."

Morse's account depends heavily on secon-

dary sources and contains no bibliography. Although he cites the earlier memoirs of de Gaulle, Morse does not use the more recent *Memoires d'espoire* (1970-71), nor does he refer to Couve de Murville's *Une politique étrangère* (1971).

Although the hypotheses, as the author suggests, must be more fully tested by examination of the foreign policies of other modernized states, they offer a thought-provoking reinterpretation of both the foreign and domestic policies of Gaullist France.

EDWIN H. TRAINER
University of Tennessee,
Knoxville

MARIO DEL TREPPO. *I mercati catalani e l'espansione della corona d'Aragona nel secolo XV*. (Università di Napoli, Seminario di Storia Medioevale e Moderna, 4.) Naples: L'Arte Tipografica. 1972. Pp. xiv, 870. L. 12,000.

This is a massive work in every sense. Professor Del Treppo has collected, analyzed, tabulated, and synthesized a mass of data that should, I hope, radically change some of the opinions of historians who view Iberia through the eyes of a Madrileño. In the past few years Anglo-American historians have demonstrated that, while Bourbon Iberia may have been a dying polity (despite the economic reforms of Carlos III), Bourbon America was vibrant and expansive, and as late as the 1790s (as Warren Cook in *Flood Tide of Empire* has shown) Bourbon power was sufficient to prevent both Russia and Great Britain from turning the Pacific Northwest into a Russian or British preserve. Now we have an Italian historian who has examined the so-called Catalan Decadence, i.e., the post-Black Death period. Given the fact that this period was one of general West European economic depression, what emerges from Del Treppo's work is a picture of a vibrant empire whose political power was such as to dominate the western and central Mediterranean and to turn the area into a Catalan economic community. Just as historians have demonstrated that the true power of Castile shifted to the Americas, so Del Treppo demonstrates that the true economic power of the Crowns of Aragon shifted to the Italies (Sicily, Naples, and Sardinia). Using Aragonese-Catalan and Italian

archival material the author examines cargo, ships, armaments, methods of business, insurance practices, times of sailing, salaries and profits of those involved, and imperialistic-economic policy. (I wish he also would have expanded on what he called the increased industrialization of the Italies, but his chief interest is commerce not industry.) With tables, charts, lists, and even a biography, the author inundates the reader with a flood of data to demonstrate the vitality of the "decadent" polity that conquered Naples and spread its mercantile power through Italy and the eastern Mediterranean.

This work is of such superior caliber that one hesitates to say anything negative, but there are questions. There is no bibliography. What the author, or perhaps the publisher, has done is to prepare an index of authors used. In a work this size and of this quality the index of authors is not only no substitute for a bibliography but might raise questions about the author's scholarship. The first chapter of the book, for example, outlines Aragonese-Catalan imperialism from 1220 to 1390, but the significant works of Charles Emmanuel Dufourq are not mentioned. I would suppose that Del Treppo knows Dufourq's extensive work on Catalan-Berber economic relations; I am also sure that he must be familiar with the extensive work of Filipe Mateu i Llopis even though the only work mentioned is *La Moneda Española*, but because there is no bibliography, I have no hard evidence. In addition to the index of authors used, the book has an index of places mentioned (including New York) and an index of people, but no index of ideas and concepts. There is no quick way to find "insurance contracts," "partnerships," or even what products were sold.

I would also question the accuracy and validity of using percentages. A historian who depends upon archival material must realize that he is using legal evidence only. What about smuggling? Did all Catalan ships leave from ports where a royal notary kept record? How must commerce left for Alexandria from a sandy beach near Palma or near Naples? Del Treppo used material in Europe, is there anything in Muslim archives? Perhaps in a lesser work this question might be less important, but in a work of this size and thoroughness the

reader might be led to believe that when the author lists x number of ships sailing for Alexandria in a given year that was all that went. Basing percentages on incomplete data really creates more problems than it is worth. Until the Muslim archives are examined I doubt whether we can fully appreciate the extent of the Catalan economic community, but until the Arabs, Berbers, and Turks comb their archives, Del Treppo's book is the best we have.

J. LEE SHNEIDMAN
Adelphi University

GRUPO '73. *La economía del Antiguo Régimen: El señorío de Buitrago*. Madrid: Departamento de Historia Moderna y Contemporánea, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. 1973. Pp. 221.

Professor Artola and his students have produced a study that dissects the eighteenth-century society and economy of the district of Buitrago, a mountainous area north of Madrid. In the process they have given us a valuable case study of how a compact royal and seigneurial jurisdiction functioned in Old-Regime Spain. Based on the amazingly full sources of the Catastro of 1750, the work gives us a carefully detailed account of land use, income flows, population, and distribution of wealth. The mechanisms of control that determined the emphasis on sheep raising and transferred a sizeable share of the regional product to a few people and institutions outside the district itself are clearly delineated.

As the title implies, the region presents in microcosm most of the characteristics of central Spain. Within the district the administrative center is the only town with more than the most rudimentary occupational structure or higher individual incomes and most of this additional activity depended upon governmental authority for its sustenance. Since most of the Spanish interior had a similar relationship with its capital, the analogy is close. The analogy also holds in the analysis of the agricultural self-sufficiency of the Buitrago area and the difficulty of finding commercially viable products given the lack of access to markets. The only regional exports were wool and charcoal, paralleling the wool and supply trades that characterized the interior as a whole.

The one weak aspect of the book is the final

chapter, which traces the evolution of the region to 1870. Following the careful analysis and impressive empirical foundations of the body of the book, the treatment of nineteenth-century developments is somewhat simplistic and unconvincing. Nevertheless, this is a suggestive book, not only because of its content, but because of its origins. It is a collective work by Professor Artola and a seminar of nineteen *licenciado* students. In American terms, it is best described as a collective senior thesis. That being the case, the book speaks well not only for Professor Artola as a scholar and teacher, but also for the level of scholarship being reached in Spanish universities despite the difficulties of their current situation.

DAVID R. RINGROSE
University of California,
San Diego

MIGUEL ARTOLA, editor. *La España del Antiguo Régimen: Estudios históricos*. Volume 6, *Castilla la Nueva y Extremadura*, by MARIA DOLORES MARCOS GONZÁLEZ. (Acta Salmanticensia, Filosofía y letras, 64.) [Salamanca:] Universidad de Salamanca. 1971. Pp. 122, 7 maps.

In the historical literature of the Spanish Old Regime, very few studies have been devoted to Castile and Estremadura. This book makes available new data, as well as graphs and maps. As the dual title suggests, Miss Marcos González undertakes to portray the character of both regions at the end of the eighteenth century (roughly 1750 to 1830), and her conclusions aim to instruct others in the proper means with which to analyze the Old Regime in Spain as a whole.

Miss Marcos treats Castile and Estremadura as geographic, social, and economic unities. She studies population, seigneurial jurisdiction (the best chapter in the book), and economy. The sources are mainly printed information (Sebastián Miñano, Canga Argüelles, Larruga), which she describes in certain detail. They appear in the form of appendixes, useful information on population, demographic changes, seigneurial jurisdiction according to provincial and administrative divisions, industry, and reproductions of Tomás López's maps of various towns. If, however, the strength of local studies lies in the capacities to expose the uniqueness of a region and to quantify the data behind the

generalizations conceived on a national basis, this study does not succeed.

The book shows that although Castile and Estremadura form a geographic unity, they have distinct characteristics. Miss Marcos establishes that population growth has been larger and more concentrated in Castile, particularly the secondary and tertiary sectors, whereas Estremadura's population originates mainly from the primary sector. But demography is not the only difference between the two regions; there are also diverse rents, tithes and taxes, as well as different types of seigneurial landlords (Church, military orders, and aristocrats).

The chapter devoted to the economic structure is far more puzzling; the reader has the feeling of threading his way through land property, agricultural prices, cattle raising, and industrialization with no clear direction. The author makes constant comparisons between such disparate dates as 1799 (the main source is the *Censo de frutos y manufacturas*) and 1967 (Banco de Bilbaos *Renta nacional de España*) and thus gives a rather unbalanced and blurred picture of the economy during the Old Regime.

Herein lie the flaws of this book. Miss Marcos describes but does not analyze, and her conclusions are too general and not always clear when confronted with the central issues. The book lacks the precise chronological frame of reference needed to deal with the Old Regime and makes no distinction as to the different stages of economic development within such a broad period.

Perhaps the fascicle has been long in press and hence does not make use of important studies in this field. Yet, it is inexcusable that it makes no reference to previous work by Pierre Vilar and Gonzalo Anes, who proved that at least since 1787—and particularly 1797—there were clear signs of capitalism in Spain, in contrast to the earlier part of the century, still immersed in Old Regime structures. Furthermore, although the title claims to deal with the Old Regime as a whole, the sources stress mainly the very late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Also, it must be pointed out that the scant sources are printed with an almost absolute neglect for archival documentation, except for the Ensenada census. Problems arise as well with the figures on population

growth. The reader hardly ever knows whether they are total series (national) or partial (regional). In short, the information presented does not form a coherent pattern and the reader is left without a comprehensive view of Castile and Estremadura during the Old Regime.

Economic matters are not dealt with with care or subtlety. Yet, the book proves the obvious: the need for regional studies in Peninsular history. In this sense, one must congratulate Professor Miguel Artola for having undertaken the direction of this series, of which two other fascicules on Salamanca and Castile la Vieja have already appeared. When the remaining six studies are completed, historians will have a basis for furthering the study of the Old Regime in Spain, both in the national and the local level. The present work is a step in the right direction.

IRIS M. ZAVALA

State University of New York,
Stony Brook

ANTONIO GARCÍA-BAQUERO GONZÁLEZ. *Comercio colonial y guerras revolucionarias: La decadencia económica de Cádiz a raíz de la emancipación americana*. (Publicaciones de la Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla, number 206.) Seville: the Escuela. 1972. Pp. xix, 254.

With the approach of the Holy Alliance troops the liberal Spanish government forced King Ferdinand VII to take up residence in Cadiz. As the main port of trade with Spanish America this city had a mercantile bourgeoisie of a very liberal spirit. Once the absolutist regime was re-established Cadiz sent to the king a report with a dual purpose. On the one hand the city sought forgiveness for having been his prison, and on the other it asked to be recognized as a free port to compensate for the economic crisis caused by the independence of the Spanish American colonies and subsequent loss of trade.

Using this document as a starting point and complementing it with extensive research, Dr. García-Baquero, of the University of Seville, has brought to light in this book much new information about the fluctuations that characterized the city's commercial life. These ups and downs were linked not only to the decline

of trade with Spanish America, but also to the general crises of the eighteenth century. Commerce with the Spanish-American colonies was, he notes, basically of an intermediary nature, since Cadiz imported foreign products that were then exported to the colonies as Spanish. Entering Spain through Cadiz were coffee, dye-producing scale insects or cochineal, gold, and, more important, the Enlightenment and free-masonry.

Cadiz's economic decline followed Spain's. In 1829 Ferdinand VII recognized Cadiz as a free port, but, despite a notable increase in trade with Europe, the measure was largely ineffective and commerce with the former colonies continued to suffer.

This study by Dr. García-Baquero documents a troubled period in the port's history and gives us an idea of the economic effects throughout Spain of the loss of her American empire. It would, perhaps, have been opportune to tie this decline in with the evolution of the city's political stance. Cadiz grew from Spain's most liberal city, thanks to its mercantile bourgeoisie, into one of its most revolutionary. While the mercantile bourgeoisie tempered its ideals the masses sought to put them into practice to alleviate the harsh effects of Spanish-American independence on their daily life.

Cadiz is an example of something worthy of note: that it is frustration rather than desperation, and loss of prosperity rather than poverty, that lead to politically radical action.

VICTOR ALBA
Kent State University

T. K. DERRY. *A History of Modern Norway, 1814-1972*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. xii, 503, 2 maps. \$16.00.

This is a well-conceived, well-balanced, and well-written book for which the British author deserves great credit. The portion on Norway in 1940 is based on original research published as part of the United Kingdom History of the Second World War under the title *The Campaign in Norway* (1952). The rest is derived from a judicious reading of printed sources and literature, mainly in Norwegian but also in other languages. There are thirty-four pages of reference notes and bibliography that provide

a useful guide to any librarian wishing to check holdings in Norvegica. Here, as in the rest of the book, there is an astonishingly high level of accuracy with only a few orthographic mistakes of little consequence. As in all other works on Scandinavian history in English, one could wish that the index had treated the special letters the way the Library of Congress does, that is, *aa* for *å*, *ae* for *æ* or *ä*, and *oe* for *ø* or *ö*.

In his preface Dr. Derry states that: "This book presents the history of Norway since its separation from Denmark as a study in the growth of a small nation with aspirations towards political democracy, egalitarian social forms, economic advances, and cultural achievements" (p. vii). He does this in a masterly way by interweaving political history, traditionally the chief concern of Norwegian historical writing about the nineteenth century, with social, economic, literary, and artistic developments. Thus Ibsen, Björnson, Grieg, and Edvard Munch all receive their proper places, and other such important figures as Amundsen, Nansen, Koht, Trygve Lie, Undset, and Thor Heyerdahl are not forgotten. His account of Quisling, unlike that of Hayes, is to be trusted. It is surely a proof of the importance of Norway's recent history that so many Norwegians can be identified by educated Westerners. The accomplishments of Norwegians who emigrated in such large numbers to the United States receive proper attention, and it is reassuring to see how well Derry has penetrated the extensive Norwegian-American historiography. Hyphenated Americans like Ole Rølvaag, who wrote *Giants in the Earth* in Norwegian, and Thorstein Veblen need to be seen, as the author does, against their Norwegian background.

Considering that Dr. Derry is not a Norwegian this is a very Norway-centered book. There is sometimes a gentle note of impatience or slight irritation when Norway's neighbors are discussed, especially Sweden. There is a tendency to underplay the importance of Scandinavianism in the lives of ordinary people (something that has recently been reinforced by the coming of television and increased travel between the Scandinavian countries) and the Nordic Council with its many accomplishments. Still there is no doubt that just as modern Norway has fulfilled most of its nineteenth-century aspirations so has Dr. Derry succeeded

in writing a truly fine history of this accomplishment.

ERNST EKMAN
University of California,
Riverside

HOLGER HJELHOLT. *Arvefølgesag og forfatningsforhold i det danske monarki ved midten af 19. arhundrede: Fr. v. Pechlins virksomhed for monarkiets opretholdelse ca. 1845-51* [Succession Questions and Constitutional Conditions in the Danish Monarchy at Mid-19th Century: Fr. v. Pechlin's Activity to Maintain the Monarchy, ca. 1845-51]. (Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabskabernes Selskab, Historisk-filosofiske Meddelelser 46, 3.) Copenhagen: Munksgaard. 1973. Pp. 199. 60 D. kr.

This volume is primarily concerned with the matter of the royal succession in Denmark and with the work of Friedrich v. Pechlin to maintain the Danish monarchy in the years 1845-51.

Pechlin was born in Schleswig, educated both in German and Danish, and for twenty years he represented the interests of his king in the German Bund. By 1845 he was increasingly aware of the dangers inherent in the probable extinction of the branch of the House of Oldenburg then ruling in Copenhagen. He viewed with anxiety the sudden eruption of German nationalism in the 1840s and the subsequent rise of a new Danish national feeling and a strengthening of Scandinavianism. There were several younger branches of the royal line, and Sweden, Russia, and England were intensely interested in continued Danish national independence. Any Danish succession question would afford Austria and Prussia a chance to bring Schleswig into the same relation to Germany that Holstein held, perhaps to Germanize it completely.

Pechlin held that in 1721 the Danish Law of Succession had been extended to Schleswig, but not to Holstein. He also felt that under no circumstances should Schleswig become a part of Germany, yet he also felt that its relation to Holstein should be maintained. All the possible heirs to a vacant throne, except the husband of a Danish princess (the crown prince of Sweden, the later Charles XIV), were Germans, who held very lightly any allegiance to the Law of Succession. This did not make the task any easier.

Even more dangerous was the fact that both Christian VIII, dead in 1848, and Frederik VII, his childless son, hated the possible heirs to the throne, a feeling reciprocated by all the heirs. The Oldenburgs were fundamentally Germans and their wilfulness and stubbornness made their autocratic ideas most difficult to apply. Nicholas I of Russia could readily keep the Swedish Bernadottes in check, but Palmerston in England was a free agent, consistent only in inconsistency. Metternich in Austria and Radowitz in Prussia, though in constant opposition to each other about German affairs, could not but be German in response to the wave of popular feeling that Schleswig should be assimilated to Holstein and must be made German in every way. Metternich disappeared from the scene in 1848, but to Austria anything that involved Prussia in a foreign imbroglio and diverted German liberal and radical attention from Bohemia, Hungary, and Italy could not be wholly bad.

Pechlin strove for all these years to keep the Danish monarchy intact as a triple entity made up of Denmark, under its own law and administration, Schleswig, with a German majority and a Danish minority beginning to react vigorously against the waves of German nationalism—a Schleswig that should remain both German and Danish, bound to Denmark by king, army, treasury, and law, but separate from it in identity—and Holstein, to which Schleswig was tied by historic and linguistic bonds. Holstein differed from it in that by long standing it was a member of the Germanic Diet. He strove in every way he could devise to make certain that the application of the Danish Law of Succession to Schleswig be recognized; that the question of the succession be made either a Danish family matter to be settled by family negotiations or else one in which a Danish monarchical solution be confirmed by those great powers who had by the Congress of Vienna ratified Denmark's boundaries and existence.

The volume is most informative and interesting, even if Pechlin's work was doomed to fail in the face of the impossibility of reconciling the numerous personalities, interests, and movements. Between the Danish royal house and its expectant other branches; between England and Russia; between Austrian and Prussian hopes and ambitions; between Danish national-

ism and the exuberance and witlessness of German expansionism, the sober rationalism of Pechlin had little chance. I compliment the author on his work and not in the least on his success in untangling so many twisted skeins of diplomacy and personality. I cannot but feel that German popular behavior from 1840 to 1852 does much to explain how and why 1933 became possible and must enter my caveat against Burke's dictum that a whole people cannot be indicted. I feel that Pechlin could not have been successful—he was too mentally balanced in a milieu so comprehensively opposite.

FRANCIS J. BOWMAN

University of Southern California

PETER BLICKLE. *Landschaften im Alten Reich: Die staatliche Funktion des gemeinen Mannes in Oberdeutschland*. Munich: Verlag C. H. Beck. 1973. Pp. xxi, 609. DM 98.

This book examines the political role of the "common man" (meaning, essentially, the peasant) in early modern Germany. It is a constitutional study focused on the territorial diets or similar local assemblies in which peasants were directly represented, and its attention is confined, therefore, to the southern territories of the Empire, roughly from Alsace to the archbishopric of Salzburg. Blickle works within, yet modifies, the conceptual framework pioneered by Otto Brunner and Karl Bosl. His *Landschaft*, the corporate body of legally privileged subjects within a lordship, is more comprehensive than the nobility and clergy, which have received almost exclusive attention in previous literature of importance. His shift of emphasis to the lower social orders, the skill with which he summarizes earlier work and integrates his findings into it, and the broad range of his own archival research make Blickle's study a major contribution to the history of representative institutions in early modern Europe.

After a general survey of the territories where peasants had representation in diets or other assemblies, Blickle presents a detailed analysis of three regions: the Tirol, the Vorarlberg, and Kempten. The origins, structures, and functions of the assemblies are examined in their local historical contexts then drawn together in a systematic discussion that compares Blickle's

results with available literature on the territories not examined so intensively. The determination to be comprehensive and comparative is certainly laudable, yet the result is also an overly long and sometimes annoyingly repetitious book. The schematic organization of the monograph makes it easy for the nonspecialist to skim, however, and he will find the effort well worth his while.

Blickle demonstrates the active role of peasant assemblies in their territories even after the defeat of the rebellions that culminated in 1525. Their activities in defense, taxation, and general finance were most important but come as no surprise. More striking are the author's findings concerning their strong influence on territorial legal codes, ability to spare peasants from carrying the full burden of imperial taxation, establishment of fixed norms for dues and services, and internal composition. Although the elected representatives in the diets were generally wealthy peasants with experience as local officeholders, Blickle finds little evidence of close family ties among delegates in the Vorarlberg or Kempten. This fact, the absence of co-optation, and his conviction that peasant leaders enjoyed the real confidence of their local communities lead Blickle to doubt the existence of rural oligarchies in the *Landschaften* of southern Germany. But most readers will probably prefer to reserve judgment on this issue until more local prosopographical research has been done. Considering the enormity of that task, Blickle may surely be excused for not undertaking it in this book. Less excusable and quite disappointing, however, is his failure to document carefully his assertion that the assemblies were active in shaping important social legislation like poor relief.

Blickle's emphasis on peasant political activities does not lead him to exaggerate their importance, despite the literary flourish referring to democracy and parliamentarianism in the last paragraph of the book. Earlier he shows that the development of estates (both as social orders and formal political institutions) depended essentially on the prior existence of territorial lordship; indeed, the strength of the peasantry in the diets of the south resulted from its more direct seigneurial and juridical ties to the rulers there. Blickle also traces the gradual weakening of peasant initiative and of the diets themselves

over the early modern period. Both fell victim to a more dynamic force in German politics—the steady bureaucratization of the territorial state.

GERALD L. SOLIDAY
Brandeis University

S. L. VERHEUS. *Zeugnis und Gericht: Kirchengeschichtliche Betrachtungen bei Sebastian Franck und Matthias Flacius*. (Bibliotheca Humanistica & Reformatorica, volume 1.) Nieuwkoop: B. de Graaf. 1971. Pp. 121. 45 gls.

Until rather recently historical writing during the Reformation was commonly judged by the standards of modern "objective" scholarship and hence often considered simply apologetic if not downright unhistorical. Attitudes have changed in the last two decades, however, as historians have come to view history writing as a product of an age worthy of investigation in its own right. In this translation of his revised 1958 Dutch dissertation Dr. Verheus has contributed to this rehabilitation by examining closely what he considers the two great histories produced by the early Reformation: the *Geschichtsbibel* (second edition of 1536) of the spiritualist Sebastian Franck (1499–1542), and the *Magdeburg Centuries*, the guiding light of which was the rigid Lutheran Matthias Flacius Illyricus (1520–75). Verheus believes that both historians and theologians have neglected these works and failed to understand that theology, and especially eschatology, so thoroughly informed and pervaded the historical outlook of Franck and Illyricus that their histories must be regarded as confessional rather than partisan in nature, that is, intensely personal accounts of the way God has revealed Himself and justified man in history. In summarizing, comparing, and criticizing the two works Verheus offers numerous insights that should be especially valuable for students of historical theology, although historians will find useful some of the remarks in the introduction and the "Comparative Evaluation" (pp. 95–113) of the two works as histories.

But there are difficulties. The book is repetitive and sometimes obscure or confusing. It could certainly have been tightened up. Partly as a result of this want of coherence Verheus does not convincingly demonstrate the centrality

of eschatology for Franck or Illyricus; it remains, as did secular history for Illyricus, but an "appendage." The treatment of Franck can be questioned in two respects: first, sole reliance on the *Geschichtsbibel* to the exclusion of Franck's other works, particularly the *Pardoxa* (1534), which could clarify points in Franck's conception of the church; and, second, Verheus's disputable belief that Franck adhered more closely than Illyricus to the Reformation view of history, whatever that was. These problems are compounded by a translation that is more than occasionally ungrammatical and cumbersome. Fruits there are in this book, especially for students of theology, but it is a pity they can be gathered only with considerable effort.

LAWRENCE G. DUGGAN
University of Delaware

WINFRIED BECKER. *Der Kurfürstenrat: Grundzüge seiner Entwicklung in der Reichsverfassung und seine Stellung auf dem Westfälischen Friedenskongress*. (Schriftenreihe der Vereinigung zur Erforschung der Neueren Geschichte, 5.) Münster: Verlag Aschendorff. 1973. Pp. ix, 419. DM 80.

For more than a decade German scholars have labored to compile and publish under the general editorship of Max Braubach and Konrad Reppen a massive document collection entitled *Acta Pacis Westphalicae*. The research interests of Winfried Becker represent a natural outgrowth of his collaboration on this extended project. His monograph on the *Kurfürstenrat*, written initially as a doctoral dissertation, originated in connection with preparation for the edition of that body's records from the Congress of Westphalia. Pointing out that a study of the *Kurkolleg* has not yet been written Becker offers a general justification for his own work by arguing that certain facets of German constitutional history have been neglected as a result of the tendency to concentrate upon the development of the territorial rather than the imperial estates. In attempting to compensate for this relative neglect he has produced an exhaustive treatment of his subject through the use of a variety of archival materials as well as published sources and secondary authorities. Becker traces with meticulous care the early evolution of the *Kurkolleg* and its impact on the imperial constitution and the place of the electors in the

literature of constitutional law, but spends most of his time discussing the electors' role in the various stages of the Westphalian peace negotiations. Constantly stressing their relationships with the emperor, the other German princes and free cities, and key foreign powers, Becker sees the imperial estates functioning as valuable mediators during the final stages of the congress.

Winfried Becker has produced what will undoubtedly remain the definitive treatment of the *Kurfürstenrat* for some time to come. He has brought together in a single volume a wide range of information not easily accessible elsewhere and has supported his data with elaborate documentation, an extensive bibliography, and a comprehensive index. But if he is to be admired for his painstaking scholarship, he must also be faulted for his lack of imagination and insight. Becker's style is heavy and stiff, and those who manage to read this meticulous study from cover to cover are likely to find few stimulating ideas or conclusions to reward their perseverance. Certainly their views on the Congress of Westphalia will not be altered in any substantial fashion. Nonetheless, the fact that Becker has managed to fill out details of an already established picture with care and precision will make his book a welcome addition to the library of the specialist.

JOHN A. MEARS

Southern Methodist University

SELMA STERN. *Der preussische Staat und die Juden*. Part 3, *Die Zeit Friedrichs des Grossen*. Volume 1, *Darstellung*; volume 2, *Akten*, in two parts. (Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Instituts, number 24, parts 1 and 2.) Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck). 1971. Pp. xv, 426; v, 814; v, 815-1615. Cloth DM 480 the set, paper DM 450 the set.

While Selma Stern's earlier works on Anacharsis Cloots (1914), on the Court Jew (1950), and Rosel von Rosheim (1959) were fascinating studies of individual Jews, her monumental work *The Prussian State and the Jews* distinguishes her as a leading contemporary historian of German Jewry. Her first two volumes of *The Prussian State and the Jews* have found admirers and critics. But frankly speaking, any historian interested in the evaluation of Ger-

man, and especially Prussian, society will read Selma Stern's final volume in the series, *The Age of Frederick the Great*, with fascination, for it was precisely in this period that the social and economic position of the Jews in Prussia began to undergo a profound change. Frederick II and his bureaucrats initiated and accelerated a process that eventually was to turn a foreign-appearing minority, restricted to the ghetto, into citizens of a modern state. Selma Stern's book analyzes this slow process in practically all aspects of life. Apart from Frederick II himself, two government agencies mainly dealt with Jewish affairs: the Generaldirektorium in Berlin, in particular its second and fifth departments, and the provincial administration, the Kriegs- and Domänenkammern. The enormous amounts of material emanating from these bureaucratic bodies, plus, of course, the correspondence of other local government officials and petitions of representatives of Jewish groups of letters of individual Jews form the documentary basis of the book. Selma Stern traces the ambivalent role Frederick II played in the crucial transformation of the life of the Jews in Prussia. Actually, his attitude was not so ambivalent. In spite of all his philosophical talk he viewed the Jews with deep suspicion and hostility but was also keenly aware of the vital contributions they could make to his policy of turning Prussia into a first-rate European power. Contrary to Frederick II, the bureaucrats often showed an understanding and even sympathetic attitude toward the Jews, partly because they had been trained in the new philosophy of natural law, and surely also because they were practical-minded men.

After a discussion of the special and economical position of the Jews in the newly-acquired provinces of Silesia, eastern Friesland, and West Prussia, Selma Stern describes the various forms of taxation to which the Jews were subjected and the general policy of the Prussian government—summarized in the General-Privilegium of 1750, which until 1812 laid down the guidelines as to how many Jews were allowed to live in the monarchy, which types of commerce and industrial production they could practice, and how elections within the congregations were to be organized. The general tendency of Frederick's policy was to limit or, if possible, reduce the number of Jews in Prussia.

Frederick's absolutist state could not tolerate the existence of a practically autonomous Jewish jurisdiction by rabbis and therefore tended to subject the Jewish population to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. It is along these lines that the slow processes of assimilation—often against resistance by the Jews themselves—moved in eighteenth-century Prussia. Two instructive chapters are devoted to the roles played by Jews in Frederick's mercantile policy: the eminent role in the textile trade, especially with Poland, and the great contribution to the development of the manufacture of cotton and silk in Prussia. I found the discussion of the trading connections of the Jews in West Prussia and Silesia with those in Poland and Russia especially instructive. In order to exploit these connections to the advantage of the Prussian state, the bureaucrats seriously proposed the establishment of an autonomous Jewish city in eastern Pomerania. While Frederick simply rejected this scheme, his encouragement of commerce and manufacture by Jews explains the rise of a very prosperous and financially powerful bourgeoisie of Jewish manufacturers, merchants, and bankers—especially in Berlin but also in the provincial cities.

The two concluding chapters go far beyond a social, economic, or political history of the Jews in Prussia. In the second half of the eighteenth century the position of the Jews in Prussian society was publicly debated, and it is within this framework that Selma Stern subjects the views of Kant, Lessing, and Herder on the Jews to a searching analysis. The last chapter is devoted to the conflicts the increasing influence of eighteenth-century philosophy and its assimilation to traditional Jewish thought caused to Moses Mendelsohn and other Jewish intellectuals.

Selma Stern's book on the gradual social and economic transformation of the Jewish community in Prussia and its beginning intellectual emancipation is a truly outstanding work of scholarship. Indeed, the painstaking analysis of documentary evidence can easily compare with the works of Hintze, Hinrichs, or Rosenberg on eighteenth-century Prussia. Miss Stern's book is an irenic piece of work, without angry denunciations or diatribes. Its graceful style lends to the book a humanistic and even aristocratic touch: indeed, there is a tendency to dwell on

the families of eminent rabbis, wealthy merchant princes, and powerful court bankers of the Berlin congregation. We hear little of the ordinary cattle trader or the poor fellow who had to be taken care of by a congregation. Fortunately, Selma Stern still gives younger historians trained in the social sciences, a chance to prove their talents. How many Jews were actually in the monarchy? And how many congregations in how many towns and villages? Miss Stern emphasizes the economic and social differences between the Jews in West Prussia and Berlin or East Friesland, but as our age is addicted to statistics, we love to have figures on occupation, income, and the like. Miss Stern has offered young historians a chance to enlarge our knowledge of the social position of the Prussian Jews in the reign of Frederick II by supplementing her monograph with two marvelous volumes of documents, among them numerous detailed statistical tables of the Prussian bureaucrats. In short, the great strength of Miss Stern's book is its lucid interpretation of the enormous mass of political documents and its truly sovereign handling of the philosophical issues. Although Miss Stern has lived many years in the United States, she has remained a German historian in the tradition of *Geistesgeschichte*.

CLAUS-PETER CLASEN
University of California,
Los Angeles

CHRISTOPH WEBER. *Aufklärung und Orthodoxie am Mittelrhein, 1820–1850*. (Beiträge zur Katholizismusforschung. Series B: Abhandlungen.) Paderborn: Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh. 1973. Pp. 270. DM 18.

Weber treats the relationships of enlightened reformism and of religious orthodoxy in early and mid-nineteenth-century Rhenish Catholicism both to each other and to the political events of the years 1848–50. In the bulk of the book he recounts various internal struggles within the Church. He moves back and forth within a chronological schema between the cities of Koblenz and Trier, dwelling heavily on the networks of personal relationships among competing members of the Church hierarchy and their supporters among the laity. During the decades leading up to 1848 there was a growing

polarization between the upholders of doctrinal orthodoxy and their opponents, who increasingly included among their ranks the Hermesians. These men had originally sought to stake out a middle position between the theological extremes, only to find that the efforts of their teacher, the Münster theologian Georg Hermes, to reconcile Catholicism with the rationalism of Kant, forced them to cast their lot with the reformers against the ultramontanes.

Weber insists that the conflict between reformers and conservatives in Church affairs cannot be equated with the opposition between democrats and conservatives in the political arena. In his chapter on the years 1848–50, he asserts that the forces of radical Church reform and those of orthodoxy stood closer to each other politically than did either group to the Hermesians. Not only the extreme reformers, but also many of the ultramontanes supported liberalism and democracy. Ultramontanes adopted such tactics largely out of a desire to secure greater autonomy for the Church from the Prussian bureaucracy. In contrast, the Hermesians' advocacy of reform from above and their desire to integrate the Church into the state as a means of facilitating the process of liturgical and doctrinal rationalization pointed them toward acceptance of the existing political order. Enlightened Catholicism thus split apart again into two wings, one of which was genuinely radical while the other joined forces with the reactionary Prussian state.

The most interesting parts of the book deal with the Hermesians, whose significance in the history of the Rhineland, Weber asserts, has been seriously underestimated. However, Weber himself points out that their influence in the Church was declining during the years preceding the revolution, and he never makes entirely clear the nature of their wider impact outside the Church. His contention that Hermesianism was a particularly middle-class form of Catholicism, which reflected the desires of the Rhenish bourgeoisie for both a theological and a political *juste milieu*, seems plausible enough in the light of what he tells us about the positions adopted by the movements' leaders, but he does not really say enough about the social setting in which the movement grew up to support this part of his argument conclusively. More attention to these matters instead of quite so much

detail on the jockeying for position among the different factions within the Church would have been welcome.

ANDREW LEES
Rutgers University,
Camden

TADEUSZ SEWERYN WRÓBLEWSKI. *Slawistyka w NRD i w NRF na tle jej historycznego rozwoju* [Slavic Studies in the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic in the Light of Their Historical Development]. (Prace Instytutu Zachodniego, 45.) Poznań: the Instytut, 1973. Pp. 266. Zł. 45.

During the last 130 years Slavic studies in Germany went through different stages of development. In this book the author concludes that after the Second World War Slavic studies in Eastern and Western Germany developed along separate ways. Thus, in West Germany Slavic studies focused mainly on Slavic philology, and the wider aspects of the subject are still left largely to the system of *Ostforschung*. In East Germany, on the other hand, *Ostforschung* is viewed as the expression and continuation of German aggressive policies, and Slavic studies there encompass a wide range of subjects.

The author points out that until 1871 Slavic studies in Germany, under the influence of liberalism, took a positive and friendly attitude toward Slavic questions, but during the closing decades of the nineteenth century the rising nationalism interjected an element of hostility into the German approach to Slavic studies. It was the appearance at the turn of the century of the *Ostforschung* systems that brought a political element into the subject. The author further argues that today the tradition of *Ostforschung* is reflected in West Germany by the attempts to reduce the concept of European culture to its West European dimensions, which is expressed in terms of Germanic-Roman tradition, and which presents Slavic cultures as foreign to the Western tradition. But as the author himself indicates, many of the German Slavists themselves try to free Slavic studies from such political standpoints.

Here Wróblewski might have a point. The time has come for us finally to stop viewing history from its parochial and self-adoring point of view and to concentrate more on seeing European history and culture within its most com-

prehensive dimensions as an entity and a historical continuum. But, of course, it works both ways.

This book is a useful survey of Slavic studies in Germany; it is valuable as a reference source—it contains a large amount of bibliographical information within its body and some interesting biographical data about the leading German Slavists and the different Slavic programs.

C. M. NOWAK
Bridgewater State College

FRITZ BLAICH. *Kartell- und Monopolpolitik im kaiserlichen Deutschland: Das Problem der Marktmacht im deutschen Reichstag zwischen 1879 und 1914*. (Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, number 50.) Düsseldorf: Droste Verlag. 1973. Pp. 329. DM 72.

Arranged more like a handbook than a history, this volume describes, in considerable detail, the policies of the Reichstag toward the problem of monopoly power in the German economy before the First World War. Readers will wonder if the Reichstag can be said to have had policies and if it could possibly have made any difference in that constitutional setting. The answers to both questions are not the simple negatives that might have been expected. Hostility in the Reichstag toward those thought to be abusing their market power fused after 1900 into a demand for public regulation of cartels, and the government yielded to pressure from the Reichstag majority in presenting the registration law of 1912. The pressure for regulation was neither constant nor consistent, however. The question of market power appeared sporadically as a subsidiary issue in other debates or in response to immediate economic problems. In 1879 and 1902, for instance, groups pressing for increased tariffs were accused of planning a monopoly of the domestic market, and cartels were blamed for the shortage of coal in 1900 and the severity of the depression of 1908.

The hesitancy of the Reichstag is easily explained. On the one hand most members shared the opinion of professional economists that unrestricted competition was harmful, or at least outdated, and that cartels represented a progressive attempt to increase cooperation in economic life. Abuses of market power by cartels were "childhood diseases" of a new social order

and hence not justification for general restrictive legislation. On the other hand most Reichstag parties were directly beholden to one or more of the cartelized interests and, therefore, not disposed to see their exercise of market power as abuses at all. The Socialists recognized abuses, but favored concentration in general as a harbinger of the collapse of capitalism. Only the Catholic Center possessed the combination of size, commitment to reform of the existing system, and independence of cartelized interests to make it an effective opponent of concentrated economic power, and it was the Center, supported by the Socialists, that pushed the registration law of 1912.

Blaich shrewdly delineates the relations of parties to interest groups, but presents a series of case studies rather than a coherent story. The volume will aid those interested in particular cartels or interest groups, but would have to be expanded to include both government officials and public opinion to provide a complete picture of the role of cartels in the politics of imperial Germany.

FRANK B. TIPTON
Wesleyan University

EUGENE LUNN. *Prophet of Community: The Romantic Socialism of Gustav Landauer*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1973. Pp. x, 434. \$13.75.

Germany, as an industrial nation, has gone through several anguished appraisals of modernization and its ills. These appraisals have not generally shown much receptivity for the anarchist vision of society. That indifference, even hostility, underscores the tragedy of Gustav Landauer's life, a unique German anarchist visionary who perished in the Munich revolution of 1919.

Landauer embraced anarchism in the early nineties, inspired by distaste for the industrial state as well as by what he took to be its analogue, the well-organized, authoritarian Social Democratic party. Landauer's influence rose after 1893 when he became editor of *Der Sozialist*, Germany's only anarchist newspaper. His energies also propelled him into efforts to organize workingmen's cooperative communities. The experience had a lasting effect on Landauer's thought: only mutual self-help

organizations could overcome man's political dependency so as to enable him to build, by wholly peaceful means, an alternative to industrial capitalism and the state. Landauer vigorously condemned the anarchist terrorism of the nineties; indeed, his qualms about violence made for some fateful hesitations in the critical revolutionary years, 1918–19.

Landauer's magnetic charm attracted distinguished friends and associates who shared his romantic, populist, mystical, and communitarian ideas. They included Constantin Brunner, the Spinoza scholar; Fritz Mauthner, the linguistic critic; Erich Mühsam, subsequently active in the Bavarian revolution; and, as an especially close friend, Martin Buber. The latter's Chassidic mysticism interacted creatively with Landauer's insistence that the mystic sense of community is first experienced in the individual consciousness.

Mysticism and the anarchist philosophy of history expressed in *Die Revolution* (1908), which extolled medieval organicism, temporarily left Landauer ill prepared to understand the thrust of working-class activism both on the eve of the war and in its latter stages. The Bolshevik methods appalled him; a revolution carried out by a popular surge did not. By November 1918 Landauer became convinced that a libertarian revolution could be sustained by the workers' and soldiers' councils (*Räte*). South Germany—so Landauer thought—offered the best prospect and he hastened to Munich. From there, a platform rather than a political base, he worked tirelessly for the democratic and decentralized reordering of Germany. By February 1919 his championship of the *Räte* as the only popular source of genuine revolutionary change made him a conspicuous figure on the radical Left.

Despite some disillusioning experiences with Munich's radicalized industrial workers, Landauer pledged his support for the *Räterepublik* proclaimed in Munich on April 7. In its short life his democratic and humanitarian appeal became lost in right-wing calumny. Within a week the "republic of aesthetes and intellectuals" gave way to a Communist *Räterepublik*. Unreason and vengeance accompanied its downfall. The right-wing troops that had recaptured Munich callously ignored Landauer's anti-Com-

munist stand—they brutally murdered him while enroute to prison.

In an otherwise excellent study, distinguished by its breadth of research, some questions can be asked: Does the text's subordination of Landauer's Jewishness do justice to his subsequent influence on the agrarian-utopian elements in Jewish social thought? And since Landauer made his mark primarily as a writer, should the writings themselves have been given more prominence? We might also ask for more evidence of the verve and charm that entranced Landauer's companions, both men and women. Is it enough to say that Landauer's thought is an amalgam of German romantic, idealist, and populist ideas with overtones of modern anti-urban pessimism? Perhaps secondary figures are always more responsive to composite influences. That is Professor Lunn's view and he has sustained it in a well-wrought biography.

WILLIAM O. SHANAHAN
Hunter College,
City University of New York

REINHOLD KNOLL. *Zur Tradition der christlichsozialen Partei: Ihre Früh- und Entwicklungsgeschichte bis zu den Reichsratswahlen 1907*. (Studien zur Geschichte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, number 13.) Vienna: Hermann Böhlau Nachf. 1973. Pp. 319. DM 60.

In the late nineteenth century Austria developed a party system of particular interest to the student of history. With a general revulsion against political and economic liberalism came an abandonment of the traditional parties of notables and the formation of new types of mass parties. One of these was the Christian Socialist party. It is high time that it found a historian. And now, building on the conceptual framework of his teacher Adam Wandruszka (the Christian Socialist movement as a *Lager*), Reinhold Knoll has set out to trace the intellectual and sociopolitical development of the party through the general elections of 1907.

The author ably takes the Christian Socialist tradition back to the background of social romanticism (Adam Müller) and to the political Catholicism around Klemens Maria Hofbauer. Both failed to cope with the problems of the industrial worker and, in general, modernity, and thus they anticipated the course of the Christian Socialist party, a course much lamented by the

author. Knoll's preference goes clearly to Karl von Vogelsang, who indeed launched a Catholic approach to the social problem with the object of deproletarizing the workers and unifying capital and labor. For the rest, the whole history of the party seems but an anticlimax, a renegeing on Vogelsang's premises. This was the course followed by virtually all of its chief leaders—Schindler, Lueger, Funder, Weiskirchner, and Seipel, who presided, Knoll argues, over the "embourgeoisement" of the party and its transformation into a party of notables after all. Lueger, the great leader who, to quote the *Neue Freie Presse*, mixed "holy water with gasoline," was left, according to Knoll, without gasoline, the symbol of modernity. He held the party together with his charismatic personality. But after his death it had to give pride of place to the Socialists as a result of its middle-class course.

It is quite true that in the course of one decade of its history the Christian Socialist party had become the imperial party and that its leaders veered increasingly toward the Belvedere—all this at the expense of the focus on the social issue. In effect, however, the *haute bourgeoisie* had won out over the lower bourgeoisie. As for the industrial workers, it would have been too much (despite the efforts of men like Kunschak) to expect this particular party to have won them over and become a true *Volkspartei*. The author's somewhat excessive, though honorable, commitment has drawn him, so it seems, to this particular thesis, whereas a more detached understanding might have told him that within a parliamentary system no one party can be everything to everybody.

Overcommitment is the chief flaw of this book. It leads to a conclusion that is only half right, namely, that the little man was left out and turned to the Social Democrats. Much of this orientation was inevitable. But the fact is that the Christian Socialist party was essentially a middle-class party and not a workers' party, and it lost its natural electorate not to the Socialists but, eventually and for various reasons, to the Nazis. In all fairness, however, the time span of Knoll's volume does not extend into this period. All in all the book is tightly argued, well documented—partly from materials in the possession of the author. It constitutes an impressive scholarly achievement and

will be useful to future students of Austrian history.

KLEMENS VON KLEMPERER
Smith College

Year Book XVI. (Publications of the Leo Baeck Institute.) London: East and West Library, for the Institute; distrib. by the Leo Baeck Institute, New York. 1971. Pp. xvi, 334. \$9.50.

The *Year Books* of the Leo Baeck Institute have become much more than a series of tributes to those European Jews murdered by the Nazis. Rather they are a valuable source for a historical understanding of, in particular, German Jewry and provide useful essays and documentation over a wide variety of topics. As Herbert Strauss rightly remarks, the impressive intellectual heritage of the German Jews and the paradigmatic lessons to be learned from the German-Jewish experience are of significance not only to scholars and students of German-Jewish history. This latest volume concentrates on the period of the Weimar Republic, but Strauss's penetrating contribution on immigration and acculturation of Jews in the United States is perhaps the most valuable and stimulating article, opening up new areas that deserve investigation and providing a framework of sociological analysis that offers new insights.

The position of the German Jews in the Weimar Republic is excellently handled by George Mosse and Donald Niewyk. No one now needs to be convinced of the many contributions they made to the new Republic, and the argument is rather whether this creativity was due to their deep commitment to democracy and humanism, or whether the overly critical tone, especially of the writers associated with the *Weltbühne*, was due to a continued feeling of alienation. Niewyk believes that Siegfried Jacobsohn, Kurt Hiller, and Kurt Tucholsky were among those irresponsible ideologues who did their best to discredit free institutions in Germany at a time when they needed every possible support. His view is taken up by Andrew Whiteside, who extends the parallel by pointing to the role of alienated young intellectuals—representing a continuing and peculiar characteristic of the emancipated Jewish intelligentsia—in the destructive radicalism of

America's New Left. Whiteside sees this as a perversion of the Jewish tradition of championing progress and social justice, but George Mosse's article on socialists and the Jewish question shows how ambivalent the attitude of many socialists was to those often unwanted allies. Even if the German Social Democratic party did not adopt Marx's pejorative view of the Jewish heritage, they were still liable to share the opinion that, if the Jewish connections with capitalism were broken by political action, the Jewish problem would be solved.

William Jenks and Walter Simon make useful contributions on the Jews in Austria. Both stress the wishful thinking that anti-Semitism was only a primitive survival of a vanishing dark age, and the reluctance with which the Jews engaged in a defense of Jewish particularity. But George Mosse rightly points out that it was one of the successes of the Nazis, and of their sympathizers in Austria, that they succeeded in forcing their adversaries to argue within a framework they themselves had laid down, however absurd this may have seemed to those who opposed them. More might have been made of the point that the middle-class Jews were caught in a time of social crisis that was to sweep away familiar landmarks and undermine confidence in all established institutions. Future research will have to investigate how far their selection as a scapegoat by both the extremes of Right and Left was due to their belated emancipation/assimilation or to the exposed and often deliberate alienation of a disproportionately visible and talented group of Jewish critics of post-1918 Germany.

The *Year Book* concludes with a valuable collection of Jewish petitions to the German National Assembly in Frankfurt, 1848–49, with some interesting notes on resistance to nazism among clandestine Jewish groups, and with an excellent bibliography of works published in 1970.

J. S. CONWAY

University of British Columbia

HERBERT SCHWARZWÄLDER. *Bremen und Nord-westdeutschland am Kriegsende 1945*. Volume 1, *Die Vorbereitung auf den "Endkampf."* (Bremer Veröffentlichungen zur Zeitgeschichte, 5.) Bremen: Carl Schünemann Verlag, 1972. Pp. 205.

In Germany, where World War II was most nearly total, the tendency at the national level still is to view the conflict from the aspect of the Fuehrer headquarters that, sequestered in an east Prussian forest or buried under the *Reichskanzlei* in Berlin, was notoriously out of touch with the country. The war on the home front has been left to local historians, who are now apparently discovering a kind of nostalgic appeal in the miseries of the 1940s. It is too bad that their products often pass unnoticed and unfortunate that their efforts are, in fact, frequently most distinguished by earnestness and diligence.

The present work is a good example of the genre. It deals with events in and around Bremen roughly from September 1944 to March 1945, the period, as the title puts it, of "preparations for the last battle." These were months of nightmarish uncertainty as a faltering government tried half-heartedly to persuade itself and the population that old men and boys and a few third-rate troops could somehow stand off forces for which the front line armies were manifestly no match. The author has dutifully tracked down all of the projects and plans, including some of the most vapid busy work either side produced in the war.

The real story is not in what was committed to paper through official stupidity, but in the total impression of hopelessness and futility. From Berlin showers of orders to defend the city, on the coast, on the land approaches to the west, on all sides, drifted down to staffs that would have been somewhere else in the first place if they had really been capable of directing battles. The debate over whether to destroy the ports and docks on the Weser River, cripple them temporarily, or leave them alone went on so long that Eisenhower's command eventually joined in with propaganda leaflets pointing out that the Germans could do as they pleased—they would be the ones to starve if ships could not bring in food.

Finally, by April 1945, nobody in his right mind (but not all were) could see any sense in the plans. One problem had been solved, though. The Allied bombing had done almost as much damage to the ports as the Germans could have. The "last battle" was still in the

offing, however, and it will be the subject of another volume.

EARL ZIEMKE
University of Georgia

FRANÇOIS JEQUIER. *Une entreprise horlogère du Val-de-Travers: Fleurier Watch Co SA. De l'atelier familial du XIX^e aux concentrations du XX^e siècle.* (Le passé présent: Études et documents d'histoire.) Neuchâtel: La Baconnière. 1972. Pp. 406. 30 fr. S.

The Jequier, like many other inhabitants of the valleys of the Jura mountains in western Switzerland, began to supplement their meager farming income by "handicrafting" watches back in the early nineteenth century. Like many other families they soon earned their livelihood from this trade, but unlike most they succeeded in growing with the industry and maintaining their family enterprise through good and bad times.

François Jequier belongs himself to the sixth generation of Jequier who were engaged in the making of watches. He had access to company and family papers ordinarily closed to the researcher and used this opportunity on the whole to good advantage, covering his story in six long chapters with a prodigious scholarly apparatus of footnotes, appendixes, a detailed bibliography, and indexes.

Watch making was well suited for small scale work, individual initiative, and the family enterprise. Several members of the Jequier family had their own ateliers, which they directed with Protestant frugality, hard work, and considerable business acumen. "Every man his own master" was the motto through most of the nineteenth century, and competition even among brothers and in-laws was the order rather than the exception. "These men carried the conviction that their duty consisted in increasing their capital, their desire to make money was equaled only by their reluctance to spend it." Realizing that ferocious competition was hurtful to all, they began to make accords among themselves that culminated in the fusion of the two principal family groups into the Fleurier Watch Co. in 1915. The fusion made the Jequier enterprise the most important watch manufacturer in the Val-de-Travers, even though on a Swiss scale it never grew beyond a small to middling outfit.

Due to the character of the company and the sources used by the author most of the book is taken up by detailed accounts of the financial ups and downs of the family and their business. Annual reports are quoted at length and too often the story is little more than a running commentary on factual data supplied. Very little is said, for example, about the employees, presumably because they are only rarely mentioned in the annual reports. Working hours were long, salaries low, organization slow to come. The first response to every crisis was to lay off workers, apparently without ever creating any adverse repercussions. Post-World War II prosperity, however, led to a rapid change in the paternalistic relationship between workers and employers, as the growing shortage of labor forced the family to make more and more concessions in order to attract young people into their enterprise.

Jequier's book is a pioneering study into a hitherto well protected, secretive corner of Swiss business life. What emerges is a picture of frugal, dedicated people who through generations built up a business that weathered bad times and grew increasingly prosperous. Basically conservative, these people nevertheless were able to adjust to the changing times and managed to maintain themselves in enviable positions.

HEINZ K. MEIER
Old Dominion University

FREDERIC C. LANE. *Venice: A Maritime Republic.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1973. Pp. xi, 505. Cloth \$17.50, paper \$6.95.

We are offered the best one-volume history of Venice in any language. Representing in some respects a lifetime of work this book carries the marks of a personal statement, above all, in its new and thoroughly pondered appreciation of the sea in the fortunes of Venetian history. But it is presented in a cool, plain-speaking manner and has none of the impressionism or self-indulgence of the volume by P. Braunstein and R. Delort, *Venise: portrait historique d'un cité* (1971).

Professor Lane outlines the history of Venice from its origins among simple fishing folk to its current industrial problems and rate of sinkage. The overriding interest and glory go to the

medieval and Renaissance periods. The Middle Ages, to the end of the fourteenth century, get about 200 pages; the next two centuries get another 200; and most of the remaining text (some 70 pages) is devoted to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Historians of the early modern period may regret the brevity of the third part, but in the treasure hoard of Venetian history the lion's share belongs to the period from the eleventh through the sixteenth centuries. The city made and spent itself then. Music aside, eighteenth-century Venice was a theatrical and painterly lark: not the most challenging game for our heavy methodological artillery.

The author is selective in the best sense: "I have put nautical affairs in the center of my story . . . because I believe they were important in determining Venetian social structure and the city's fortunes" (p. v). He details the effects of ships, rivers, and trade in the long arc of the Venetian economy. So doing, he is also able to trace the history of a ruling class, as its members grappled their way out of the lagoons to become pirates, long-distance merchants, shipping magnates, and empire builders. Their energies and organizing abilities, like those of the Genoese, were astounding. At first supple and open to the entry of rich new men, the ruling class grew increasingly exclusive after 1300 and became a caste well before the end of the century. The fifteenth century brought an apparent balance between the city's overseas interests and its aggressive expansion into the Italian mainland. In the course of the sixteenth century the old ruling caste abandoned the sea, retreated from maritime trade, and became a landowning, stay-at-home patriciate. Henceforth noblemen lived off rents, agricultural produce, money-lending, the spoils of office, and investments in the public debt. It is an old story but it has yet to be retailed as a transformation in sensibility: a transformation in social and economic attitudes first, then also in moral, artistic, literary, and intellectual values. Between about 1470 and 1515 the upper-class mind of Venice suffered the impact of momentous political and economic trials, the consequences of which were incalculable for Venetian culture. In striving to understand the realignments of the early sixteenth century certain Venetians adduced the putative

effects of sinful luxury, but most noblemen, if they could afford it at all, gave themselves to opulence—the high, frenzied mark of caste. Although Professor Lane does not study the intersections between cultural and social trains in Venetian experience his particular emphases served to help us understand the new currents surging through Venetian manners and purviews around 1500.

As a field for historical study Venice has always recruited detractors or partisans of the *mito di Venezia*—the myth of Venice's stability, concord, and political sagacity. Venetian history brings ideologies out into the open. Professor Lane does not stand with the detractors. This would require a New or Old Left historian with a more polemical view of oligarchy. Paradoxically, however, contributions to the myth of Venice can be more on target than historical debunking of the sort that takes one improbability for granted: namely, that ruling classes can at any time be more enlightened or more generous than they are in fact.

LAURO MARTINES

University of California,
Los Angeles

ERIC COCHRANE. *Florence in the Forgotten Centuries, 1527-1800: A History of Florence and the Florentines in the Age of the Grand Dukes*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1973. Pp. xiv, 593. \$12.50.

Eric Cochrane has organized his history of Florence around portraits of six men who represent successive generations of Florentines from the mid-sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth century—Cosimo I, Scipione Ammirato, Galileo Galilei, Lorenzo Magalotti, Giovanni Lami, Francesco Maria Gianni. He tries to place each in his full historical context, and in that process of rounding his portraits out he touches on social and economic conditions, politics, art, music, and other aspects of their respective ages, and at the same time establishes the linkages between the portraits that give the book its continuity and the justification for its title as a history of Florence. The book is addressed to the "educated layman," and the author assumes that scholars will want only to consult, not to read it. That condition precludes a fair treatment in the hands of a re-

viewer for this journal, who must evaluate such books in terms other than the author's, that is, in terms useful to scholars (and perhaps also to those educated laymen who may want to know what scholars think about such books).

Cochrane, who has published a monograph on the Tuscan academies, has read widely and is familiar with manuscript materials, and the text clearly reveals an extraordinary breadth of knowledge. The fifty-page critical bibliography is in itself an important contribution to scholarship. He is most at home in the intellectual world of his subjects, and he need not think that other scholars will only consult what he has to say about his eminent Florentines—they will find his analysis interesting and informative. But as he gets beyond his central portraits and dutifully takes up all those topics usually deemed necessary to fill in a historical background, his treatment is often unsystematic and impressionistic, too brief to be useful and sometimes even uninformed—for example, in the areas of art and economics (which, considering the importance of these activities in the earlier history of the city, one would have thought deserved more than just a few pages every now and then in the course of such a large book). Such are the pitfalls of any survey, but the problem of this book is compounded by the lack of the kind of systematic organization we usually adopt for the presentation of our materials and by the author's discursive, overconscious style that often precludes coherence in the treatment of the secondary subjects he touches on in extending his portraits. These limitations will be only too apparent to the reader who uses the index to track down any number of subjects one would expect to be treated in a history of Florence. In short, this is not a traditional history and it cannot be used as such. Yet, in view of the gaps in the scholarly literature Cochrane's effort can be considered nothing less than heroic, and we can be grateful to him for what is in fact the only survey we have of these forgotten centuries of Florentine history.

RICHARD A. GOLDTHWAITE
Johns Hopkins University

DEREK BEALES. *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*. (Historical Problems: Studies and Documents, number 11.) New York: Barnes and Noble. 1971. Pp. 176. \$7.50.

This volume in the Historical Problems series, edited by G. R. Elton, is intended for British undergraduates, and it consists of sixteen brief sets of documents, introduced in a forty-thousand-word essay on the unification of Italy. Dr. Beale's concise clarity, like the small print, permits a remarkable sweep in small compass. The result is an admirable, balanced, and provocative introduction to Italian history from the eighteenth century to 1860.

Derek Beales very explicitly presents an English view that first rejects the myths of Italian patriotic historiography and then dismisses the philosophical idealism long influential in Italy as a "high flown metaphysic [that] clashes violently with English pragmatism." For him the central question is the relationship between Italian unification and a national *risorgimento*; posing that problem enables him to underscore the importance of a special international situation in making unification possible despite limited popular participation and uncertain Piedmontese intentions. This is, then, a matter-of-fact and largely political account that skillfully uses bits of demographic, social, and economic data to provide an effective general introduction to Italian history. The accompanying documents are useful illustrations of the essay and similarly understandable, fresh, and evocative.

Such an approach, however, even in Beales's judicious hands, has its own dangers. First, it can, as Italian scholars will undoubtedly note, sound overly negative (Modena in 1831 may have witnessed a "trivial coup," but surely historical interest rests rather on its significance and impact). Second, and more serious, concern to right the balance leads to comments, for example, about the few signs of nationalist enthusiasm, or the high proportion of brigandage, or the personal ties among Italy's leading moderates that imply norms we do not have. We have no measure of how many nationalists of what fervor would be a lot in Italy, Ireland, Turkey, or Morocco; we have no standard to indicate when the proportion of brigands is high in Italy, Tennessee, Scotland, or Spain. Third, suspicion of historians' rhetoric easily becomes a tendency to disdain patriotic ideas, to note how much is "fantastic" in Mazzini and Gioberti, but overlook the need to explain why there really were revolutions in 1848 or patriotic demonstrations and thousands of volunteers

in the 1850s. Finally, this emphasis and the omission of economics leads away from recognition of how much the *risorgimento* was part of a general Western historical process. If many of the events central to Italian unification were fortuitous, the growth of liberalism, the co-operation of aristocratic and bourgeois reformers, and the need for efficient and orderly government were not.

One doubts that many of Professor Beales's readers will have the biases against which he protects them, but this shrewd and solid volume should lead them to an interest in Italian history and, ironically, a Trevelyan-like delight that the Italian national movement accomplished so much against such odds.

RAYMOND GREW
University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor

ROMANO UGOLINI. *Cavour e Napoleone III nell'Italia centrale: Il sacrificio di Perugia*. (Biblioteca scientifica. Second Series: Memorie, volume 28.) Rome: Istituto per la Storia del Risorgimento Italiano. 1973. Pp. vii, 427. L. 7.950.

Unlike the "five days" of Milan in 1848 and the "four days" of Naples in 1944, the "seven days" of Perugia from June 14–20, 1859, have not attained the features that elicit instant recognition in Italian and European historical memory. Yet, as Romano Ugolini lucidly, almost "definitively" illustrates in this finely wrought study, the tragic Perugian revolt, which failed against papal temporal domination in the course of the great war of 1859 then furiously raging in the plains of Lombardy, became as crucially influential within the fabric of European international politics and for the direction of the Neo-Bonapartist-Cavourian diplomacy of the Italian national revolution as the other two more celebrated explosions within their own contexts. The June 1859 rising in Perugia was correctly viewed by Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, Pius IX's éminence grise at the helm of papal politics, as the one link in the subtle Cavourian chain of national-revolutionary "subversion" that had to be broken—paradoxically by recapturing and retaining it within the dominions of the pope. On this occasion, at least, Antonelli overwhelmingly defeated his Italian liberal-realist antagonists by literally exemplary use of the Machiavellian resources of the fox and the lion.

Ugolini has carefully reconstructed how Cavour gathered under his direct command, despite La Farina's nominal leadership, the network of pro-Piedmontese liberal conspirators in central Italy who operated through the aegis of the *Società Nazionale*. When, on June 14, 1859, the Perugian liberal elite proclaimed a junta of provisional government as a *de facto* ruling body after the flight of Monsignor Luigi Giordani, the weak and frightened pontifical delegate, it did so on the not illogical expectation that political and military aid would be forthcoming from Turin via Florence and Bologna. But no help, indeed hardly any response, came from Cavour's agents in Tuscany and Emilia nor, for that matter, from the other Umbrian towns or the Perugian countryside. For seven hope-filled days Perugia was "free" but totally isolated. In the meantime a papal army of counterinsurgency was rushing by forced marches through Umbria from Rome, and it broke into the city walls on the rain-drenched day of reckoning, June 20. Dispatched by Antonelli, mercenary troops under the command of the very able Swiss colonel, A. M. Schmid, burst into the ancient city, captured the leaders of the remaining resisters—fearing threatened "decapitation" if caught, the members of the junta had just barely escaped on the way to Florence—and then proceeded to sack, with truly fine irony, some of the poorer quarters of the old town. On that very day, as Perugia was falling, Pius IX declared in an allocution to the cardinals assembled in Rome that he had excommunicated all insurgents as well as those who, within and without the frontiers of the Papal States, sought to disrupt the territorial integrity of the Holy See. Spiritual punishment was thus poured upon the political and physical wounds inflicted through the "perfect" combination of Antonelli's strategic sagacity and Colonel Schmid's military *ricognista* of Perugia. For another year all was ominously quiet on the central Italian front of Cavour's wars of national liberation. As his keen-eyed antagonist Mazzini had prophetically proclaimed since early spring of 1859, a "new Campoformio" would mark the dissolution of the Franco-Piedmontese military struggle against Austria in the north, and the "new Campoformio" almost mathematically occurred less than three weeks after the fall of Perugia at Villafranca (July 11).

Among the many merits of Ugolini's reconstruction of the revolt of Perugia at least two or three should be noted. Ugolini's principal achievement lies in this subtle but extremely well-documented elaboration upon the theme that the fate of Perugia in June 1859 had a direct connection, if not quite a causal relationship, with the Bonapartist separate peace with Austria initiated by the armistice of Villafranca, with all its immediate and long-range consequences on both the Italian and European levels. Though he may have ignored the extent, Louis Napoleon did not misjudge the ultimate objective of Cavour's diplomacy. Whatever lay, politically and logistically, behind Cavour's "defection" at Perugia, the attempted revolt was viewed by Louis Napoleon as an inescapable function of dark Cavourian machinations to "steal" central Italy from his own as well as the pope's grip and thus reduce to shambles the pan-Italian partition plans of Plombières and the secret Treaty of Turin. The "sacrifice of Perugia" became a clear bifrontal sign of great troubles ahead if the emperor's Italian policy was pursued after that point in mid-summer 1859, according to the diplomatic-military blueprints of the previous fall and winter. The characterization "bifrontal sign" is, of course, mine and not Ugolini's, and I have used it as a stenographic phrase to call attention to another outstanding contribution, almost a novelty within the context of the young Italian scholar's analysis. For, upon the basis of an exceptionally rich documentation and, I am tempted to say, almost beyond a shadow of historical doubt, Ugolini shows how, after the disaster of Perugia, the emperor of the French became more than ever convinced that he had been in mortal political danger of being agent and not master, means and not end, and horse and not rider of Cavour's Italian nationalist policy. At Villafranca Louis Napoleon revealed that it was time for a great change, even if it cost the "sacrifice" of Cavour himself. When and if Louis Napoleon would be ready to "return" to the Italian question, it had to be by way of "Europe," that is, through European consensus, a congress of the great powers he hoped to manipulate to his own ends, but never again alone. Connected with this revision of French diplomacy, indeed as one of its central motivations, was the harsh lesson of events brutally

reiterated by the manner and meaning of the papal reconquest of Perugia. For at Perugia the Roman Curia had once again unmistakably gone on international record before all Europe and the Catholic world, and the Italian national-revolutionary movement would hereafter proceed only at the grave risk of the Church's irremovable resistance, within and without its temporal possessions in Italy, with all the military and political and religious arms at its disposal. From Perugia 1859 to Porta Pia 1870 and thence, on a different level, to the Lateral Pacts of 1929, the "warning" was not belied in Rome.

A final comment on Ugolini's procedure may be found useful by Risorgimento scholars. Through exhaustive but imaginative analysis of a relatively marginal episode in Risorgimento history, Ugolini has, I believe, succeeded, among other things, in helping to sweep away one or two lingering vogues of ideological approaches to the Italian national revolution. His work reveals not mere intimations but clear evidence of a methodological sophistication that contributes toward genuine historiographical originality. His insights run deep and prove most illuminating. He has apparently for long plunged and then come up from recesses of archival inquiry and, through diligent and intelligent labors, has turned what might have been just another specialized monograph into a real work of history. Particularly in the last three chapters of his volume Ugolini tantalizingly explores the interplay between historical event *wie es eigentlich gewesen* and the creation and function, the use and abuse, of historical myth. For this reason, too, his reconstruction of the "seven days" of Perugia constitutes a superb critical piece of work. Through microscopic analysis of a little revolution that failed during the crucial year of Cavourian politics, Ugolini illumines the hard realities and the grand illusions that darkly churned within the macroscopic parameters of the Italian Risorgimento.

A. WILLIAM SALOMONE
University of Rochester

FRANK J. COPPA. *Planning, Protectionism, and Politics in Liberal Italy: Economics and Politics in the Giolittian Age*. Washington: Catholic University of America Press; distrib. by Con-

sortium Press, College Park, Md. 1971. Pp. x, 280. \$11.95.

This work is a welcome addition to the historical debate on the Giolittian era, a debate spurred by works such as A. William Salomone, *Italian Democracy in the Making: The Political Scene in the Giolittian Era, 1900-1914* (1945, revised in 1960) and Luigi Albertini's memoirs, *Venti anni di vita politica* (5 vols., 1950-53).

Coppa ranges himself alongside Giolitti's ardent defenders. The author, in a generally well-argued, well-documented study based on archival research in Italy, draws attention to the realities of Giolitti's economic and commercial policies and their relationship to political practice. Coppa attacks the charges made by ruling class theoreticians Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca and contemporary Neo-Marxists such as Giampiero Carocci that Giolitti manipulated and exploited an alliance between industrialists and Socialists, as well as the accusation that Giolitti had an understanding with southern latifundists concerning agrarian protectionism. Coppa traces Giolitti's economic and commercial policy from early in his career to 1921, documenting that his ideal of a positive state and his protectionist stance were constant and consistent with the political, fiscal, and military needs of the Italian liberal state. Giolitti, in trying to preserve this state, believed that active government intervention to support Italian industry and agriculture and to uplift the masses was indispensable to his program. According to Coppa, Giolitti always held this belief and never departed from it.

But Coppa's method of immersing himself in a contest with Giolitti's vast array of critics almost consumes his broader goals. Industrialists (except perhaps in Piedmont and Genoa), workers, conservatives, democrats, and others all emerge as enemies of *giolittismo*. Yet, whereas Giolitti does not deserve categorical condemnation as the man responsible for destroying liberal Italy, neither does he stand virtually alone as the man who fought the liberal fight to save the Italian state of the Risorgimento. Because of Coppa's rigid attention to Giolitti's critics and his identification of Giolitti as the last representative of liberal Italy, the crisis within the liberal ruling class

is buried. Albertini (and his organ, the *Corriere della Sera*) is thus described at various points as the mouthpiece of Lombard industrialists, a conservative, the moral leader of the Giolittian opposition, a part of the capitalist camp, a supporter of fascism, and, accurately, a conservative liberal.

A more fruitful avenue of approach would be to see Giolitti and Croce as representatives of democratic liberalism locked in a mortal and ultimately tragic struggle with the conservative liberal ruling class represented by Salandra, Sonnino, and Albertini. In spite of differences on economic, political, and social doctrine, both elements initially supported fascism to save the liberal state from socialism and to reassert its authority in a national revival. Everyone lost.

PAUL J. DEVENDITTIS

Nassau Community College

GUIDO QUAZZA *et al.* *Fascismo e società italiana*. Edited by GUIDO QUAZZA. (Piccola Biblioteca Einaudi, 200.) Turin: Giulio Einaudi Editore. 1973. Pp. 253. L. 1,600.

Recently many scholars have questioned whether, in fact, the fascist period formed a historical "parenthesis" or was basically continuous with what came before and after. The present volume, a collection of papers given at the 1972 Seminar of Contemporary History under the auspices of the University of Turin, is an important contribution to this debate. Its main focus is upon links between fascism and Italian society and especially several components of that society: big business, the army, the judiciary, the Church, and Italian cultural life.

Two initial essays by Guido Quazza and Valerio Castronovo seek to provide a groundwork for re-evaluating Italian fascism. Both deal with the economic underpinnings of the regime, and both contend that fascism was essentially a stalking horse for big business. This, of course, is a canon of Marxist interpretation; what is new is the degree to which the present authors downplay the lower middle class and agrarian origins of the movement and its capacity for autonomous initiative. Indeed, Mussolini as a historical actor and fascism as an independent force have little place in these pages. The outlines of the fascist state, the authors contend,

date basically from prefascist liberal Italy, and while fascism changed the political guard, still "the old hierarchy of economic power remained firmly entrenched, [and] the authoritarian nature of the 'system' [also] remained" (p. 12).

Although these essays make an interesting prima-facie case for the continuing political strength of important economic groups, they do not define such groups adequately, falling back on oversimplifications about "dominant classes" and the "big bourgeoisie"; moreover, they lack a well-stated model of Italian social structure (indeed, a shortcoming of the entire volume); and, one must note, they are written in a prolix style. However, Quazza convincingly questions the myth of the Resistance as a united movement of national purification, arguing that it provided a means for traditional groups and fascist collaborators to re-establish themselves in postwar Italy. Castronovo ably discusses the economic alliance of state, industry, and banking under fascism and its continuation after 1945.

More limited in scope, but ultimately more satisfying, are the other essays in this volume. Essentially they analyze several institutions whose basic outlines remained largely unaltered during the fascist era, and they explore various modes of institutional continuity. For example, Giorgio Rochat argues in his excellent piece on the Italian military that in return for political support and connivance in fascist propaganda, the officer corps retained a wide degree of autonomy and preserved its role as final arbiter of political life. Similarly, Guido Neppi Modona contends that the judiciary continued its previous relationship with the state: subservience in policy matters and an independent hierarchical structure. The Catholic Church, according to the provocative contribution of Giovanni Miccoli, freely supported the regime, seeing fascism as a step toward a conservative theocratic order. In return the Church gained concessions in civil matters and retained the Catholic Action movement as insurance in the event of a fascist collapse. A concluding essay by Norberto Bobbio deals with academic culture and contends that it maintained its basic outlines in still another way: the regime, little fearing university intellectuals, required *pro forma* cooperation but not strict discipline.

These essays focus upon institutions that pre-

served continuity and remained to varying degrees outside the regime. But what of those that could not? A different story might be told of trade unions, political parties, and the media. In short, it is far too simple to treat the fascist period as essentially continuous with the liberal era before and the republican era afterward. Fascism, in fact, made a real difference in many areas of Italian life, and we need a history that deals with the regime both in its singularity and its relationship with the Italian past and present.

DONALD H. BELL

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

EDWARD R. TANNENBAUM. *The Fascist Experience: Italian Society and Culture, 1922-1945*. New York: Basic Books. 1972. Pp. vi, 357. \$12.50.

GLEN ST. J. BARCLAY. *The Rise and Fall of the New Roman Empire: Italy's Bid for World Power, 1890-1943*. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1973. Pp. 210. \$8.95.

In his study of the fascist experience Dr. Tannenbaum uncovers the roots of the totalitarian movement and traces its ramifications in every field. He notes that "any other regime would have been preferable" to fascism and that the "most sensitive thinkers and artists" were alienated by its "repressive tolerance." Although the author strives to give the fascist devil its due, his painstaking analysis of educational reforms, cultural activities, and the mass media tends to dwell on the negative side of the ledger. One would wish he had given more consideration to the opening of new national parks, the archeological and restoration work, the trend-setting Venice film festival, the *Maggio Fiorentino*, and the Vivaldi and Monteverdi revivals.

The author arrays massive documentation on the regime's social legislation, the role of fascist unions, and the poor rate of growth of the gross national product. He charges that wages were kept low while big business profited from the policy of autarchy, despite Mussolini's assertion that the fascist economy was "more concerned with the public interest than with private profit." The author's evaluation of fascist economic policies does not give sufficient weight to the saving of the tottering lira from the fate

that befell the Weimar mark, the establishment of thriving new rural centers in Southern Italy and Libya, the drive to wipe out the Sicilian *latifondo*, the impact of United States immigration quotas, and the role played by Britain and France's preferential tariffs in providing a rationale for Mussolini's dirigisme. Tannenbaum's poor view of the fascist government's pioneer work in the development of the mixed economy is at variance with the findings of a number of economists and historians: Andrew Shonfield and Nigel Harris have noted that Britain, France, and other countries have adopted corporatist innovations while Roberto Ducci and Roland Sarti have said that the forced-draft industrialization plans of the late nineteen thirties built the foundations of Italy's postwar "economic miracle."

Tannenbaum gives credit to Mussolini's improvement of relations with the Vatican but also stresses the ambivalent attitude of the Catholic hierarchy and youth toward fascism. The author pays little heed to the charge by some Italian historians that the party's conservative leaders sabotaged Mussolini's social program. And yet, the hope that Mussolini would eventually overcome the conservative forces and bring about a drastic social revolution was one factor that led many young fascists to keep their faith in the movement, as shown by the writings of Enzo Pezzato, Carlo Ravasio, and other fascist militants. Wider treatment of their views would have helped strengthen the author's presentation of the fascist experience as seen by "die-hard fascists" as well as by the antifascists he considers "the true heroes of the Mussolini years." However, all in all, this and other disappointments are minor flaws in a work based on impressive documentation and written with uncommon felicity of style and sympathetic understanding of the Italian psyche.

Tannenbaum's study is well complemented by Professor Barclay's book on "the Second Roman Empire." Barclay focuses his research on diplomatic, political and military developments germane to an understanding of the factors that led to the initial success and the ultimate failure of fascism. He sets out to show that in the early twentieth century Italy provided a "consistently dynamic element in the development of Europe." He says that the last and least of the great powers, Italy "led the Con-

tinent in aviation and automotive technology for more than ten years, was the first to develop a truly modern navy and the first to use aircraft as weapons of war. Barclay presents valuable data on Italy's demographic, geopolitical, and strategic problems under Crispi, Giolitti, and Mussolini and gives vivid descriptions of the main military engagements, from the battle of Lissa to the fall of Sicily. He notes that the Italians' uphill fight in both world wars was because of the country's inadequate industrial structure and the ensuing weakness in armament, especially artillery and armor. And he says that, despite its handicaps, Italy made a most useful contribution to the Allies' victory in 1918 and in July 1942 was "one torpedo away from victory in the Mediterranean," thanks to the successes of its torpedo bombers and the sinking of two British battleships by Borghese's frogmen.

Barclay faults Britain and France for their "short-sighted" policy toward Italy in Africa and the Adriatic. The author asserts that Orlando was shabbily treated at Versailles and that Mussolini was given little support by France and Britain in his attempt to stop the *Anschluss* after the murder of Dollfuss. Barclay charges that Paris and London allowed the Four-Power Pact and the Stresa Agreement to come to naught and claims an accord was "perhaps still possible even in 1939 but only at a price the French refused to pay."

A severe critic of the foreign policies of France and Britain, Barclay is equally rigorous in his treatment of Italian imperialism—from the first beachhead in East Africa to the disastrous entanglement with the Third Reich. Although his revisionist approach is often controversial, he presents his case effectively and will help stimulate further challenges to the conventional assessment of a turbulent era.

A. GALATOLI LANDI
University of Maryland,
College Park

MATEI D. VLAD. *Colonizarea rurală în Țara Românească și Moldova (secolele XV–XVIII)* [Rural Colonization in Wallachia and Moldavia (15th–18th Centuries)]. Biblioteca istorică 37.) Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România, 1973. Pp. 186. Lei 11.50.

In recent years Romanian historians have given

a great deal of attention to the social and economic history of their country. This study, which appears in the series *Biblioteca istorică* published under the auspices of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, examines the demographic and other changes resulting from the settlement or colonization of rural Wallachia and Moldavia in three stages from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century, that is, in the period of transition from a feudal natural economy to a money economy. Frequent incursions by Tatars and Ottomans and the wars fought on the soil of the Romanian principalities devastated numerous rural communities and killed or dispersed many of their inhabitants. The Romanian princes, the large landowners, and the Ottoman government favored colonization of the deserted lands for various reasons, not the least important being the desire to put the land back in use, increase production, and assure regular income and tax revenues.

As a result of the developments just mentioned, one finds in Moldavia and Wallachia three kinds of villages—conventual, manorial (seignorial), and princely—each of which the author describes. The author notes among other things that the colonized villages were open to anyone wishing to settle in them; consequently they acquired larger populations than the autochthonous villages had. The documents reveal basic differences in the fiscal regimes of the colonized villages and the older villages. The colons were exempted from many taxes and obligations that weighed heavily on the native peasantry. The colons were, however, supposed to pay “the princely or imperial tax,” but they often managed to evade it. The princes also granted to the colonized villages freedom of speech and religion and a large degree of autonomy in the management of internal administrative and judicial affairs.

The author comments on the mobility of the population and the directions of the migratory movements, along with various social, political, and economic ramifications of such mobility. He observes with patriotic fervor that the largest number of colonists in the principalities hailed from Transylvania. This he considers very significant, serving as it did to increase the Romanian element in the two principalities. As the colonists and the autochthonous popula-

tions spoke the same language, shared the same faith and common customs, and influenced one another, they strengthened Romanian culture as well as their awareness of the common origin of the Romanians. The author notes that the landlords found it easier to bring Romanians from Transylvania into the principalities than foreigners.

Despite the author's effort to fit the subject under discussion into a preconceived Marxian mold, he has given us a good study of a complex problem, based on extensive use of documentary materials. The value of the book is enhanced by a seven-page discussion of sources and an equally valuable ten-page bibliography.

WAYNE S. VUCINICH
Stanford University

A. I. BABII. *Formirovanie moldavskoi intelligentsii vo vtoroi polovine XIX-nachale XX v.* [The Formation of the Moldavian Intelligentsia in the Second Half of the 19th and Beginning of the 20th Century]. (Akademiia Nauk Moldavskoi SSR, Institut Istorii.) Kishinev: Izdatel'stvo "Shtiintsa." 1971. Pp. 105.

A. I. Babii's study on the formation of the Moldavian intelligentsia is an important document. Its primary aim is to prove, through extensive use of raw statistical data, the backwardness of the Bessarabian population between 1861 and 1917. A corollary aim is to demonstrate that retardation was particularly manifest among the Romanian-speaking population.

Babii has no difficulty in proving his essential contention that the intellectual leadership in tsarist Bessarabia and by extension also in contemporary Soviet Moldavia always belonged to nationalities other than the Romanian. An impressive list of 657 intellectuals who attended institutions of higher education between 1861 and 1917 contains very few Romanian names; the majority of the patronymics are in fact Ukrainian. The list also reveals that most Moldavian intellectuals specialized in law or in medicine and that they received their advanced degrees primarily in St. Petersburg or in Moscow.

The appearance of this volume in 1971, at the height of Soviet-Romanian polemics over the national character of Soviet Moldavia, does not detract from its value as a statistical compendium. It does, however, point out the es-

sential character and purpose of scholarship in Soviet Moldavia. Denigration of the tsarist regime's educational and social policies and, by inference, those of the Romanian monarchic regime of the interwar years is not conclusive evidence for the contentions expressed in the preface to the effect that the USSR alone was able to solve the problems of cultural retardation in the various socialist republics. Nor can this method and the historical data, whose avowed purpose is to identify intellectual primacy in Moldavia with Ukrainians and Russians, negate the contributions made by Romanian and Jewish intellectuals in the twentieth century merely by assigning them the status of "nonpersons" in Soviet Moldavia.

Babii's volume is representative of the best values of contemporary Moldavian historical scholarship.

STEPHEN FISCHER-GALAȚI
*University of Colorado,
Boulder*

A. I. PUSHKASH *et al.*, editors. *Istoriia Vengarii* [History of Hungary]. Volume 3. (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut slavianovedeniia i balkanistiki.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka." 1972. Pp. 965.

Hungary in the period after World War I must certainly qualify as the classic land of revolution and counterrevolution. This third volume of a Russian language study of Hungarian history in its most recent period, put together by a team of Hungarian historians under joint Hungarian and Russian auspices, is a massive undertaking, almost a thousand pages in length, that ponders the ebb and flow of revolutionary upheaval and counterrevolutionary reaction in a turbulent period. The methodological approach is a traditionally Soviet-Marxist one. Its preoccupation with political events and their interpretation is relieved by several chapters on art, music, and literature. Of the two most interesting sections, the first, the 1917-20 Revolutionary era, begins with the return from Russian prisoner of war camps of the Hungarian revolutionaries Bela Kun and Tibor Szamuely, with the blessings of Lenin, to incite revolution in their native land. The struggle to maintain the fragile Hungarian Soviet Republic against the counterrevolutionary onslaught of Czechoslovak, Romanian, and Hor-

thyite forces and the pressures of the Entente is recounted in detail. All this has been absorbed into the historical blood stream, and the conclusions can be accepted by most historians with a certain equanimity.

The section dealing with the 1956 uprising is another matter and raises large emotional and ideological questions about the meaning of that episode—as between conservatives, liberals and leftists—but even larger questions that have bedeviled and fragmented the international Left ever since. Was the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 really a counterrevolution as this study assumes—a suggestion that must boggle the Western bourgeois mind with its standardized view of Hungarian freedom fighters struggling against the Communist bad guys? Was it Imre Nagy's intent to turn back the clock and return Hungary to capitalism and the odious prewar regime, as had been done after the destruction of the 1919 Hungarian Soviet Republic? Even Tito, an enemy of Stalinism and the previous bureaucratic Communist regime in Hungary, found that Nagy's revisionism had gone too far and had become counterrevolutionary. Interestingly enough this study does not scruple to lay blame for the uprising upon bureaucratic and dogmatic errors committed by Matyas Rakosi and Enre Geröe, the pre-1956 leaders, but Imre Nagy is equally castigated for slipping the knot of economic and social controls—the breakup of the cooperatives and handing back of land to the former owners, curtailment of investment in industry, etc.—that resulted in the stagnation and disintegration that precipitated the revolt. All this, of course, points up the absence of anything like the New Left revisionist assessment of World War II and its aftermath going on among our American history colleagues and the prevailing grip of cold war interpretations upon contemporary East European history.

PAUL N. HEHN
*State University of New York,
College at Brockport*

I. M. MESHKO. *Hromads'ko-politychnyi rukh i suspil'na dumka v Uhorshchyni na rubezhi XVIII-XIX st.* [The Public-Political Movement and Social Thought in Hungary at the Turn of the XVIII-XIX Centuries]. Lvov: Vydavnytstvo L'vivs'koho Universytetu. 1971. Pp. 188.

This monograph seeks to explain from Marxist-Leninist perspectives the birth of class struggle and revolutionary thought in Hungary from 1794 to 1830. Since it is based primarily on previously published material (mostly Hungarian) it provides no startling revelations. The volume opens with a brief review of socio-economic conditions that prevailed in Hungary at the time, citing selected examples on the growth and operation of large estates, burdens of serfdom, and the discontent among petty nobles and intellectuals. Meshko attributes the rise of the latter phenomenon partly to the "bankrupt" policies of the Vienna government and partly to the *Weltanschauung*, economic power, and arbitrary behavior of Magyar aristocracy.

The remaining four chapters discuss ideas of selected radical members of the Magyar nobility, whom Meshko identifies as "bourgeois revolutionaries and progressive thinkers." Heading the list is Miklós Skerlecz (1731-99), an outspoken critic of the nobility's privileges and a forceful advocate of protectionism in order to create "a single Hungarian market." He is followed by Gergely Berzeviczy (1763-1822), Hungary's dedicated follower of Quesnay, Turgot, and Adam Smith; István Széchenyi (1791-1860), an aristocrat turned "vulgar economist," a critic of feudalism, and a bitter opponent of Austrian colonial policy in Hungary; and Ignác Martinovics (1755-95), Hungary's most outstanding Jacobin and the hero of the volume. Meshko traces Martinovics's career and carefully reconstructs his revolutionary philosophy, emphasizing his admiration of the French, his contempt for the Austrians, his criticism of social and economic inequities in Hungary, his trial and execution, and his subsequent treatment by Hungarian revolutionaries and scholars.

For obvious reasons Meshko condemns the treatment Vienna authorities meted out to these "bourgeois revolutionaries" and calls it the clearest evidence of "political bankruptcy of the old regime." In some ways this is an appropriate characterization, but in fairness to these authorities it should be pointed out that they had no monopoly on political bankruptcy.

BASIL DMYTRYSHYN
Portland State University

ILIE CORFUS. *Agricultura Țării Românești în prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea* [Agriculture in Muntenia in the First Half of the 19th Century]. (Academia Republicii Socialiste România, Institutul de Istoria "N. Iorga." Biblioteca istorică, number 21.) [Bucharest:] Academia. 1969. Pp. 403. Lei 20.50.

This book is a careful discussion of three key aspects of the agrarian history of Romania in the first half of the nineteenth century. These problems are: first, the evolution of relations between landholders and their dependent peasantry and its ramifications; second, agricultural production; and third, the economic and social transformation of the Romanian village. Much previous treatment of these questions, as the author shows in his useful historiographical introduction, was conjecture and analysis that lacked the boring but fundamental archival investigations necessary. What Professor Corfus has done is to take an enormous amount of his own painstaking archival work and produce a well-organized volume that results in a considerable revision of previous findings, both Marxist and non-Marxist. At the same time he provides a wealth of description and information including eighteen tables of statistics.

Among the most significant of the conclusions that Corfus suggests are, first, that there was no development of the so-called "second serfdom." This was because of the successful resistance of the peasantry to persistent legislative attempts to restrict their rights and privileges. Second, the small peasant producer was the principal source of agricultural production for commercial purposes. Third, the evolution of peasant production, coupled with the ascendancy of winter over spring wheat, led to an immense expansion of agricultural production between 1831 and 1848. And fourth, the peasant was not free, however, from exploitation because predatory merchants utilizing loans on future production during drought and other hard periods drove him to the brink of ruin. The intervention of the state to prevent fraud put an end to these practices.

The author's hopes that his work will both correct previous misconceptions and open the way to future studies on this important subject are well served by this book.

PAUL E. MICHELSON
Indiana University,
Bloomington

K. A. POGLUBKO. *Ocherki istorii bolgarno-rossiiskikh revoliutsionnykh svyazi (60-70-e gody XIX veka)* [Studies in the History of Bulgarian-Russian Revolutionary Connections in the 1860s and 1870s]. (Akademiia Nauk Moldavskoi SSR, Institut Istorii.) Kishinev: Izdatel'stvo "Shtiintsa." 1972. Pp. 309.

With more methodological sophistication Poglubko's study could have been made into an important book. Despite its lack of a systematic quantitative analysis, however, it enables the careful reader to visualize and chart the Russo-Bulgarian revolutionary paths of the 1860s and 1870s along the routes of long-distance trade—the Mediterranean, Danube, and Dnieper water routes, and Europe's new railway system. Bulgarian students and revolutionaries were thus concentrated in Kherson, Kiev, and Smolensk along the Dnieper; in Nikolaev and Odessa on the Black Sea; at the Danube's mouths (Izmail, Tulcea, Galați, and Brăila); and in neighboring Jassy, Kishinev, Komrat, and Bucharest. They were likewise present in Kharkov, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, and they were in contact with Russian revolutionaries in Istanbul, Athens, Corfu, Trieste, Zurich, Geneva, Paris, and London.

In Russia they were ultimately most numerous in Odessa, where they rose from 20 students on the eve of the Crimean War to 233 male and 24 female students on the eve of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. In Kiev there were more than 30 Bulgarian students already in the late 1840s, and in Nikolaev there were 14 Bulgarian scholarship holders in 1875. In Moscow, on the other hand, there were only 11 young Bulgarians in 1857, 19 in 1860, and only a few more in the 1860s.

Bulgarian students and revolutionaries were numerous, too, in Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia. Bucharest, the Romanian and Bessarabian Black Sea ports, and Ottoman Istanbul duplicated Odessa's function of re-exporting revolutionary propaganda eastward and northward to Russia and westward to Europe.

Prior to the Polish insurrection of 1863 Slavophilism was the prevalent ideology among Bulgarian students. The subsequent radicalization, culminating in the formation in 1869 of the Young Bulgaria group of associations, promoted a shift to liberalism, populism, and anarchism, and an appreciation of the teachings of Michael Bakunin, Nicholas Ogarev, Serge

Nechaev, and of Peter Lavrov's London *Vpered*. It was also a stimulus to the idea of peasant revolution.

The uprisings of 1875 and April 1876 in Hercegovina and Bulgaria redoubled the aspiration of Russian radicals to diffuse peasant revolution across the Balkans to the Ukraine by way of the multitudinous fairs and to link it on the one hand with the national liberation movements and on the other with the Russian anarcho-populist and Paris commune ideologies. It is well known, indeed, that an Odessa revolutionary group organized the insurrection of the village of Korsun in Kiev province in the spring of 1876 and succored the *druzhina* movement of Ukrainian peasant bands by supplying them, during 1876 and 1877, with spurious imperial manifestoes calling for the dispossession of the great landowners. Nationalism, political conservatism, and technological change conspired, however, to set limits to the old radicalism and pave the way for a new one.

TRAIAN STOIANOVICH
Rutgers University,
New Brunswick

NORMAN DAVIES. *White Eagle, Red Star: The Polish-Soviet War, 1919–20*. Foreword by A. J. P. TAYLOR. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1972. Pp. xviii, 19–318. \$10.00.

The Soviet-Polish conflict of 1919–20 has long been a neglected or misinterpreted topic in English-language historical literature. Within the last four years three books appeared in this country largely devoted to the study of its political and diplomatic aspects: M. K. Dziewanowski, *Pilsudski: A European Federalist*; P. S. Wandycz, *Soviet-Polish Relations 1917–1921*; and R. H. Ullman, *The Anglo-Soviet Accord*. There was need for a good military history of the war, and a young British historian, Norman Davies, undertook to fill this gap. His vividly written account ought to appeal to the general reader and, with some minor reservations, to the specialist of the period.

Davies's forte is his narrative, which makes the conflict come alive. Making good use of contemporary stories, notably Issak Babel's recollections about the *Budyenny Konarmia*, and such important new material as the directives of the Red Army high command and unpublished British documents, the author pre-

sents a good picture of the conflict. His interpretation of such controversial issues as the origins of the war, the battle of Warsaw, and Allied aid or lack of it to Poland, carries conviction and disposes of some of the legends still persistently repeated by uninformed or prejudiced historians. Stressing that the Soviet-Polish War was not the "third campaign of the Entente" (a description originally invented by Stalin), but largely an independent Polish venture, Davies rightly castigates some British writers: "In 1919, when the Polish-Soviet War was vital only to Poland, they pretend it did not really exist, in 1920 when it became vital to Russia also, they suddenly discover an 'outbreak.'"

For all the merits of the book, and it has many, one cannot ignore its weaknesses. It is strange indeed that Davies, concentrating on the military aspects of the war, ignored the chief Polish archive—also available in London on microfilm—which contains the papers of the high command (over thirty-seven thousand pages) for the years 1918–22. Other omissions dwindle in comparison to this big gap. There are minor, although occasionally irritating, errors in this book: slips, odd transliterations of some Russian names, inaccuracies. The handling of Petliura and the Ukrainians is superficial and somewhat unfair. Although most of these errors may be ascribed to carelessness there are some that make me wonder whether Davies has an unerring grasp of the nuances of Polish politics.

It may be that Davies writes too easily and tends to sacrifice accuracy of detail for the sake of turning a good phrase. His inclination to affix labels to chief characters of his story makes for amusing reading, but raises doubts about the depth of his analysis. Piłsudski resembles a "rhinoceros—indestructible, myopic, unpredictable"; Petliura looks "the perfect image of a rising corporal"; Daszyński has "renounced his aristocratic title" [sic!]; General Henrys is supposedly viewed by Poles as a "feather-brained busybody." These nonchalant mannerisms might put off a serious historian and damage the value of a good, convincing, and much needed work on the Polish-Soviet War. I, for one, would have preferred a less jazzy approach, but this is a matter of taste. There is no doubt that Davies's study deserves to be read carefully

and will profit those who wish to get an up-to-date and generally objective view of this important war.

PIOTR S. WANDYCZ
Yale University

HERBERT S. LEVINE. *Hitler's Free City: A History of the Nazi Party in Danzig, 1925–39*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1973. Pp. xii, 223. \$7.50.

When the National Socialists came to power in the Free City of Danzig in 1933, shortly after they had in Germany, they reversed a trend. Until then Danzig politics had mirrored every turning in German politics; now the new Nazi government was unable to transform the Free City into a miniature Third Reich. Unlike the Nazis in Germany, who quickly established one-party rule, the Nazis in Danzig were obliged to remain a "fighting party" and contend with a fairly vigorous political opposition until 1937. The non-Nazis made common cause against National Socialism at the polls; the non-Nazi press risked confiscation and proscription to attack the government; and Catholics resisted the subversion of their Church and their organizations. This opposition was possible because Danzig's status as a free city made local politics a matter of international concern. The League of Nations, represented by a resident high commissioner, guaranteed the city's constitution and its territorial integrity. And it was only because the League—ultimately, of course, Britain and France—failed to exercise its responsibilities, leaving Danzig an object of direct German-Polish agreement, that the opposition failed to prevent a Nazi triumph.

Levine reconstructs the slow nazification of Danzig with great skill. He shows that the Danzig Nazis encountered obstacles unknown to the German Nazis, and that they were forced to adjust their sights and modify their practices. He describes the personalities and rivalries of the leading Danzig Nazis (Forster, Greiser, Rauschning) and assesses the rather ambiguous role of Carl J. Burckhardt, the last high commissioner. Throughout, he places his observations in a larger context—Berlin's control of the local Nazi party, the Free City's inevitable dependence on Germany, the decline of the League powers. The book is further evidence that

nazism was no monolithic or totalitarian system. And while it confirms many of the conclusions of other local studies of Nazi rule (W. S. Allen, E. N. Peterson), it differs from these and adds another dimension because it treats nazism outside territorial Germany.

Levine's scholarship is of high quality. He has made good use of the rich archival holdings in Germany, London, Geneva, and Gdansk. He has interviewed or corresponded with participants in the events he recounts. He argues cogently and writes cleanly and economically. His note on source materials includes useful information on the archives he consulted.

CHRISTOPH M. KIMMICH
Brooklyn College,
City University of New York

DOMINIQUE EUDES. *The Kapetanios: Partisans and Civil War in Greece, 1943-1949*. Translated from the French by JOHN HOWE. New York: Monthly Review Press. 1972. Pp. 381. \$11.50.

Dominique Eudes is a young Frenchman who has written several film scripts for French and American television. This is his first book, an attempt to explain why the National Liberation Front (EAM) failed to transform the Greek resistance during World War II into a successful revolutionary movement. The book creates a mood that is reminiscent of Marcel Ophuls's brilliant movie, *The Sorrow and the Pity*.

The book contains three premises: (1) The British were determined to destroy the EAM in order to re-establish a postwar position of influence; (2) The Greek politicians of the pre-war order realized that the British could not succeed without restoring them, and in this equation the Germans were only a transitory enemy; (3) Nevertheless, and ironically, the EAM was destroyed not by its enemies, Germans, British, or Greeks, but by its own leadership, the Central Committee of the Greek Communist party (KKE).

The author's main argument is that the phenomenal growth of the EAM and its Peoples Army (ELAS) was beyond what the KKE could handle. The ELAS was a spontaneous peasant army of perhaps 40,000 regulars. It was organized in the mountains and led by a warrior breed of *Kapetanios*, the most notable of which

was the legendary Aris Velouchiotis. This being the demographic reality of the resistance, the *Kapetanios* wanted to develop a peasant-based revolutionary consciousness. Further, the *Kapetanios* wanted to eliminate or incorporate the other resistance bands—which were not comparable to the ELAS—in order to make the resistance more effective from a military point of view and in order to prevent the British Military Mission from using the bands as a Trojan Horse. But the Central Committee consisted of a handful of doctrinaire Stalinists who feared a peasant revolutionary base as a threat to the party. Instead, they looked forward to the development of a revolutionary proletariat after the war. Consequently, they designed a strategy of cooperation based on patriotism and a political line of legalism that gave the British the opportunity to destroy the EAM in December 1944. The events of the civil war, 1946-49, are described according to the same formula with the difference that the Americans, under the Truman Doctrine, replace the British.

This is a valuable book because it gives a rare description of how decisions were made inside the EAM by quoting heavily from survivors. Paradoxically, this is also the book's weakness. Eudes seldom identifies his sources for fear of placing people in jeopardy, a concern that is very understandable. But even with this restriction documentation of this type has been all too rare. The book fills an important void and must be strongly recommended. In fact, *The Kapetanios* and John Iatrides's recent *Revolt in Athens* (1972) together represent a significant advancement in the study of the Greek resistance. The original French edition of *The Kapetanios* (1970) is well written, and John Howe's fine translation has preserved that quality.

HARRY C. CLIADAKIS
University of South Carolina

A. A. GUBER *et al.*, editors. *Feodal'naia Rossiia vo vsemirno-istoricheskom protsesse: Sbornik statei, posviashchennyi L. V. Cherepninu* [Feudal Russia in the Process of World History: A Collection of Essays Dedicated to L. V. Cherepnin]. (Akademiiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Istorii SSSR.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka." 1972. Pp. 438.

This *Festschrift*, dedicated to the productive

Soviet medievalist and "scholar-patriot," L. V. Cherepnin, contains forty-five brief studies of Russia and its relations with other states and peoples from the ninth to the mid-nineteenth century. The stated objective of the volume is to explore through the comparative historical method the place of Russia in world history, and the editors, at least, express satisfaction with the work, claiming that it demonstrates "the prominent role of Russia in history." Forty-five essays dealing with Russia's past could hardly fail to do otherwise.

Only a few of the essays could be considered examples of comparative history, if by that term one means the systematic analysis of historical phenomena in two or more societies with the goal of discovering parallel or contrasting themes from which useful generalizations might emerge. The most serious effort at comparative study comes from V. D. Nazarov, who examines the leadership of the Bolotnikov uprising of 1606-07 and contrasts it with the leadership of peasant wars in Central and Western Europe. But this effort is badly flawed by a total reliance on Marx and Engels for its analytical framework and its interpretation of events in Western Europe.

The majority of the essays deal with commercial, intellectual, and diplomatic contacts of Russia with foreign states. In them the focus is narrow: a specific event, the contribution of a new document, a historiographic review, a study of select features of an institution. Overall, it is not an outstanding collection of essays, but there are several solid pieces of scholarship: Pavlova-Silvanskaia on foreign loans in late eighteenth-century Russia, Kazakova on certain sources of the ideas of the nonpossessors, Kasha-nov on the procedural rules governing the drafting of treaties between Rus' and Byzantium, Florovsky on the efforts of Austria to avoid recognition of the newly proclaimed Russian empire, and Troitskii on the social composition of the Russian diplomatic corps in the mid-eighteenth century. Precise contributions to our knowledge of specific problems contained in these and other essays constitute the main value of the work. Students of medieval Russia will find particularly helpful the complete bibliography of Cherepnin's work.

Those who look to this volume for new interpretations arising from the comparative historical approach are certain to be disappointed.

The very brevity of the articles precludes sophisticated analysis of major themes, but beyond that, most authors appear uncomfortable with the comparative approach. They use foreign scholarship gingerly—in some essays only Russian works appear in the notes, although the nature of the topics clearly calls for consultation of foreign scholarship. They frequently fall back in their concluding paragraphs on the Marxist tag-endings so typical of Soviet scholarship but scarcely relevant to the content of the essays. More often than not, judgments of a comparative kind have been replaced by defensive statements about the merits of Russian culture and about the extent to which Russia's experience has conformed to the "lawfully regulated" (*zakonomerno*) historical process experienced by other countries, particularly those of Western Europe. The battle against bourgeois historiography—the code name for scholarship done outside the friendly socialist nations, and in this volume most often the work of West German scholars—is a persistent theme, leading on occasion to chauvinistic excess. Kiev Rus', for example, becomes in the article by V. T. Pashuto, a nation-state whose coherent foreign policy assisted in "the struggle of the peoples [of Europe] against Arab, Byzantine, and German dominion," at the same time that it fended off attacks from the Turkic steppe nomads. But this didactic service of Russia's cultural heritage should come as no surprise in a book whose dedicatory preface hails the work of Professor Cherepnin as "a noble example of the patriotic service of Soviet science."

J. MICHAEL HITTLE
Lawrence University

IAN GREY. *Boris Godunov: The Tragic Tsar*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1973. Pp. 188. \$8.95.

Ian Grey is well known for his serious and generally well-researched popularizations of Russian history. His *Boris Godunov* is a work in the same tradition, one that on first acquaintance makes a favorable impression for its clarity and declared aim to avoid some of the romantic excesses of those who have portrayed the subject in the past (notably Karamzin, Pushkin, and Musorgski).

The reader will not find in *Boris Godunov*

solid biography, however, since sources for Muscovite history are such that even with proper examination of all of them the historian is generally unable to provide a full portrait of even the most important individuals. A good portion of Mr. Grey's book deals with events that occurred prior to the advent of Boris around 1570—material that the author has covered in previous books but apparently not brought up to date for this volume. Even when the author gets into the career of Boris, he should perhaps have been more cautious than he is in relating what "Boris did."

In examining a new popular history of Tsar Boris, one thinks immediately of earlier such popularizations, in particular the classic by the eminent scholar S. F. Platonov, published in Russian in 1921 (as *Boris Godunov*) and recently translated into English. Where Platonov is sober and judicious, Grey remains too attracted to Karamzin's colorful but not necessarily historical elaboration. But this is not to say that Grey ignores Platonov's work, which he cites in a number of places. In fact, in many instances Grey relies very heavily on Platonov, structuring whole paragraphs after the latter's paraphrasing, and teetering on the edge of something much less forgivable, often without giving adequate credit. While there is not room here to provide parallel texts, one may take as examples the first full paragraph on page 83 in Grey's book, which is little other than a quotation from Platonov (1921, p. 24), and this is followed by a long paraphrase from the same; Grey, beginning at the bottom of page 86 (two sentences), is almost exactly the same as Platonov (p. 25); Grey's sentence on page 88, "Dionysii found himself in a false position," is surely from Platonov, "Dionisii . . . okazalsia v lozhnom polozenii" (p. 29); Grey's page 108 is cut and spliced from Platonov, pages 60–61; and so on.

The general reader may find such questions of little consequence—Mr. Grey's account is, after all, a readable tale, a bit more accurate than a lot of the popular rubbish one can find on Russian history. The scholar will await Professor R. G. Skrynnikov's full-scale study of Muscovy in the time of Boris Godunov soon to be published in Leningrad.

DANIEL CLARKE WAUGH
University of Washington

I. S. SHARKOVA and A. D. LIUBLINSKAIA, editors. *Russkii diplomat vo Frantsii (Zapiski Andreia Matveeva)* [A Russian Diplomat in France (The Notes of Andrei Matveev)]. (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Istorii SSSR, Leningradskoe Otdelenie.) Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka." 1972. Pp. 295.

Andrei Matveev (1666–1728) was a co-worker of Peter the Great and son of the Westernized statesman Artamon Sergeevich Matveev. Exposure to the ways and learning of the West enabled the younger Matveev to serve his country as a diplomat. As Russian ambassador to Holland from 1699 to 1712, he utilized Dutch and English concern over the War of the Spanish Succession to prevent them from aiding Sweden in the Northern War with Russia. Later, while also ambassador to London (1706–08), Andrei Matveev attempted unsuccessfully to persuade England to act as an intermediary in peace negotiations between Russia and Sweden. His most ambitious project, however, came in 1705, when he tried to lead France (allied with Sweden in the Spanish war) to intervene in Russia's favor to secure peace in the north. To this end Matveev undertook a secret embassy to Louis XIV in September 1705. Matveev did not attain his peace objectives, but his discussions led to improved commercial contacts between Russia and France in the next two decades.

This volume contains the diary Andrei Matveev kept in France from September 5 to November 10, 1705. It has extensive comments on the king, his court and army, the parlement of Paris, the French Academy, the nation's administrative system, and the sights, roads, and historical monuments of France and Western Europe. This is valuable information and all the more usable because of a large introductory essay, extensive notes, a glossary, name and geographical indexes, and several well-selected plates. What a pity, then, that so few Western students of French history read Russian. In the West this book will be of interest only to a few Russian historians ready to discover in Andrei Matveev yet another Russian more learned and observant than prevailing norms prepare us to expect. One trusts the labors of Mdms. Sharkova and Liublinskaia will be more appreciated at home, where this edition is available in 23,500 copies. They might next consider publishing Andrei Matveev's numer-

ous diplomatic reports from 1700–15, preserved in TsGADA (Tsentral'nyi Gosudarstvennyi Arkhiv Drevnikh Aktov SSSR), or his account of the *streltsy* uprising in 1682 that took his father's life.

JOSEPH T. FUHRMANN
Tusculum College

L. I. NASONKINA. *Moskovskii universitet posle vosstaniia dekabristov* [Moscow University after the Decembrist Uprising]. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Moskovskogo Universiteta. 1972. Pp. 341.

The reign of Nicholas I is infamous as the apogee of the Russian autocracy. It opened with the persecution of the Decembrists, the creation of the dreaded Third Section, the drafting of the reactionary Educational Rescript of 1828, and the suppression of Polish freedoms after the rebellion of 1830–31, all of which represented a fundamental conservative reconstruction. Out of regimentation, repression, and censorship eventually arose the vanguard of the new order: the circles of Stankevich and Herzen, which were both the first flowering of the intelligentsia and the models for conspiratorial action in Russia for subsequent generations.

Nasonkina's exciting study focuses on this initial period of Nicholevan repression between 1825 and 1831 and on the supposed hiatus in revolutionary activity. Her careful examination of the archives of Moscow University and of police archives dealing with its students reveals that conspiracy and antigovernmental activity at the university was continuous after 1825 and that Herzen's circle was only the best known of a long series of student protest groups.

In an initial chapter Nasonkina discusses the administrative and pedagogical structure of Moscow University and its faculty. She finds that many faculty members and administrators were competent scholars who were committed to their teaching and to community service. They were protectionist in their attitudes toward student rebels, frequently resisting governmental pressures on them. The remaining two-thirds of the book tells the story of student protests. A high point occurred in the spring of 1831 when a food strike rooted in cholera-control measures, the harassment of the incompetent Professor Malov by an organized

army of students, the appearance of the first truly political *kruzhki*, and the fantasies of N. P. Sungurov, who claimed that he represented a nationwide conspiracy of students, Polish officers, army troops, and factory laborers, all combined to throw a major scare into the government. Herzen and his friends had the misfortune of forming their circle just as the government was investigating these affairs.

This is superb educational history, rich in statistics, statutes, course descriptions, and student-faculty ratios. It is also excellent social history, which carefully notes the influence of the cholera epidemic, gives the social origins of each rebellious student, and even traces their lives into middle age when, like proto-Jerry Rubins, they embarked on respectable careers in medicine and law. It is finally a good intellectual history of the early intelligentsia, although Nasonkina slights foreign ideas and the non-Russians on the faculty, overemphasizes the modernity of Lomonosov's science in the 1820s, and gives herself an unfair advantage by consistently referring to the *iuridecheskoe otделение* of the university as *politicheskoe*. The book has a useful index.

This is, in short, an excellent study that makes delightful reading. It entirely supplants the educational histories of Nicholas Hans and Patrick Alston on the topic. Nasonkina's book belongs on every Russian historian's bookshelf along with the English-language studies by McGrew, Riasanovsky, Malia, Monas, and Squires, all of which it complements.

MAX J. OKENFUSS
Washington University

PHILIP POMPER. *Peter Lavrov and the Russian Revolutionary Movement*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1972. Pp. xix, 250. \$7.95.

There are no surprises in Professor Pomper's interpretations, based on extensive research both abroad and in the United States, of the career of the Russian revolutionary publicist Peter Lavrov (1823–1900). In this first book-length biography of the publicist the author has commendably accomplished his purpose of analyzing the character of Lavrov's thought and its relationship to his revolutionary career. The product of intellectual trends that influenced the young radicals of the 1840s, Lavrov became

prominent only in the 1860s after others of his generation had largely passed from the scene. His scholarly, relatively unimpassioned approach to issues and his rather sheltered life presented a striking contrast to the style of the committed young radicals whom he inspired but never led. As Pomper points out, it was largely by default that Lavrov became a major intellectual influence on Russian populism by publishing his *Historical Letters* (1869) at a crucial moment when the radical intelligentsia were receptive to an alternative to Pisarev's nihilism and Nechaev's conspiratorial duplicity. Lavrov's highly ethical philosophy was attractive to the radicals since they identified themselves with the critically thinking minority that was the dynamic factor basic to his doctrine of progress. Moreover, the young radicals were given a cause, that is, to fulfill their obligations to the mass of the people and to form a party of progress. Lavrov made it clear that, in that stage of history, the dynamic minority was in his view socialist and, in Russia, based on populist ideals. From 1870 to 1900 Pomper demonstrates the essential continuity of Lavrov's system of thought as he successively associated himself with the party he judged to be the revolutionary vanguard of the period. The high point of his career as a publicist for the cause came when he served as editor of *Vpered!* (1873-76).

Pomper places Lavrov's career in excellent perspective until 1877, when he begins to pass over the later years too rapidly. Little space in particular is given to the debates between Marxists and the *narodovoltsy*, for example, in 1883 when both parties sought to gain the prestigious support of the old man. Moreover, too little attention is devoted to the differences between Lavrov and N. K. Mikhailovskii, also a key publicist of populism in this period. Nonetheless, together with the translation of the *Historical Letters* by James P. Scanlan (1967), scholars now have at hand two solid works basic to the study of Lavrov's role in the Russian revolutionary movement. As Pomper notes, probably only a team of scholars could do full justice to Lavrov's entire range of scholarship in developing his anthropologism, ethical sociology, and history of thought.

JAMES A. DURAN, JR.
Canisius College

REGINALD E. ZELNIK. *Labor and Society in Tsarist Russia: The Factory Workers of St. Petersburg, 1855-1870*. (Sponsored by the Russian Institute, Columbia University.) Stanford: Stanford University Press. 1971. Pp. viii, 450. \$15.00.

Reginald Zelnik's new book is rich, lucid, and judicious. He draws upon a wide range of published sources and, in the latter chapters, on extensive research in archives at Leningrad and Moscow. Anyone with a serious interest in Imperial Russia or labor history will want to read *Labor and Society*. Some readers may complain that it is longer than the material warrants, but they will find it rewarding throughout. Zelnik is open to reproach for a misleading title, however, while his broadest conclusion is open to question.

In essence this monograph is an extended preamble to a projected second volume covering labor in St. Petersburg in the 1870s. This first volume deals with the labor question, not with labor. Its real subjects are the journalists, commissions, police officials, statisticians, and physicians who articulated ideas and conclusions about industrial labor. Workers appear only through prisms held up by members of educated society; even in the last chapter, devoted to the strike at the Nevskii cotton-spinning factory in 1870, the trial of the strikers provides the substance, rubrics, and narrative structure.

Yet for the prepolitical phase of the Russian labor movement, any work of synthesis on "labor history" is necessarily a study of the labor question. It is easy to say that historians should praise E. P. Thompson less and imitate him more, but the historian of Russian labor does not have at his disposal a range of sources and secondary works comparable to the underpinnings of *The Making of the English Working Class* (1963). Knowing the material available as well as anyone does, Zelnik has chosen to focus on the labor question; other approaches are not feasible. At the same time, he does not struggle against the exigencies of his subject matter; he makes no major effort to evoke the quality of life in industrial St. Petersburg, while his discussion of wage rates and the level of subsistence is fairly casual.

Labor and Society, then, is a subtle and comprehensive study of a major aspect of Russian public opinion. Zelnik shows rare sensitivity to the parameters of public opinion between

1855 and 1870. In this era ambitious civil servants, heavy-handed policemen, and prudent journalists could still discuss labor legislation, working-class organizations, and even strikes on their abstract merits. These and other components of urban industrial life had not yet acquired labels, which no one could disregard, denoting the promise or peril they were believed to hold for social and political stability. Alexander II and his contemporaries tried to learn from West European experience, but the lessons were hard to apply to Russia. Even as modern industry was emerging in St. Petersburg, the labor question was still in a preindustrial phase. This being the case, Zelnik might have been more cautious in making a broad political inference from the state of public opinion. The period of his study, he finds, was "a sort of pristine moment in which the government could act constructively by lifting the barriers to the development of an independent working class." Confusion and wishful thinking played a role in the government's deliberations, as Zelnik shows very well, but was a real opportunity missed? The very instances on which Zelnik dwells, especially the suppression of the Sunday school movement and the Nevskii strike, indicate that the regime could be vaguely tolerant of workers' organizations only until they actually emerged in Russia.

DANIEL FIELD
Barnard College,
Columbia University

P. S. GUSIATNIKOV. *Revoliutsionnoe studencheskoe dvizhenie v Rossii, 1899-1907* [The Revolutionary Student Movement in Russia, 1899-1907]. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'." 1971. Pp. 262.

Soviet scholars have customarily either ignored the outburst of student protest at the turn of the twentieth century or dismissed it as a "liberal-bourgeois" development. Professor Gusiatsnikov's study is an attempt to give the student movement its due. He stresses the importance of the three nationwide student strikes in 1899, 1901, and 1902 not only in weakening the prestige of the autocracy but also in strengthening the workers' revolutionary zeal by showing them that they were not alone in their struggle

and by demonstrating the political effectiveness of strike action. Furthermore he points out how Lenin and the Bolsheviks encouraged and utilized the revolutionary student movement, and the author finishes with a detailed account of the students' role in the Revolution of 1905, especially their use of school buildings for revolutionary purposes and their brave deeds on the barricades. These activities, the author argues, should entitle the students to the "third place" in revolutionary significance, right behind the workers and peasants (p. 222). Although the book does not present sufficient evidence to support so sweeping a conclusion, it provides, based as it is to such a large extent on archival sources, a useful survey of radical student activity from 1899 to 1907.

In general the book is more valuable for the information it contains than for the analysis it offers. While Gusiatsnikov avoids the Soviet obsession with proletarian revolutionary elements and with the Bolshevik party, he rarely escapes from the traditional restrictions of Soviet scholarship. For example, the Leninist press is constantly used to the virtual exclusion of other contemporary periodical sources; the author's interpretations rarely go beyond Lenin's pronouncements on the problem, and the treatment of the tsarist government and of the rival opposition parties like the Kadets, Social Revolutionaries, and Mensheviks is at best simplistic, at worst no more than a caricature. Yet even within the confines of Soviet historiography Gusiatsnikov does not push his analysis very far. Despite the significance he attaches to the relationships between the worker and student movements, he hardly explores this relationship except to note the presence of workers at student demonstrations and meetings. Equally important, the nature and composition of the revolutionary student body are never fully investigated. The author carefully indicates the future Bolsheviks involved in the student movement, but he makes no attempt to classify the radical students according to social class and origins, faculty and year of study, or type of institution attended. As Gusiatsnikov himself admits, much work remains to be done before a comprehensive picture of student opposition forces during this period can emerge.

ALLEN SINEL
University of British Columbia

EDWARD CHMIELEWSKI. *The Polish Question in the Russian State Duma*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1970. Pp. vi, 187. \$7.50.

Professor Chmielewski has written the first English-language study of the Polish Question in the Russian Duma and the State Council. The book is based mainly, as the author admits (p. vi), on the stenographic reports of these two bodies. The period covered is 1906–14, so it does not include the work of the Fourth Duma beyond the outbreak of the First World War.

Students and scholars interested in Russo-Polish relations will be grateful to the author for this faithful record of debates on the vexed and complicated Polish Question in Russia. If Chmielewski's objective was merely to print the record in summary form, he has certainly attained it. If he intended to give an explanation in depth, however, it must regrettably be stated that his book fails to provide it. The background sketch of Polish-Russian relations is very brief and does not give the reader a grasp either of the attitudes of major Polish parties toward Russia or of the complex nuances of Russian liberal attitudes toward the Polish Question.

As far as parties in the Kingdom of Poland are concerned, it should be noted that Polish Socialists and Piłsudski in particular rejected any possibility of cooperation with Russia. In 1904, after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, both Piłsudski and Dmowski traveled to Japan—the former to ask for Japanese aid for Polish armed resistance to Russia, the latter to dissuade Tokyo from any such idea. The swift end of the war put paid to these efforts. However, during the 1905 revolution in the kingdom, Socialists and National Democrats clashed openly, sometimes with loss of life.

In Russia itself the Polish Question was the most delicate of the whole explosive nationality problem of the empire and should be seen in this context. For most educated Russians Polish autonomy was only the thin end of the wedge to Polish independence that, in turn, would severely weaken the empire and signal the beginning of its demise. While the Cadets were willing to support it in principle as part of their liberal ideology, they refused to push it for fear of alienating public opinion. It is un-

likely, even if peace had continued for twenty years more, that Polish autonomy would have been granted, though there was a chance to obtain further reforms in the existing system. It was, in fact, impossible for Imperial Russia to solve her own Slavic problem (p. 174) without adopting genuine federalization. This was patently impossible as long as the major aim was centralization and assimilation. The same was true of the Polish problem in Germany. In both parliaments, it should be noted, the Poles often found support in the Conservatives, the Catholic Center party in Berlin, and the Octobrists in Moscow when the government proposed measures threatening conservative interests, for example, expropriation. Within this framework the logical allies of the Poles were the Conservatives, not the Liberals. Nonetheless, the Russian Liberals, for all their reservations and hesitations sympathized with and supported Polish demands.

It is surprising that the author dismisses Polish studies of the Polish Question in the Duma as "tendentious" (p. vi). Zygmunt Łukawski's work on the Polish Circle in the Russian Duma, 1906–09 (*AHR*, 73 [1968]: 1577–78) as well as Mirosław Wierchowski's study of this subject in the Third and Fourth Dumas, which was published in 1966 and listed in the bibliography, are both based on solid research. One may disagree with their view that the National Democrats' "natural allies" were the Social Democrats in Russia, but their work cannot be dismissed as "tendentious."

In conclusion, we should be grateful to Chmielewski for presenting in English the record of Duma and State Council debates on the Polish Question from 1906–14. We still await a major study of the Polish Question in Russian politics in this period. Such a study is badly needed; it will illumine Russian attitudes toward Poland not only at this time but also in the years that followed.

ANNA M. CIENCIALA
University of Kansas

M. SH. SHIGABUDINOV. *Rabochee dvizhenie na Severnom Kavkaze v gody novogo revoliutsionnogo pod'ema i pervoi mirovoi voiny (1910–fevral' 1917 gg.)* [The Workers' Movement in the Northern Caucasus during the New Revolutionary Enthusiasm and the First World War

(1910–February 1917)]. (Dagestanskii Filial Akademii Nauk SSSR, Institut Istorii, Iazyka i Literatury im. G. Tsadasy.) Makhachkala: [the Institut]. 1970. Pp. 270.

This is the first full study of the workers of the North Caucasus during the critical period between the Revolutions of 1905 and 1917. The area, embracing the Kuban, Terek, and Dagestan regions together with Stavropol and Chernomorskaia provinces, contained an extremely heterogeneous population—Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijani, Dagestanis, Russians, Ukrainians, Tatars, and a variety of Caucasian mountaineers—among whom national differences accentuated social and political discontents. Following accepted Soviet historiography, the author perceives a new revolutionary wave taking shape after 1910, with a rising number of strikes of an increasingly political character, and reaching its crest on the eve of the First World War. In profuse detail he describes the industrial development of the area, the activities of revolutionary groups, and the growth and social composition of the working class, buttressing his account with useful quantitative data and statistical tables. The result is a work of impressive scholarship that is based on a wide range of printed and archival sources, listed in the comprehensive bibliography at the end.

The book, however, has some serious deficiencies. There is a disproportionate emphasis on the role of the Bolsheviks to the neglect of the Mensheviks and other radical elements of whom we receive a distorted as well as an incomplete picture. City by city, district by district, Bolshevik groups are subjected to a minute examination, and lists are provided of their most active members, prominent among whom was Sergei Kirov, the future party secretary of Leningrad whose assassination in 1934 precipitated the Stalinist purges. All too often the book becomes a mechanical recital of facts, a catalog of numbers and names in a dreary encyclopedic style, with only brief interpretive sections tacked on at the end of each chapter. Yet, as a compendium of valuable information, it is a welcome contribution to the history of Russian labor in a remote but important region of the empire.

PAUL AVRICH
Queens College,
City University of New York

V. I. SELITSKII. *Massy v bor'be za rabochii kontrol' (Mart–iiul' 1917 g.)* [The Masses in the Struggle for Workers' Control (March–July 1917)]. Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Mysl'" 1971. Pp. 234.

T. A. IGNATENKO. *Sovetskaia istoriografiia rabochego kontroli i natsionalizatsii promyshlennosti v SSSR (1917–1967 gg.)* [Soviet Historiography of Workers' Control and the Nationalization of Industry in the USSR (1917–1967)]. (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Istorii SSSR.) Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Nauka." 1971. Pp. 257.

The term "workers' control," common among British guild socialists at the turn of the century, became popular in Russia only in 1917. Within days of the March Revolution it became both a broad slogan demanding higher wages and shorter hours and a more narrow call for worker participation in management: hiring and firing policies, work rules, working conditions, production line methods, and even financial matters. The phrase was especially popular among the factory committees, organized by workers themselves throughout the country. When Lenin endorsed workers' control in *Pravda* on May 17, he approved an independent mass movement that generally wanted employee supervision more than an anarchist takeover or managerial responsibility. After the Bolsheviks penetrated the factory committees and made their own revolution in November, Lenin amalgamated the committees as an All-Russian Council on Workers' Control; within a month it was subordinated to *Vesenka*, the Bolsheviks were supporting the trade unions, and workers' control survived only as a rallying cry of the left opposition in the early 1920s.

Between 1957 and 1968 the Leningrad historian V. I. Selitskii argued that workers' control in 1917 meant both general labor demands and specific involvement in production, that it was widespread in Russia well before Lenin arrived at the Finland station in April, and that it was a mass movement among the factory committees independent of the Bolsheviks or anyone else. In 1964 he argued in *Voprosy istorii* that virtually nothing of value had been written on the subject since the 1920s, for which academician I. I. Mints roundly scolded him. This did not deter Selitskii from publishing the results of his 1965 dissertation in *Istoriia SSSR* in the spring of 1967. It is not surprising that Selitskii's earlier views, expressed amid the management reforms of Evsei Liberman and

the "Prague Spring" of Alexander Dubcek, should now suffer the penalties of relevance.

In his book under review Selitskii recants many of his earlier beliefs. Like his dissertation and 1967 article, the new volume deals with workers' control between March and July 1917. Now, however, Bolshevik leadership and Leninist theory are far more visible. Even in March, Selitskii argues, Bolshevik organizations "appeared as initiators of broad practical measures of the working class in areas of production." Lenin's notion of workers' control was "essentially different from the direct practice of workers' control at the time," not simply a tactical encouragement of an existing movement. The book utilizes the same archival research as before, fleshed out by more examples of Bolsheviks in the factory committees and examples from Lenin's writings showing that he had workers' control in mind for years prior to 1917. In passages that follow word for word the 1967 article, Selitskii has now omitted phrases and sentences that suggested that the factory committees were created before the March Revolution, not after; that workers' control often meant outright confiscation of supplies, nothing more; and that the factory committees were frequently in sharp conflict with the soviets, upon whom Lenin was urging power.

Selitskii's book contains many new examples of workers' control in 1917 that will interest the specialist, but only in the context of his earlier and more serious work. Despite the title, Selitskii's workers' control is no longer a spontaneous mass movement but the result of Leninist theory and practice.

T. A. Ignatenko's volume on the historiography of workers' control is also an expansion and revision of a 1967 article in *Istoriia SSSR*. Unlike Selitskii she argues that much of value appeared on the subject before 1956. To prove her point she includes as "historical" works the early writings of left Communists like N. Osinskii (V. V. Obolenskii) and more general emigré writings by David Dallin, Nikolai Sukhanov, Paul Miliukov, and Peter Struve. Ignatenko then skips over the New Economic Policy debates and Bukharin's writings to observe that in 1931 Stalin "correctly oriented historians to a deeper study of the history of the Soviet working class in the post-October period." Later she admits that under Stalin "factual research material during those years was inadequately

interpreted and often served as illustrations of conclusions already reached."

In discussing the wealth of new studies since Stalin, Ignatenko criticizes Selitskii's earlier research and interpretation. In her view Selitskii "clearly exaggerated the importance of the slogan of struggle for workers' control, considering it essentially higher than the main slogan of the revolution, 'All Power to the Soviets!'" Despite touches of Neo-Stalinist revisionism, Ignatenko still provides a useful historiographical and bibliographical guide to the literature on workers' control.

Both of these books mark a retreat from serious research on a topic that belongs to the history of anarchism as much as bolshevism.

ROBERT C. WILLIAMS
Washington University

MATTHEW STACHIW and JAROSLAW SZTENDERA. *Western Ukraine: At the Turning Point of Europe's History, 1918-1923*. Volume 2. Foreword by ROBERT WELCH. Edited by JOAN L. STACHIW. (Shevchenko Scientific Society, Ukrainian Studies, English Section, volume 6.) New York: the Society. 1971. Pp. 311.

The second volume of the history of the Western Ukraine (Halychyna or Galicia) consists of three parts: first, the struggles of the Western Ukrainian Republic for peace at Paris in 1919; second, how the Western Ukrainian Republic prevented the spread of communism to the West; and third, the decisive battles on the military and diplomatic fronts.

Dr. Stachiw, who was an officer in the Ukrainian Galician Army (UHA) and a participant in the Polish-Ukrainian War (see *Ukrainska Halytska Armija* [1958], 1: 116-19, 657), and Jaroslaw Sztendera attempt to fill in our sparse knowledge of the history of the Western Ukraine, which was the Piedmont of the Ukrainian movement for independence and unity. The Western Ukraine was proclaimed an independent state on November 1, 1918, after the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and it had to struggle against the Poles for survival from the very beginning.

This book contains valuable information about attempts by the government of the Western Ukraine to make peace with the Poles, to obtain Allied recognition of the right of self-determination of the Ukrainian people, and

to expose Polish countermeasures in Paris. It discusses as well the attempts of the Allied Powers to settle the Polish-Ukrainian War.

The authors present the historical developments from the end of April 1919, on diplomatic and military fronts, describing how the Ukrainian diplomats (Vasyl Panejko, Michael Lozynskyj, and Dmytro Witowskyj) made efforts to defend the Ukrainian cause before the Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference. The Western Ukrainian Army (UHA), being "decimated, without any reserves of equipment, ammunition or men, not only refused to surrender, but with small forces" continued to fight against the Poles, the Soviets and the Romanians.

The decisive move of the UHA was the so-called "Czortkiw counteroffensive," which started on June 7, 1919, but was not successful, and Eugene Petruszewycz, the president of the Ukrainian Western Republic, ordered the UHA on July 5, 1919, to cross the Zbruch River to unite themselves with Symon Petlura's Ukrainian National Army, despite the Soviet-Russian "friendly proposal of alliance" against Poland.

Although the bibliography is impressive, the authors wrote their work in a narrative style, and the book is more a compilation of facts and historical developments than a research work. Unfortunately the authors, when publishing documents of that time in English translation, do not give the source of their information or where the source can be found. On the other hand, they quote some irrelevant sources—for example, V. Antonovycz's works about the Cossacks of the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries—but they do not use, for example, the valuable fourth volume of the late Theophil Hornykiewicz, *Erreignisse in der Ukraine 1914–1922, deren Bedeutung und historische Hintergründe* (1969), where important documents regarding the Western Ukrainian Republic from the Haus- Hof- u Staatsarchiv in Vienna have been published. In fact this second volume is merely a condensed translation of Dr. Stachiw's outline of the history of the Western Ukraine (*Zakhidnia Ukraina . . .* [1961]). Finally numerous typographical errors and poor editing do not enhance the work. I therefore agree with Ivan Rudnytsky in his evaluation of the first volume (*AHR*, 76 [1971]: 1573–74) that "a his-

tory of the Western Ukraine still remains to be written."

THEODORE MACKIW
University of Akron

NEAR EAST

C. ERNEST DAWN. *From Ottomanism to Arabism: Essays on the Origins of Arab Nationalism*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1973. Pp. ix, 212. \$8.95.

A decade ago diligent students of Arab nationalism would have been certain to encounter C. Ernest Dawn's pioneering essay on Amir Husayn and the origins of the Arab revolt. This and a half dozen other useful pieces from the same era are conveniently reprinted in this collection, and in one case translated from the Italian. The essays are of two types: hard facts on the evolution of the nationalist movement and more general studies on the nature of its ideology, particularly the evolution of "Arabism" from within the wider and more comprehensive "Ottomanism"—as the title implies, the main thrust of the collection as a whole.

The best essays are well worth resurrection, for example, "The Rise of Arabism in Syria" (1962). Of considerably lower quality, however, is the only previously unpublished chapter, which treats Hashimite aims in the light of recent scholarship. The essay adds little information on Hashimite motivation but rather focuses upon British intentions and promises to the Arabs as perceived through the works of Elie Kedourie, Aaron Klieman, A. L. Tibawi, and others. It is surprising, to say the least, to read an essay that depends so much on the exact language, word for word, of official documents and yet approaches those documents only at second hand. This is particularly so when the relevant Foreign Office material is readily available in the Public Record Office, together with the substantial collections from the Cairo Residency, the Jidda Agency, and the Arab Bureau, none of which has been fully exploited for purposes similar to Dawn's. Even then, however, without the lost original Arabic texts of the McMahon correspondence addressed to Husayn, there is a limit to the utility of the sort of semantic argument in which Dawn lets himself become enmeshed.

But the central weakness of the collection as a whole is that it has not been revised to include the results of a decade's advances in both available material and—save for the one chapter—the works based upon that material, despite some additions to the notes and a general disclaimer in the preface. 'Ideological Influences in the Arab Revolt' (1959), for example, was soon superseded by Albert Hourani's *Arabic Thought in the Liberal Age* (1962); it is not really sufficient simply to add the title to a citation. Unfortunately Dawn has not chosen to apply his obvious interest and expertise to the task of reworking these articles into a needed, comprehensive study of the relationship of ideological origins to practical revolt, which might at long last replace George Antonius's *The Arab Awakening* (1938), although there is no question that these essays made, and in some cases still make, an important contribution to that end.

BRITON C. BUCH
Colgate University

MARVIN ZONIS. *The Political Elite of Iran*. (Princeton Studies on the Near East.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971. Pp. xvi, 389. \$12.50.

Social scientists interested in elite analysis will find Marvin Zonis's scholarly book a fine addition to the long list of elite studies. Those interested in the politics of Iran will find this volume exceptionally useful and valuable.

By using an impressive array of social science methods and approaches Zonis has attempted to analyze the social background and political orientation of those few Iranians (that is, the political elite) who exercise an inordinate amount of power over the behavior of others. The political elite of Iran were identified by using a two-stage reputational method. From a wide-ranging list of approximately 3,000 individual holders of important political and social positions, 167 were finally selected for structured interviews with the author. These were subjected to an extensive social-psychological questionnaire of over two hundred items. The elite's responses were then categorized into three areas dealing with their social background, general character orientation, and political and social attitudes. The variables in

each category were in turn factor analyzed for further study.

The basic guiding framework for the analysis of the data was based on a tripartite model linking the elite's social background to their general orientation and political behavior. Zonis claims that the political attitudes of the elite "are shaped by their backgrounds, the lives they have led, and the diffuse orientations they have adopted. All in turn influence the political behavior of the elite and the direction of the political system" (pp. 16-17).

The most interesting and controversial of the author's findings concerns the elite's character orientation. According to Zonis the psychological dispositions of the elite and their general orientation have produced four attitudinal clusters of political cynicism, manifest insecurity, personal mistrust, and interpersonal exploitation. These character orientations intervene between the elite's social background and their policy orientations, which shape the political life of Iran (p. 263).

The author's other findings underline the wide gap that separates the elite from the masses in Iran. The elite on the whole have been raised by parents who belonged to the landed gentry. They are well educated, speak one or two foreign languages, have traveled and lived abroad (mostly in Europe and the United States), and pursue a multiplicity of occupations. These contrast sharply with the life experience of the masses of illiterate and poor Iranians.

A few important shortcomings exist in this otherwise fine volume. In the first place the author has not demonstrated in a satisfactory manner how the elite's character orientations are in fact manifested in their political behavior and decisions about politics. Second, some key members of the elite (such as the military) had to be excluded because of factors beyond the author's control. Third, this volume suffers from a problem common to most elite studies—the assumption that the politics of a nation can be understood fully by concentrating on the attitudes and behavior of its political elite. Even partial exclusion of basic social, economic, and political factors and middle and lower classes is bound to present a distorted picture of the political system. These criticisms should not diminish the value of this volume. Zonis's work

is a pioneering and sophisticated book and is highly recommended to scholars of comparative politics and specialists on the politics of the Middle East.

FARHAD KAZEMI
New York University

AFRICA

M. A. KWAMENA-POH. *Government and Politics in the Akuapem State, 1730-1850*. (Legon History Series.) [Evanston:] Northwestern University Press. 1973. Pp. xiii, 177. \$9.00.

Johan Trane, who was commandant of the Danish fort Christiansborg on the coast of West Africa (1699-1703) "continually bemoaned the everlasting wars; and finally he passionately excused himself for not being able to make the trade more profitable" (Georg Nørregård, *Danish Settlements in West Africa 1658-1850* [1966], 64). These disruptions of trade were frustrating to the European merchants then and later proved no less incomprehensible to many European historians. Georg Nørregård decided that "it is evident that the quarrels of the native peoples profoundly influenced the trade of the Europeans on the coast" but that it was "impossible to disentangle all the threads of this pattern and trace the causes and effects of every incident."

Out of the wars of Trane's time and later was born the state of Akuapem that subsequently contended with its Akyem, Asante, and Krobo neighbors. Mr. Kwamena-Poh achieves a great deal in his attempt to disentangle all the threads in the multifaceted activities of Akuapem's leaders and those with whom they interacted.

This study draws upon documents in Danish, British, and Ghanaian archives and translations of some Dutch documents in the Furley Collections at the University of Ghana. Oral traditions were collected by the author from the Akuapem (his own people) and some of their neighbors for whom he had also some earlier recordings, some published in the original Twi, and he was able to use a limited amount of archeological data.

Establishing equivalences has its problems; Sir Charles MacCarthy becomes in the oral tradition *Mankata* (p. 91), which is fairly ob-

vious, whereas Frederick Siegfried Mørch becomes *Sum*, which in Twi means darkness, apparently equating the name to the Danish *mørke* and translating it (p. 109 n. 5), but how does one explain the transformation of J. N. Flindt to *Ku* (p. 144 n. 3)?

When the sources support each other the task is relatively easy, though the events are indeed entangled, but when one contradicts another, or seems to, the author shows his considerable ability for weighing the various possible interpretations and arriving at a judicious assessment.

The Legon History series, of which this is the third volume to appear, promises soon to provide a substantial survey of the major peoples of Ghana.

DANIEL F. MCCALL
Boston University

E. A. BRETT. *Colonialism and Underdevelopment in East Africa: The Politics of Economic Change, 1919-1939*. (Studies in East African Society and History.) New York: NOK Publishers. 1973. Pp. xi, 330. Cloth \$16.00, paper \$4.95.

Although neither the method nor the ideology employed in this book ever turn out to be quite as radical as the author sometimes claims, it is still a work that significantly advances the study of colonial Africa. In his effort to determine the development impact of British rule over East Africa, Brett has combined two approaches hitherto maintained in separate academic compartments: administrative history and development economics. The economics in earlier historical works has usually been limited to the issues perceived by colonial administrators, centering on a "good guys-bad guys" account of African peasant versus European settler agriculture. Development economists and their critics, on the other hand, often seem convinced that nothing worth discussing happened in Africa before World War II. Brett is correctly convinced that pre-World War II African development can and must be studied in terms of both the arguments advanced by contemporary European decision makers and the questions we now recognize as most critical for African development or underdevelopment.

As it turns out, Brett applies his approach mainly to European colonial policy rather

than to African economics in its root sense. Thus his most original and detailed chapters deal with white settlers in Kenya. Brett follows the standard historiography in viewing settler agriculture as the key threat to African welfare. He even adds to this interpretation by characterizing the settlers as "essentially parasites" and noting how, despite some administrative and missionary opposition, they were able to influence "most of the critical areas of policy" in their own favor. Unlike earlier critics, Brett attributes settler exploitation less to the appropriation of land than to the manipulation of more indirect economic advantages. He also notes that the "economic nationalism" of local whites helped create some degree of autonomy in Kenyan development.

While granting a certain amount of moral credit to the colonial "paternalists" who maintained peasant-dominated systems in Tanganyika and Uganda, Brett shows how the implementation of such policies also favored the interests of British economic groups, concerned this time with commerce rather than agriculture. Moreover he claims that long-term development in these territories was stymied by unwise or even pernicious transport and marketing policies.

This criticism of the paternalist regimes suffers particularly from the limitation of Brett's documentation, which is confined almost entirely to the metropolitan records of colonial governments and economic lobbying groups. Thus the quantitative data presented are insufficient to construct even the simplest econometric model against which the rationality of such undertakings as railway construction might be measured. Likewise evidence concerning African participation in this system is far too thin to support Brett's conclusions concerning indigenous class formation and the significance of anticolonial political agitation.

Brett introduces and concludes this work by defining his own ideological position as "classical Marxist." For the most part, however, this posture seems inspired less by the detailed teachings of Marx than by the desire to stake out a middle ground between the "modernization by diffusion" view of orthodox Western development specialists and the "development of underdevelopment" views expressed by such leftist third world spokesmen as Andre Gunda-

Frank. Despite his sharp attacks against the colonial economic system, Brett insists that it did, by a dialectical process of both positive stimulus and the instigation of African opposition, provide the ultimate basis for true African development. Brett himself admits that his own research has not provided conclusive evidence for such a far-reaching argument. However the questions he has pursued concerning the colonialist "politics of economic change" may usefully be extended by other researchers into areas he has still left untouched.

RALPH A. AUSTEN

University of Chicago

ANTHONY SILLERY. *John Mackenzie of Bechuanaland, 1835-1899: A Study in Humanitarian Imperialism*. (South African Biographical & Historical Studies, number 8.) Cape Town: A. A. Balkema. 1971. Pp. xii, 236. \$11.00.

This work is a welcome addition to the literature of imperialism since it redresses in part the older negative view of Reverend Mackenzie. Although the book focuses upon his role in Bechuanaland between 1878 and 1890, the author devotes enough space to Mackenzie's earlier career to present a full picture of the man. Driven by economics, personal commitment, and evangelicalism, the young Mackenzie became a member of the London Missionary Society and was sent to Africa in 1858 to work among the Kalolo. The Kalolo scheme failed, and Mackenzie in 1862 was posted to Shushong, beginning a career of service to the Tswana that lasted until Mackenzie's death. In contrast to most missionaries Mackenzie understood the customs and aspirations of the differing Tswana groups. This empathy early convinced him that Britain ought to protect them from Boer incursions. He perceived that British economic and evangelical objectives could also serve African interests, and in the early 1880s he became an eloquent spokesman against those Boers in Bechuanaland who had established themselves at Stellaland and Goshen and continued to violate the boundary defined by the Pretoria Convention. In 1884 Britain reluctantly moved to declare a protectorate over Bechuanaland, and Mackenzie accepted the post of deputy commissioner. At odds with the Cape government and given no armed force to pacify the

area, his mission failed despite his success in persuading African leaders and the Boers in Stellaland to accept the protectorate. Cecil Rhodes and other politicians who wanted the area controlled by the Cape rather than London hastened Mackenzie's failure. The author is undoubtedly correct when he says that the Colonial Office sent Mackenzie "a man they did not trust to administer a country they did not want on terms they did not define." His successor Rhodes failed to solve the impasse with the Boers, and ultimately Sir Charles Warren and troops were ordered to pacify the area. Warren, an old friend, depended heavily upon Mackenzie's advice. Later Mackenzie wrote, lectured, and lobbied fruitlessly to get Britain, rather than the Cape or a company, to accept the responsibility of governing as far north as the Zambezi. In 1891 Mackenzie, again a missionary, was posted to Hankey in the eastern Cape where he spent the last years of his life still trying to convince the government to accept his views of British responsibility and African rights.

Mackenzie, who devoted his life to acting against Britain's shortsighted policies, was a man with great, if paternalistic, love for Africans. His problems were the clarity of his vision and his failures, perhaps explained by the adage that "a double-minded man may be unstable in all his ways, but his position is security itself compared with that of a single-minded man at the mercy of politicians."

HARRY A. GALEY

San José State University

JAMES CHAPMAN. *Travels in the Interior of South Africa, 1849-1863: Hunting and Trading Journeys. From Natal to Walvis Bay & Visits to Lake Ngami & Victoria Falls*. In two volumes. Edited from the original manuscripts by EDWARD C. TABLER. (South African Biographical and Historical Studies, number 10.) Cape Town: A. A. Balkema. 1971. Pp. xiii, 258; xiii, 244. R15.00 the set.

During the mid-nineteenth century at a time when David Livingstone was making his epic journeys to Lake Ngami and from coast to coast via the Zambezi River, James Chapman, a very young South African trader and hunter-turned-explorer, was doing much the same and in the

same area. Chapman almost anticipated Livingstone's view of the Victoria Falls and his travels down the Zambezi, but poor luck, the hostility of Africans, and Chapman's own want of that combination of vision and doggedness that so propelled Livingstone has consigned him to the ranks of those lesser pathfinders of southern Africa.

This new edition of *The Travels* (originally published in 1868) retrospectively helps to elevate his status. It is based on Chapman's voluminous original manuscript and diaries, only a portion of which were included in the original and subsequent editions of the work, parts of which were also badly bowdlerized. Tabler, the fifth editor, has tried to remain faithful to the originals, introduced material not included in the first and later editions, and cut more judiciously than his predecessors.

The modern reader thus receives a fuller account than before of Chapman's trading journeys in Natal and the Transvaal in the early 1850s, his hunting forays into what is now Botswana, his long treks to the Chobe River and Lake Ngami, and his several attempts with Samuel Edwards to pioneer a satisfactory route from the Zambezi to Walvis Bay. In 1856, when Livingstone was completing his great journey from west to east across trans-Zambezia and emerging at the mouth of the Zambezi, Chapman and Edwards were taking ox wagons to Walvis Bay. Later with Thomas Baines, the artist, Chapman traveled virtually to the Zambezi from Hereroland via Lake Ngami and Wankie's Town. This lengthy trek failed to open up a useful road to the interior, but it produced Baines's important sketches and Chapman's many unique photographs.

Tabler's cursory introductions to this two-volume version of the *Travels* and his rather stingy editorial comments on the text whet our appetite for a proper study of Chapman. Chapman's explorations, the details of his life, his reactions to Africa and Africans, his field observations of fauna and flora, his good humor during times of great privation in the interior, and the overall variety of his experiences deserve to be more fully charted and assessed. This unattractively produced edition can be but a temporary substitute.

ROBERT I. ROTBERG

Massachusetts Institute of Technology

ASIA AND THE EAST

C. P. FITZGERALD. *The Southern Expansion of the Chinese People*. New York: Praeger Publishers. 1972. Pp. xxi, 230. \$8.95.

The presence of a substantial Chinese minority in Southeast Asia has given rise to many misconceptions as to its role and its relation to the main body of the Chinese people to the north. *The Southern Expansion of the Chinese People* performs a most valuable task in relating this Chinese minority to historical forces affecting China.

The author, who has an outstanding reputation as a scholar in the field of Chinese history, has used the past two and a half millennia as a backdrop for his study. He first traces the southern march of the Chinese people until an approximation of the present frontiers was reached, except for the Red River basin in Vietnam, which was to fall under Chinese control for a thousand years, and for Yunnan.

The pattern of expansion in Yunnan is given attention since it may presage future possible expansion in Southeast Asia. Fitzgerald shows how a non-Chinese kingdom came under Chinese suzerainty, and he points out the growing cultural and Chinese immigration developments that led to the incorporation of Yunnan into the Chinese empire. Yunnan had settlement possibilities that were not open in the Red River basin, already densely populated with Vietnamese. In Vietnam, Chinese culture was accepted but Chinese immigrants and political domination were not. A situation was created by the tenth century under which further expansion by land, across Yunnan into Burma or into Vietnam, was not possible, and the stage was set for expansion by sea, a policy followed by the Sung, the Mongols, and the Ming. The later abandonment of this policy by the Ming and the Manchus made possible European expansion in Southeast Asia and in the China Sea.

The author traces the development of the Chinese minority in Southeast Asia after the major immigration waves in the nineteenth century, and he assesses their current political and economic strength. He points out that the People's Republic has rejected the overseas Chinese policy of the Nationalists and officially considers the Southeast Asian Chinese as na-

tionals of their respective countries rather than Chinese nationals.

In spite of the efforts of the People's Republic, the Southeast Asia Chinese still face continuing discrimination, aimed at the Chinese language and their economic and political power. The "survival policy" has proved a failure, and the apprehension over long-run trends among Southeast Asian leaders has not been allayed.

Within the traditional historical framework it is possible to see the development of the Northern frontier problem, which will take China's attention from Southeast Asia. There are new variations, such as the growth of "Northern" sea power in the Indian Ocean and political and economic interests in Southeast Asia, and this together with a potential rise of Japanese sea power in Southeast Asia could make a neutralization of the region feasible.

It is a mark of the author's accomplishment that he has been able to draw together this whole rich historical background of China and Southeast Asia and its indications for future trends.

G. RAYMOND NUNN
University of Hawaii

SHIGERU NAKAYAMA and NATHAN SIVIN, editors. *Chinese Science: Explorations of an Ancient Tradition*. (M.I.T. East Asian Science Series, volume 2.) Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press. 1973. Pp. xxxvi, 334. \$12.50.

A symposium volume such as this that deals exclusively with premodern Chinese science could hardly have been dreamed of even ten years ago. What has made the difference, of course, has been the cumulative impact (1954 onward) of the successive volumes of Joseph Needham's gigantic *Science and Civilisation in China* (four volumes so far, out of a projected seven). Yet the backward state of Western scholarship in this field even today is clearly illustrated by the fact that Nathan Sivin, co-editor of *Chinese Science*, is presently the one and only American scholar exclusively concerned with the history of Chinese scientific thought and that of the twelve contributors to this English-language publication, no less than four are Japanese. These, besides coeditor Shigeru Nakayama, consist of Saburō Miyasita, Kiyosi Yabuuti, and Mitukuni Yosida. Of the

other multinational contributors, three come from the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur (Ho Peng Yoke, Beda Lim, and Francis Morsingh), three from the United States (William C. Cooper, Derek J. de Solla Price, and Nathan Sivin), and two from England (A. C. Graham and Joseph Needham).

This book, although not termed a *Festschrift*, was compiled in honor of Joseph Needham's seventieth birthday (1970), and the first third of its pages (headed by a frontispiece portrait of Needham) should particularly hold the attention of anyone interested in his work and philosophy. The book begins with Sivin's excellent general preface in which he discusses, among other matters, possible ways of approaching the study of Chinese scientific thought and the categories into which the Chinese themselves have traditionally divided their sciences. Then comes a brief but illuminating "meditation" by Needham himself, "The Historian of Science as Ecumenical Man." Three essays about Needham follow: a biographical memoir tracing his career as a scientist, Sinologist, and historian of science (Price); a study of the philosophy of organism that he developed as a young biochemist and now continues to apply to his understanding of Chinese science (Nakayama); and finally a critique of some of the social, economic, and intellectual factors that Needham at various times has suggested or implied may have bearing on the question of why modern science arose only in the West and not in China (Graham). These essays are all of high quality and by no means invariably laudatory. That of Nakayama, for example, discusses at some length criticisms of Needham's work made both by historians of science and by Sinologists, while Graham attempts somewhat iconoclastically to demonstrate that several of Needham's suggested factors may not, after all, have been really relevant or at least decisive.

The remainder of the book consists of papers of unequal value on varying aspects of Chinese science. Yosida's essay, "The Chinese Concept of Nature," is both too diffuse and too sketchy, and it contains several statements of dubious validity (such as its references to laws of Heaven and laws of nature on pages 73 and 89). Yabuuti's paper on Chinese astronomy is better unified but still overly sketchy, and it repeats a fair amount of what has already been

stated elsewhere. The physico-linguistic attempt by Graham and Sivin to bring meaning into the cryptic and highly corrupt writings of the Later Mohists on optics (ca. 300 B.C.) is enormously impressive in erudition and ingenuity but, alas, is by no means always convincing, at least to me. The rhymed translation by Ho, Lim, and Morsingh of a manual (from the fourteenth or fifteenth century) of plant substances used for elixirs of immortality provides a useful addition to the scant store of translated alchemical documents, but it suffers from an almost total lack of analysis of its data. Quite the opposite applies to the paper by Cooper and Sivin on medicinal uses of drugs derived from the human body (hair, nails, blood, and so on) as recorded in Li Shih-chen's *Pen-ts'ao kang-mu* (Great Pharmacopoeia) of 1596. Here an annotated translation provides the basis for a stimulating discussion of the roles of philosophical theory and folk belief in Chinese medicine. It constitutes a truly excellent introduction to the subject. Following this comes a brief but significant report by Miyasita on a medical text of 1343 wherein a mixture of *datura alba*, aconite, and other drugs is prescribed as an anesthetic for treating multiple fractures. The book proper ends with the fourth of Sivin's fine contributions: an annotated bibliography of writings in Western languages on traditional Chinese science. This in turn is followed by an excellent index by Muriel Moyle.

In sum, this book, despite inequalities, is an outstanding addition to a little-explored but highly important field of learning. It deserves wide reading.

DERK BODDE

University of Pennsylvania

JEN YU-WEN, with the editorial assistance of ADRIENNE SUDDARD. *The Taiping Revolutionary Movement*. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1973. Pp. xxiii, 616. \$19.50.

In Jen Yu-wen's epic English-language narrative China's mid-nineteenth-century Taiping civil war has come as close to its Homeric or Tolstoyan formulation as it shall for some time. Mr. Jen's lucidly written and superbly edited account is an updated condensation of the massive Taiping studies he has published in Chinese over the past half century. And one of the

many excellent features of this volume is its continual, careful reference back to Mr. Jen's multivolume Chinese works for those who wish more detailed and technical information. The author's commanding presence, his unabashed partisanship for the Taipings, the painstaking accretion of fine detail, and the extraordinary tempo and dynamics of the narrative all contribute, for the first time in a Western language, to making palpable this massive social upheaval aimed at overthrowing the Manchu monarchy and instituting an array of striking, comprehensive reforms. A sympathy for the anti-Manchu "nationalist" and "revolutionary" goals of the Taipings informs the whole work; but Mr. Jen clearly did not see his assignment here to be any theoretical grappling with the nature of nationalism or revolution. He draws freely and instructively from Taiping historians of Chinese Marxist persuasion as well as from Taiwan-based historians. But he wishes a plague on both of their respective houses when he feels that ideology interferes with intelligent and honest history. Hence, in direct conflict with Chinese mainland history Mr. Jen asserts (he never debates but leaves the data of his narrative or his footnotes to make his case) that the Taiping movement was neither a class war nor a peasant revolution. And in conflict with the Nationalist's line (from 1929 down to the present) and with some American scholarship, he asserts that the movement was revolutionary and that its leadership and goals were far more desirable to anti-Taiping gentry and their Confucian orthodoxies. In harmony with some mainland history, he sees, but makes no case for, the Taiping anticipation of twentieth-century revolutionary nationalism. The bulk of the narrative, quite appropriately, is devoted to detailed military history, seasoned with the author's evaluation of heroisms, betrayals, brilliant stratagems, and, more often, tragic blunders. Nowhere else in a Western language is there conveyed with such force the horrible destructiveness, carnage, and personal grief this movement left in its boiling wake. It is ironic that because of Mr. Jen's success here the reader may early on find irrelevant his obtrusive attempts to show that the atrocities of the Imperialist troops were far more extensive and frequent than those of the Taipings—though it is appreciated that the issue of the popular

support for the Taipings may have been in part a function of such factors. And the quantity and nature of popular support is one of the many points that the book details. Indeed, a great value to the nonexpert or aspiring researcher is its clear indication of basic points of contention over detail and interpretation that have troubled historians of the Taipings. In those sections that give welcome relief to the bloody details of warfare there are excellent and often impassioned evocations of key personalities as well as fine summaries of the role of women in the movement, the nature of foreign intervention, Taiping ideology and programs, and a noteworthy characterization of the unique anti-insurgent Hsiang army. All this is done masterfully without interrupting the chronological flow or the sense of compulsive movement that the narrative assumes in imitation of the Taipings themselves. Here then is the definitive Western-language account of the Taipings: it could be drawn on for classroom use to great effect; it is for all students of modern China, for "comparativists" of social movements, for anybody who wants to know about the Taipings. The author and publisher have made a complete effort and achieved a stunning success.

LAURENCE A. SCHNEIDER

*State University of New York,
Buffalo*

STUART R. SCHRAM, edited and with an introduction by. *Authority, Participation and Cultural Change in China: Essays by a European Study Group*. (Contemporary China Institute Publications.) New York: Cambridge University Press. 1973. Pp. viii, 350. Cloth \$17.00, paper \$4.95.

LUCIAN W. PYE *et al.* *China: Management of a Revolutionary Society*. Edited by JOHN M. H. LINDBECK. (Studies in Chinese Government and Politics, number 2. Sponsored by the Subcommittee on Chinese Government and Politics of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council.) Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1971. Pp. xiv, 391. Cloth \$7.95, paper \$3.45.

These two volumes have but two articles with similar topics: both contain analyses of educational change and economic policy of Communist China. Otherwise their contents are diverse.

Authority, Participation and Cultural Change in China is edited by Stuart R. Schram and includes the contributions of seven scholars. A collection of essays by a European study group, the work is a result of meetings of the contributors in London in April 1971, in Hamburg in February 1972, and in Leiden in May 1972. Revised versions were then again presented at a week-long conference at Urchfont Manor, England, in September 1972. The object of this work, very similar to its American counterpart's efforts, is to grasp the dynamics of change in Chinese politics and government as a result of the Cultural Revolution. The contributors are Stuart R. Schram, Jack Gray, Marianne Bastid, Jon Sigurdson, Christopher Howe, John Gardner and Wilt Idema, and Andrew J. Watson. Their topics include alternative strategies of social change and economic growth; levels of economic decision making; rural industry; labor organization; education; and family and interpersonal relations. In addition Schram contributed an extensive introductory essay designed to provide historical perspective to the Cultural Revolution.

China: Management of a Revolutionary Society, edited by the late John M. H. Lindbeck, is a collection of ten essays on Communist Chinese politics written under the sponsorship of the Subcommittee on Chinese Government and Politics of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. The work is a selection of the papers presented to the 1969 summer conference on government in China. Lindbeck indicates that the subject of this volume is contemporary China, the topic is government, and the theme is change. Readers must bear in mind that the Cultural Revolution was at its height while these papers were being prepared and the conference was held. The purpose of this volume was to examine "the ways in which the Chinese Communists have handled the management of their enormous and diverse society." The political scientists authoring the essays are Lucian W. Pye, Chalmers Johnson, Michael C. Oksenberg, Frederick C. Teiwes, Peter Schran, Victor H. Li, Donald J. Munro, Donald W. Klein, Ellis Joffe, and Gabriel A. Almond. The topics related to Communist Chinese politics and government are mass participation, leadership,

policy making, provincial politics, economic management, the legal system, education, foreign affairs, and the army.

A significant essay found in this work is Almond's "Some Thoughts on Chinese Political Studies," which discusses research methods used by contemporary political scientists in their analyses of current changes in Communist China. Despite "inaccessibility of the country to direct research, and the dependence of our scholarship on newspaper material . . . [and] radio broadcasts . . . we may expect improvement only if the knowledge we have . . . is more effectively utilized." Schram states that "all the chapters in this book have thus, to some extent, an historical dimension." From my point of view, however, the ideas Almond expresses are most highly pertinent. His thoughts show us the problems facing the historian, and they provide the practical explanation of why more works on Communist China are written by political scientists and fewer by historians.

Readers probably will agree with the editors that these volumes are not texts on Communist Chinese government, administration, and politics; rather they are the products of the thought and current research of the authors. Readers might also agree that these volumes are not historical works, but to some extent they are of value to history students interested in contemporary Communist China.

SIDNEY CHANG

California State University,
Fresno

PAUL AKAMATSU. *Meiji 1868: Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Japan*. Translated from the French by MIRIAM KOCHAN. (Great Revolutions.) New York: Harper and Row, 1972. Pp. xiv, 330. \$8.95.

The subtitle of this book is misleading. From it the reader assumes that the author subscribes to the theory current among historians in Japan that a movement with revolutionary content was frustrated and replaced by a counterrevolution that established the authoritarian Meiji state. Akamatsu, however, is more cautious than the subtitle suggests. In his introduction he rejects "restoration" as a term to describe the upheaval of 1868, since the imperial dynasty

never ceased to exist and had never relinquished ultimate political authority. "Revolution" is retained tentatively, for the author states that whether the term is applicable to the event must remain "very ambiguous."

The book is divided into two parts, and in organization and treatment the "revolution-counter-revolution" thesis emerges, though never clearly stated. Part one contains the social, economic, and ideological background of the late Tokugawa period (with emphasis on the economic problems and peasant unrest) and a narration of the political events through 1865. Part two deals with the downfall of the *Bakufu* and the establishment of the new state. The Meiji period is sketchily treated, almost like an aftermath, but Akamatsu does not regard it as one of unmitigated reaction; in the policies of Okubo the author finds elements of modernization along with authoritarian trends.

Akamatsu seems caught in the dilemma of an honest scholar who seeks to reconcile historical realities with his theoretical predilections. His attachment to the idea of a popular movement burgeoning in the years prior to 1868 beguiles him; he finds support for his idea even in the 1865-67 activities of the Christians, though their importance in the national scene must be considered miniscule. But he notes that no significant leadership emerges from among the peasants, and he sees no revolutionary program. Hence he shies away from categorical statements of doctrine and prefers to present a detailed description of events.

Herein lies the strength and weakness of the book. It is full of useful and interesting details, and readers who do not have access to Japanese sources will be introduced to several personalities who usually do not make the pages of Western textbooks on Japan. On the other hand, the author is hesitant about coming to grips with the problem posed by his subtitle. He asserts that the Meiji change of regime was a political revolution because a small group of lower-ranking samurai decided to supplant the authority of the *Bakufu* and the daimyo, but the explanation begs the question of what constitutes a revolution. He is even more equivocal as to whether the revolution proved abortive and whether a counterrevolution had set in. His final conclusion is that the Meiji revolution in the long run "made possible the completion

of the economic revolution and of a social revolution." The notion of counterrevolution thus seems to have been dissipated by the facts, which reflect well on the author.

ROBERT K. SAKAI
University of Hawaii

RICHARD H. MINEAR, *Victors' Justice: The Tokyo War Crimes Trial*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1971. Pp. xv, 229. \$7.95.

In contrast to the judgments at Nuremberg, the Tokyo war crimes trial has been forgotten by Western scholars and laymen alike. Those few who can recall the events that led to the hanging of seven and the imprisonment of eighteen Japanese leaders in 1948 have a vague notion that justice has been done. In the first book-length study of the affair in English, Richard H. Minear sets out "to challenge this prevailing image . . . to demolish the credibility of the Tokyo trial and its verdict" (p. ix). He achieves his goals in a lively, passionate work of "political scholarship" (p. xiii).

Some will undoubtedly be irritated by the manner in which Minear makes explicit personal biases and preferences that more decorous historians bury between the lines. Nevertheless, his intelligent and professional use of the evidence available in several languages as well as his objective consideration of the issues brilliantly illuminate the travesty that was "victors' justice."

This is not a history of the Tokyo proceedings. Unfortunately, perhaps, Minear offers little information about the backgrounds of the defendants, their testimony, or even the highlights of the dramatic two- and one-half-year trial. Rather, he limits himself to a handful of questions relating to international law, judicial procedure, and the ultimate verdicts. He throughout relies heavily upon the angry dissent of one of the tribunal's eleven judges, Radhabinod Pal of India.

Turning first to international law, a difficult subject that he handles with admirable clarity, Minear doubts the possibility of ever proving the primary charge against the defendants, conspiracy to conduct aggressive war. Further, the ex post facto character of the Tokyo charter, which established the ground rules for the

tribunal, compromised the legality of the proceedings.

The court's handling of procedural matters was even more questionable. According to the author, most of the judges were either unqualified, hopelessly biased, or both. Moreover the criteria for the selection of the defendants were arbitrary. Industrialists as a class as well as other seemingly culpable figures were not brought before the Tokyo bar. Finally, the court's decision to jettison the traditional rules of evidence made it easier for the prosecution to build its case against the defendants.

Miner's own case is not without its weaknesses. He is unsympathetic to those who attribute the blindness of Allied justice to the highly charged emotional climate of the early postwar years. In addition, not all of his conclusions are entirely convincing. His historical-legal brief for the defense still goes a long way toward destroying the credibility not only of the Tokyo trial but political war crimes trials in general.

MELVIN SMALL

Wayne State University

SRI RAM SHARMA. *The Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors*. 3d rev. ed.; New York: Asia Publishing House. 1972. Pp. xi, 245. \$6.50.

A new edition of this reliable study is welcome. With clarity and succinctness the author discusses religious policy during the sultanate and devotes compact, informative chapters to the vicissitudes of that policy in the reigns of Mughal leaders from Baber to Aurangzeb. Sharma traces the decline of Akbar's religious liberalism and "comprehensive state" under three succeeding Mughals. Where the former had neutralized the power of Muslim theologians, the latter gradually restored it, until by the time of Aurangzeb their pre-eminence was undisputed, resulting in a "Golden Age of mul-lādom." The book rests squarely on original sources, has incorporated the best of earlier scholarship, and combines close analysis with judicious synthesis. Sources are used critically and with discretion. Several useful lists are included, such as Hindus recruited into public service as mansabdars in the reigns of Akbar and Aurangzeb, Hindu converts to Islam under Aurangzeb, and noted Sanskrit writers who

flourished under each of the great Mughals. Chapters are organized generally around a few key topics: policies concerning the jizya, the pilgrimage tax, sumptuary laws, interfaith conversions, apostasy, Hindu participation in court ceremonies and public service, and the like. The author draws many apt parallels and contrasts between religious climate and practice in Mughal India and Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Thus he suggests that even under the repressive and brutal sultanate, Hindus tended to fare better than European religious communities whose convictions departed from that of established authority. Errors and distortions of earlier scholarship (the charge, for example, that Akbar persecuted Muslims or the notion that he was a free thinker) are reviewed and carefully rebutted.

This third edition contains revised public service lists and new appendixes on Aurangzeb's rebellion against Shah Jahan and the nature of the Mughal state. The author's treatment of Mughal polity includes a critique of the view that Mughal emperors ruled by "divine right." There is no real parallel, he judges, with the claims of European kings, for the notion of divinity in the Mughal context means no more than "the usual Muslim belief that whatever happens in this world is ordained by God." The characterization of Mughal government as an Oriental despotism is explored, the conclusion being that it was "a despotism of a limited nature" that left considerable latitude to the average citizen, chiefly because emperors were constrained by legal sanctions and various traditions, both Muslim and Hindu. Thus Aurangzeb's ruthless attempt to promote Muslim over Hindu seems to imply unrestrained power, while in fact he fell more completely than his predecessors into the controlling hands of orthodox Muslim theologians.

K. R. STUNKEL

Monmouth College

JOHN ALLEN LAPP. *The Mennonite Church in India, 1897-1962*. (Studies in Anabaptist and Mennonite History, number 14.) Scottdale, Pa.: Herald Press. 1972. Pp. 278. \$8.95.

In attempting to analyze the contributions of a work such as this, one is bound to start with the question as to why the author wrote the book.

Dr. Lapp spent many long hours at the archives of the Mennonite mission so that he could explicate the rise, if not the growth, of the mission's activities in Dhamtari, in present-day Madhya Pradesh, from the time of its foundation in the famine year of 1897 to the present. In the past, mission history has been written very much in the hagiographical tradition, and although this study escapes that difficulty to some extent, the author has failed to go beyond the very parochial findings that he unearthed in the printed sources or in the archives.

The Mennonite missionary work in Dhamtari was from the start identified with a large missionary community recruited from America who worked among a very underprivileged Indian group attracted to the Church literally as "rice Christians" in the 1897 famine in central India. The low priorities that the mission established for education as an essential element in its missionary goals, the isolation of the mission station from centers of urbanization or culture, the high proportion of missionary personnel, and the very authoritarian style adopted by the missionaries all made this missionary enterprise, at least from the point of view of the missionaries, hard to devolve into Indian hands when the time came for the missionaries to leave. From the point of view of the Indian Christians, the policy of the missionaries had been wrong from the start. As one leader of the Indian Christian community put it in 1949, "in our view the Mission has a moral if not a legal responsibility to see that we are enabled to stand on our own legs. You must remember that most of us were taken into institutions when we were dying of starvation during times of famines. We were uprooted, so to say, from our native soil. Granted that it was very poor soil, but we had our roots in it. Can we say the same thing about our present situation? Our house is built on sand" (p. 184).

The difficulties of the book are actually a function of the author's misperception about the goals of modern scholarship on India (or any other country, for that matter). The importance of the Mennonite mission is surely part of a much wider change that occurred in many areas of India during the twentieth century as a result, in part at least, of govern-

ment and missionary work. Perhaps we can expect more from the author in the future.

EUGENE F. IRSCHICK
University of California,
Berkeley

DINESH CHANDRA JHA. *Indo-Pakistan Relations (1960-1965)*. Patna: Bharati Bhawan. 1972. Pp. xiii, 418. Rs. 30.

The study of Indo-Pakistan relations, according to the author of this work, has been mainly a study of conflict. During the period of study, 1960-65, "their relations were particularly marked by almost a continuous process of deterioration, the only exception to this being the period between April and September 1964." Even then, a few pleasantries aside, the basic stands of the two countries remained the same (p. 144). The relations were no better before 1960, nor did they improve after 1965.

Several studies of the same nature have been published over the years in South Asia and elsewhere by scholars from both countries. They list more or less the same causes for the conflict, approach the subject as judiciously as possible, but somehow end up presenting a case approximating their respective national positions. Exceptions are rare.

The present author has tried to maintain a balance in presenting the positions of the two countries; yet, referring to the 1970 Indo-Pakistan War (in a review of post-1965 events), he states that the war among other things "liberated Bangla Desh finally from the Pakistani yoke" (p. 11), or that the suspicion of Pakistan about India seeking to undo it is so strong that it views with alarm any Indian suggestion to form an Indo-Pakistan confederation (p. 354)! It is interesting that he quotes many Indian leaders, including Nehru, who, while accepting the partition of the subcontinent, "carried in their mind the dream of a United India" (p. 12).

Such literature, even if it shows a tilt toward the author's national political position, has its value. My objection to this and similar works is basic. Writing a history of current events is a risky job to begin with. When a scholar chooses to depend for his sources primarily on government releases or newspaper reports of the statements of public figures supporting

government positions, his work is hardly a study of the conflict. It is merely a narration of the publicly stated positions of the two governments. This factor becomes more important when we realize that in India and Pakistan the power, freedom, and resources of the press are extremely limited.

Two more points may be made in relation to this work: first, the author has completely ignored the vernacular press and, second, the internal conflicts and complexities of the decision-making processes of the governments in both countries have not been considered at all.

The author seems to have worked hard in putting before us in a well-organized chronological order the positions that the governments of India and Pakistan took on various issues that caused the conflict including two wars between them during 1960-65.

MASOOD GHAZNAVI
Rosemont College

PAUL F. LANGER and JOSEPH J. ZASLOFF. *North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao: Partners in the Struggle for Laos*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 1970. Pp. xiv, 262. \$5.95.

"We fought together—shoulder to shoulder," remarked an officer of the Lao People's Liberation Army about the much-appreciated assistance of North Vietnamese soldiers during a campaign in Laos in 1961. This officer's testimony and that of dozens of other Lao and Vietnamese defectors and prisoners have been utilized, along with field research and captured documents and other literature, to reveal in greater detail than ever before the story of the relationship between the Lao Communists and their brethren in Vietnam. The story is told competently, clearly, and concisely.

The theme of the book is, as the title indicates, limited. The book does not have the range of Arthur Dommen's *Conflict in Laos* (1971) or Hugh Teye's *Laos: Buffer State or Battleground* (1968). Yet the theme is vital to the understanding of events in Laos. While the remarks of one discouraged Vietnamese adviser to Laos—"If the Vietnamese went home, the Lao wouldn't know what to do"—may be something of an overstatement, it contains an essential truth regarding the crucial nature to the Pathet Lao of the Lao-Vietnam partnership.

North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao is divided into two parts. Part one, "The Past," recounts the history of the Lao revolutionary movement to mid-1962. Part two, "The Present," discusses the North Vietnamese-Lao relationship to 1970. The Lao revolutionaries broke away from the Lao nationalist movement in 1949 when the majority of nationalists decided to accept a French compromise. The revolutionaries, a very small group without resources, needed support for survival. Their logical allies were the North Vietnamese, who had the interest and the experience that would be helpful and who shared with the Lao revolutionaries a bitter hatred of the French. The Pathet Lao-North Vietnamese partnership over the years has assumed many forms, from direct military assistance in campaigns to political advice on the formation of a party (the semi-secret People's party of Laos, patterned on Vietnam's Lao Dong party), the organization of a mass front (the Neo Lao Hak Sat, patterned on the Viet Minh), and the institution of political cadres permeating the civil and military administrations. The Lao position has been, of necessity, subordinate to Vietnam. Yet remarkably little Lao antipathy has developed; the Vietnamese have been well trained to respect Lao sensitivities.

The long-range future of the partnership is hard to predict, but in the short run it seems durable. For North Vietnam profits from the free use of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, from the security gained by the presence of a Lao Communist buffer, and from the psychological lift that comes from providing aid to a beleaguered ideological brother. And the Pathet Lao profits from Vietnamese material and advisory and moral aid, which it feels has not compromised its legitimacy as a nationalist movement.

There is a useful appendix that includes a thirty-page chronology of important events in Lao communism.

WALTER F. VELLA
University of Hawaii

DOUGLAS OLIVER. *Bougainville: A Personal History*. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii. 1973. Pp. ix, 231. \$4.50.

Douglas Oliver, emeritus professor of anthropology at Harvard and Pacific Islands professor

of anthropology at the University of Hawaii, is a noted specialist on the cultures of the Pacific. He first did research at Bougainville in 1938-39, returning to the island in a government post during the Second World War, and later, since 1968, he has occasionally acted as adviser for the Bougainville copper company. The term "personal history" in the title of this volume is not clear. Oliver's account is not autobiographical or anecdotal, rather it is an unpretentious yet solidly informative description of an important Melanesian island society with emphasis on its indigenous institutions, from land tenure to marriage and residence patterns, and on the effects of the "sudden and massive intrusion of advanced industrialism into an archaic Melanesian peasantry."

It is inevitable in such a general survey that one finds sections that have little more depth than the average travel or tourist guide (Bougainville may not have one, and Oliver's little book will do very well for any newcomer to the island), but other chapters, such as "The Indigenes in pre-European Times," are more substantive, offering some valuable insights into language structure, methods of food production, and family and lineage organization. The Bougainvillean heritage comes to life in these pages, and here and there Oliver draws appropriate contrasts: the "thoughtful islander leafing through the advertisements in a popular European magazine" can not fail to be struck by the Westerner's "pre-occupation with comfort," whereas Bougainville tradition, on the other hand, sees the good life as one of "freedom from fear, fear of unfriendly spirits and of hostile humans," and so on.

Though large libraries today can no longer contain the flood of what has been published in recent decades on the contact between Western and colonial peoples, Oliver's book offers a useful, brief synopsis of the classical pattern of such contact. The Bougainvillean's labor and, increasingly, his land as well was and is coveted by Western enterprise. Already by the end of the German era "some 283,000 hectares of land had become permanently alienated from indigenous ownership," and the Bougainvillean had entered the colonial plantation economy not only in his own home island, but also earlier on the sugar estates of Queensland. The discovery of copper deposits in 1960 soon

brought new demands for land by the mining company: "land for the mine itself, for roads and power lines, for disposal of tailings, for port and storage facilities, and for employee housing." Despite safeguards and reasonable official concern for compensation, the mining interests' land acquisitions seriously dislocated the Bougainvillean social economy and traditional culturally integrating mechanisms. Oliver does not gloss over these unsettling effects and other problems of modernization. But he offers little perspective on how they might be mitigated, especially now that the island, along with the rest of Papua-New Guinea, is on the threshold of independence. And yet Bougainville secessionist sentiments remain strong. Photographs, drawings, maps, and an extensive bibliography add to the value of the book.

JUSTUS M. VAN DER KROEF
University of Bridgeport

ROBERT LACOUR-GAYET. *Histoire de l'Australie*. (Les grandes études historiques.) [Paris:] Fayard. 1973. Pp. 558. 50 fr.

Even after its discovery by the Western world, Australia remained a terra incognita to most of the world. Geography and colonial control together with an inward-directed population conspired to make few outsiders privy to the continent's development. The sweeping, comprehensive account of this book reveals the saga of Australia from a conjecture in some curious Western minds and the abode of a handful of primitive aborigines to a highly civilized, though not yet highly cultured, society. The author achieves a dramatic effect by skillful reporting of events, which are judiciously chosen, and a brief characterization of people, individuals or groups, behind these events.

The main value of this book is in its total impact. It covers the main stages of Australia's history. It provides a good impression of the hazardous course of Australia's development from a scarcely viable prison society to a community with an enviable standard of living. But it adds nothing new either in fact or interpretation. Indeed, the author relies mainly on secondary sources (not likely to be generally known in France). In a comprehensive account of this kind, beginning with prehistoric times and ending with current events, argument is pos-

sible over the omission of details or emphasis on particular events. There is, for instance, only a fleeting reference to the White Australia policy. Nothing is said about Australian attitudes toward Asia, and very little about the perpetual fear of Australians of foreign invasions. Yet these psychological conditions of the Australian people could help in explaining some social policies, much of Australian politics, and a good deal about Australia's role in the Pacific and the world. Nevertheless, the book achieves its purpose very well: the reader will become well acquainted with Australia and her people. The one annoying feature of the book is an abundance of quotations in the text without an indication of their sources.

WERNER LEVI
University of Hawaii

UNITED STATES

JOHN UPTON TERRELL. *Pueblos, Gods and Spaniards*. New York: Dial Press. 1973. Pp. xxiii, 358. \$10.00.

John Upton Terrell is a seventy-three-year-old ex-newspaper correspondent. Since 1962 he has written nineteen books, most of which deal with borderlands and exploration themes. During this same period he has written in addition twelve books for juvenile readers in which he has sketched the history of major departments of the federal government. In the past several years Terrell has turned his attention to Indian themes: Navajos, Apaches, and now Pueblos.

Like Dee Brown, Terrell is a popularizer and a good one. His research consists of reading a dozen or so standard sources. His writing consists of linking together largely unacknowledged excerpts from these sources in a loosely chronological manner. This particular volume focuses on the period of Pueblo history from Coronado's expedition in 1540 to de Vargas's reconquest in 1693. In his opening chapters Terrell improved slightly upon his historical sources by appending information on Pueblo culture taken from archeological and anthropological sources. This worthy idea was then abandoned in the remainder of the book.

Pueblos, Gods and Spaniards contains no new information, no novel interpretations. Terrell's sources, which are chiefly the volumes in

the Coronado Quarto Centennial Publication series, edited by George P. Hammond, are familiar to all historians of the Southwest. Approximately one-third of the "selected" bibliography, which is not annotated, consists of books that have little relevance to the topic. What is most disconcerting, however, is that except for the preface and the epilogue there is precious little about the Pueblo Indians, who play a decidedly secondary role in this conventional history of Spanish conquest of the Southwest.

Twenty years ago Paul Horgan accomplished this same service for the general reader in *Great River*. *Great River* is still available in paperback at considerably less money.

LAWRENCE C. KELLY
Denton, Texas

ALICE E. SMITH. *The History of Wisconsin. Volume 1, From Exploration to Statehood*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1973. Pp. xiv, 753. \$15.00.

Written history is one of Wisconsin's most notable products; this work—the first in a projected six-volume history of the state—is in the best tradition of the state's productivity in the historical field. Drawing upon the scholarly output of the State Historical Society and of the history department of the state university, Alice Smith has written a book that bears testimony to the contribution made to the history of the state by such Wisconsin historians as Draper, Turner, Thwaites, Kellogg, Quaife, Schafer, Paxson, Hicks, Curti, and their colleagues and students. The book testifies, too, to Miss Smith's own research accomplishment, concerning especially the economy and politics of the territorial period, during a fruitful career as senior research associate at the State Historical Society, and to her broad understanding of national developments, in the context of which local history of this kind must be written. To judge from her footnotes and bibliography she has left unread virtually no book, article, doctoral dissertation, or master's thesis bearing on the Wisconsin experience to 1848, and she has digested this wealth of material with remarkable balance and in an engaging literary style.

Developments to 1848, in what is now Wis-

consin, provide a capsule history of the early contacts of Europeans and of the nature and problems of the original permanent settlements in the upper Middle West. Miss Smith provides lucid detail on most aspects of the story: French penetration and British involvement; Indian relations during the Revolution and the early national period; the removal of Indian claims and efforts to acculturate the natives; the physiographical basis of American occupation and exploitation; the appeals to settlement, including townsite promotion; the society, economy, civil government, and politics of the territorial period; and the movement that resulted in statehood.

An admirable chapter on cultural strivings benefits particularly from Miss Smith's use of the work of architectural historians, though she might have made more than she does of the element of chance in the cultural resources available in a frontier setting. Throughout, she is commendably sensitive to the existence of an urban dimension in the society of this early period and wisely recognizes the urban character and urban aspirations of villages and towns, still small in terms of population. She might well have attempted to assess the relative impact of such urban dwellers in the territorial legislature and the constitutional conventions. Her nevertheless substantial treatment of the achievement of territorial status and, later, statehood supplies significant evidence of the liberalization of government that accompanied the successive creation of new territories and of the conservative individualism that had become prevalent by the time statehood was accomplished.

BAYRD STILL
New York University

IAN M. G. QUIMBY, editor. *American Painting to 1776: A Reappraisal*. (Winterthur Conference Report 1971.) Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, for the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum. 1971. Pp. x, 384. \$4.50.

The Winterthur Spring Conference was started in 1954 as a reunion-study weekend for alumni of its graduate program in the decorative and related arts, which is administered by the University of Delaware. The decision to open the meeting to outsiders specializing in the yearly

subject was welcomed by all professionals for the opportunity it would present to share in at least some of these arts. Confining these conferences to a very restricted topic and time span it is possible to obtain papers of unusual excellence and scholarship. Now, thanks to Winterthur's expanded publication program, these yearly symposium proceedings are available to the general public to enjoy and study.

One has only to glance through the notes accompanying the seven major papers in this report to realize how long overdue was a re-study of colonial American painting. Excepting, of course, the original colonial documents cited, the largest portion of research material is pre-1960. Therefore, the papers present to scholars a great deal of information on recent discoveries and work in progress. Prospective students may benefit from ideas for possible research. To historians, the opening remarks of the meeting made by Neil Harris, history department of the University of Chicago, speak most eloquently of the contributions symposiums such as this can make to the new approaches to interdisciplinary studies and scholarship.

The essays are of such uniform excellence that it would seem unfair to cite any one of them individually. However, it is hoped that Roland Fleischer's work on Gustavus Hesselius and Peter Mooz's on Robert Feke, presented in this volume, will develop into full, much-needed biographies of these artists. And perhaps the lack of current scholarship concerning Southern colonial painters will be noted and undertaken by someone soon.

Certainly a most important contribution in these meetings was the section dealing with the technical aids to identification of colonial paintings. Conservators highly trained in the use of new scientific machinery are playing an increasingly large role in assisting curators in their work on attributions. Four leaders in the field took part in this meeting and explained some of the methodology now being used in this work. The illustrations, of good quality throughout, are particularly helpful in understanding these technical papers.

It is also interesting to have published the question and answer period that followed, as they further explain some of the problems these conservators now face.

Peter Mooz, chairman of the conference, is to be congratulated on the excellent variety of topics and speakers selected. The even more difficult task of seeing through to publication, lectures transformed into essays, has been accomplished with great skill by Ian Quimby and his staff.

JOAN D. DOLMETSCH

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

WILSON CAREY MCWILLIAMS. *The Idea of Fraternity in America*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1973. Pp. xiv, 695. \$14.95.

Everything is on a grand scale in this ambitious, massive study of American thought: the range, the length, the successes, the deficiencies. McWilliams, a professor of political science at Rutgers, has attempted no less than a full-scale reinterpretation and critique of American liberalism. He invokes Robert Frost's phrase, "a lover's quarrel," to evoke his own stance toward the Left.

This book reminds one of Parrington's *Main Currents in American Thought* at many turns, except, very importantly, that McWilliams reverses Parrington's celebration of the liberal tradition; many of Parrington's heroes receive severe scolding from McWilliams, while many abused figures of Progressive history are resurrected. Like Parrington, McWilliams traces patterns of American thought through the written works of major individuals: Winthrop, Cotton Mather, Roger Williams, John Wise, Jonathan Edwards, James Wilson, Jefferson, Calhoun, Carnegie, William Demarest Lloyd, Henry George, John Dewey, Eldridge Cleaver. As with Parrington the emphasis lies with literary figures. McWilliams has chapters on Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, Whitman, Belamy, and Twain and deals with such writers as Fenimore Cooper, Sinclair Lewis, Frost, James Baldwin, and Ralph Ellison. Similarly, this work is as much an impassioned affirmation of certain ideas as it is a detached study of the past. Hence, figures are judged, prose is often eloquent, new understandings are called for. In the mix of history and exhortation lie many of the triumphs and difficulties of the book.

McWilliams's thesis has a simple core. In certain ways he elaborates and documents in a

more thoughtful and knowledgeable manner some of the ideas in Philip Slater's *The Pursuit of Loneliness*. Americans today stand isolated and lonely as a result of the domination in their lives of the Enlightenment tradition. Liberal Lockeans, with their emphasis on individualism, liberty, property, and the taming of nature, made a major error that their Puritan precursors had not committed: they assumed that fraternity would emerge as a result of egalitarian society. The Puritans and others steeped in religious tradition insisted, according to the author, that social order must begin with brotherhood and then work outward from there. Americans can be saved from anomie, he believes, only when they realize that "the ancients were right in seeing fraternity as a means to the ends of freedom and equality; and correspondingly, that the modern theorists who reversed this relationship were guilty of a serious error."

McWilliams begins with a difficult effort to conceptualize and define fraternity in the first 100 pages of the book. He follows, for the remaining 500-plus pages, with his chronological analysis of writers and leading historical figures seen from the perspective of their understanding of fraternity. Those who succumbed to Enlightenment optimism and facileness, who saw man through the metaphor of the *tabula rasa*, fare badly, while those with a greater sense of the tragic nature of life and the darker shadows of the human soul, and who thus began with a call for brotherhood in order to overcome human weakness, are appreciated.

The author displays an extraordinary grasp of an unusually wide range of materials. His book is consistently intelligent, frequently wise, and sometimes quite moving. Arresting and original insights illuminate many pages, and some of his analyses of literary figures break new ground. At times his prose is luminous.

On the other hand his chapters occasionally move like the slow movement of a Mahler symphony, but without the intensity. The book should have been cut by one-third, thus avoiding much of the tedium and pretentiousness that McWilliams accurately acknowledges in the first paragraph of his introduction. There are times when he labors unnaturally to connect an analysis of a writer, often unfolding superbly in its own right, with his central thesis ("how

will Twain measure up on the matter of fraternity?"), resulting sometimes in an unbalanced, distorted understanding of the person. This is a common shortcoming of long books that are sustained by a single theme.

The value of *The Idea of Fraternity in America* rests finally on the validity of its central thesis, that is, on the solidity of its criticism of the Enlightenment tradition in America and the persuasiveness of its appreciation for the ways in which certain religious and ethnic traditions understood fraternity and may be used to help Americans find the path to a new place of brotherhood. Readers may arrive at different verdicts on that central issue. But on the way they will, I think, find a study whose flaws, though not inconsequential, are offset by the book's unsettling perspectives, far-reaching scholarship, and informed urgency, qualities that are hallmarks of important books.

RICHARD L. RAPSON
Stanford University

Boston Prints and Printmakers, 1670-1775: A Conference Held by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1 and 2 April 1971. Boston: Colonial Society of Massachusetts; distrib. by the University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1973. Pp. xxv, 294. \$15.00.

Boston Prints and Printmakers, 1670-1775 represents a model for an increasingly important segment of historical publication. Unlike older annual publications, this volume groups essays and monographs widely divergent in style and objective but closely related in subject matter. Eight aspects of early printmaking bearing upon America are so superbly illustrated by the Meridan Gravure Company that the text itself becomes a monument in modern New England book illustration and printing.

The eight articles are uneven and distinctive in intent. Four are summaries of existing scholarship, and four suggest sharp new directions for research. All are very welcome in a single volume and indicate a revival of the interest in engraving that Harry Peters and I. N. Phelps Stokes represented a generation earlier.

John Reps, as might be expected, summarizes superbly the printed views and maps of Boston by Bostonians. Quite properly he concludes with the superb Henry Pelham plan of Boston (London, 1777) decorated by the painterly

trompe l'oeil of dividers and Pelham's military pass of August 1775.

Excellent summaries, together with checklists and rich illustrations, of the work of William Burgis, Thomas Johnston, and Peter Pelham follow. Perhaps most surprising is the wide range of engravings Sinclair Hitchings has attributed to Thomas Johnston, including trade cards, maps, views, music, clockfaces, bookplates, military commissions, and possibly compass cards.

Martha Gandy Fales opens intriguing insights through the gathering of heraldic and emblematic engravings on trade cards, treasury notes, seals, bookplates, and on silver plate. She compares, among others, the work of Thomas Johnston, James Turner, Jacob Hurd, John Coney, and Paul Revere with extremely suggestive new points of view. Certainly the free use of heraldry was not the least of colonial liberties.

Charles Wood's study of scientific illustration and Bradford F. Swan's exploration of American Indian prints are both welcome not only because they commence new concerns, but also because they present good copies of very rare engravings and mezzotints.

Since all the illustrations are black and white, they would seem an ideal subject for a 150-print microfilm roll, such as those done by the National Gallery of Art. Certainly this would immensely broaden the knowledge of these visual materials and respect for them in the teaching of American history.

ANTHONY GARVAN
University of Pennsylvania

J. WILLIAM FROST. *The Quaker Family in Colonial America: A Portrait of the Society of Friends.* New York: St. Martin's Press. 1973. Pp. vi, 248. \$12.95.

The purpose of this volume is to explain through a combination of Church and social history the importance of the Quaker family and its structure in maintaining the central importance of religion in shaping Quaker lives from 1672 to 1786. This period, the author claims, is one in which the essential elements of Quakerism remained the same while Puritanism was changing. Frost explains this as due to an increasing realization that Friends were

declining in importance and could not hope to convert or change the world. Since the survival of Quakerism was seen not as resting on converting the world, Quakers made the religious instruction of children and marriages within the sect major preoccupations to combat what they considered the pervasive materialism of American life.

Frost believes that a crucial problem is to determine what were the unique Quaker attitudes that had to be protected from contamination as contrasted with general eighteenth-century Protestant views. Frost, for instance, believes that many Quaker beliefs about the position of women were those of their Anglo-American contemporaries. But the author devotes little time to explaining how acceptance of the subordination of women is compatible with the unique Quaker recognition of the equal religious worth of each individual and the right of women to preach. Frost contends that the Quaker wife, while having spiritual equality in the meeting and more freedom than the law allowed, acquiesced in her Puritan status as a member of the weaker sex.

Frost interestingly rejects quantification as helpful in the study of the colonial Quaker family stating: "While quantification has provided useful information on many facets of family life, the problems discussed here cannot be placed in numerical categories. Ideas about children, views of courtship, and the impact of religious values upon behaviour patterns can be best dealt with through literary sources."

Despite this viewpoint Frost uses his statistical evidence neatly and I found in his statistical data some of the book's most interesting illuminations.

Frost criticizes the other side of the "gentle Friends" who were so opposed to war, the plight of the Negro and Indian, the mistreatment of domestic animals, the torture of flies, and the agony of worms, yet were conservative and morally harsh to their own young members.

Thus, Frost sees the Society of Friends as ingrown with tribalistic meetings devoted to protecting children from worldly contacts and contamination in which their nuclear families had the primary role in the children's maintenance, especially in imparting occupational training.

Frost believes that Quaker influence on Amer-

ican life has been hampered because they refused to jettison their distinctive doctrines and practices such as pacifism and religious toleration. He rightly takes the position that Friends have endured in a hostile world because of the Quaker family's successful determination to inculcate their peculiar doctrines in their children.

ANNE PANNELL TAYLOR
Easton, Maryland

RUSSEL NYE. *The Unembarrassed Muse: The Popular Arts in America*. (Two Centuries of American Life: A Bicentennial Series.) Reprint; New York: Dial Press. 1971. Pp. 497. \$3.95.

This is both an immensely impressive and extremely enjoyable book. Impressive because of its scope and depth: enjoyable because of the many nostalgic trips evoked by incursions into the popular arts of the past. But first Professor Nye must give his definition of popular art. This he does by contending that sometime during the eighteenth century a cultural revolution occurred parallel to and caused by the Industrial Revolution. As the middle and lower classes steadily gained more leisure time and disposable income they sought new ways to fill that leisure and spend that income. The result was the emergence of a new art—neither folk nor elite—but rather mid or mass culture, the popular art of the people. Although a clear line can be drawn between popular and elite art, the line is not so clear between folk and popular art. Thus popular art could be described as folk art "aimed at a wider audience."

This is the art whose history in America Professor Nye proposes to examine. He succeeds in that intention admirably, somehow managing to combine a huge amount of factual data with trenchant analyses and a flowing narrative. Beginning with fiction and poetry the author takes us through theaters and tent shows, minstrels and musicals, the dime novels and the comics, mysteries and detectives, science fiction and Westerns, blues, big bands, bluegrass and Beatles, and finally, radio and television.

In all this, but most especially in the chapters on fiction, Professor Nye successfully relates the art to the social upheavals and consequent needs of various periods. For example, the

shift in goals from Horatio Alger to the Merriwells at Yale reflect necessary changes in popular values. The Alger hero achieves wealth whereas the Merriwells seek only to win a game fairly played. The heady euphoria of the latter part of the nineteenth century was giving way to a more realistic assessment of possible goals. After the Merriwells came Tom Swift, who helped immeasurably to prepare America's youth for the technological age. But trying to give an example does not do justice to the scope of this book. In any given period the reader can find in the structure and form of popular entertainment a revealing view of the society itself.

The bibliography is also impressive. I am aware of only one serious omission—the author somehow got through a discussion of country music without referring to Bill C. Malone's *Country Music U.S.A.*, which I had thought was definitive, or at least indispensable. Maybe that is why the discussion of country music omitted any mention of Jimmie Rodgers, the "Singing Brakeman," who may well have been the most important of all country singers.

One other slight criticism: this book is too good for such fine print and stiff glue binding. It deserves a better production. But for the rest Professor Nye's book can only be praised. Any teacher of American social or cultural history will want this book for use in his courses and for his own edification and pleasure.

HENRY A. KMEN
Tulane University

DAVID CURTIS SKAGGS. *Roots of Maryland Democracy, 1753-1776*. (Contributions in American History, number 30.) Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. Pp. xii, 253. \$12.00.

Professor Skaggs applies to Maryland a refurbished version of the old Carl Becker thesis on the American Revolution. In Skaggs's view Maryland had a class-structured deferential society that fought the Revolution "to see the enactment of what Carl Becker has called an 'internal revolution.'" And his first chapter is devoted to a condemnation of the opposing interpretation, the "so-called Brown Thesis," which maintains that a middle-class society fought the Revolution to preserve its stake-in-society democracy. He condemns the Browns

for improper use of social science techniques, for failure to define democracy and middle class, and for complete misunderstanding of the deferential nature of colonial society.

But, as with Carl Becker, so with Skaggs: his book fails to substantiate his thesis. He never cites contemporary evidence to prove deference, and he ignores abundant available contemporary statements from the Maryland records, defining democracy as "lodging the legislative power in the common people or persons chosen out of them," speaking of the "Lower House with their democratic spirit," or referring to the voters as "levellers in their principles" who chose "persons of their own stamp" to represent them. On the franchise, which according to neo-progressives was not really effective because of deference, Skaggs estimates that a half to two-thirds of the adult free white men could vote, but he does not do the demographic research to show how many men with less than fifty acres of land could meet the £40 property requirement, or whether tenants-for-life had the vote in Maryland as they did in Virginia. In a chapter, "The Rise of Radicalism, 1774-1776," Skaggs's "radicalism" turns out to be simply measures leading to independence, not internal class revolution, as one would expect. And finally, the Maryland constitution of 1776, which Skaggs considered as a step toward democracy, was actually the most conservative of all Revolutionary state constitutions, and it completely refutes the idea of internal social upheaval. True, voting requirements were changed from fifty acres or £40 sterling in property to fifty acres or £30 current money. But other provisions were even more conservative than those in effect before independence. Representatives needed £500, instead of fifty acres or £40; senators now were indirectly elected by electors worth £500, held office for five years, and needed £1,000; a council chosen by the legislature also needed £1,000; and the governor, chosen by both houses, had to have £5,000. As in colonial times, many local officials were appointed, not elected, voting was viva-voce, and the constitution, drawn up by a convention that functioned also as the legislature, was never submitted to the people for approval.

If what happened in Maryland was a Carl Becker "internal revolution," Skaggs has cre-

ated a need for a new definition of social revolution.

ROBERT E. BROWN

Michigan State University

JAMES KIRBY MARTIN. *Men in Rebellion: Higher Governmental Leaders and the Coming of the American Revolution*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press. 1973. Pp. xiii, 263. \$12.50.

Frankly viewing the Revolution from the top down, Martin examines the 487 men who comprised the "political elite" in America during the era of transition from colony to statehood. The elite are defined as high executive office-holders above the level of assemblymen. Using the technique of collective biography and cross-tabulating measurable common characteristics, Martin finds that the 256 members of the new Revolutionary elite were generally of less wealth, education, and family status than their 231 colonial counterparts. The former were also more inner-oriented than transatlantic in economic outlook (although drawn from the same mercantile-professional occupational groups as their predecessors), more often natives of their province than migrants from elsewhere, but not perceptively different in age or religious affiliation. Since the general turnover in these offices was over 77 per cent Martin concludes that the Revolution was caused by the desire of the lesser elite, largely lower executive office-holders and assemblymen, to secure entry into the ranks of the entrenched aristocracy. Blocked by an immobile political structure they became "men in rebellion," commencing in 1763, as the only viable alternative to remaining permanently frustrated politically. The Revolution was not a contest between upper and lower classes in the Becker sense but a struggle within the upper class. The commonality of citizens was used to satisfy the ambitions of the elite. The people's reward was broader participation in the political arena but not leadership: this continued to be reserved for the upper class.

If this is to be considered a major new interpretation of the causes of the Revolution it will require more than this brief book to support its contention and more than this short review to analyze it. The statistical data are interesting but inconclusive. The new elite seem remark-

ably like the old, still drawn from the wealthiest 10 per cent of the population. The 77 per cent turnover is deceptive, since those displaced were high royal appointees expected to remain loyal to the Crown. The data apply to office-holders within the states only and tell us nothing of the characteristics of the new leaders in the Continental Congress and Army. The chief weakness of the argument is the assumption that because the lesser elite filled the vacuum created by the departure of royal officialdom their driving ambition for such offices was not only a precondition, but also a precipitant of their revolutionary behavior. In fact many of the new Revolutionary leaders accepted such positions reluctantly, out of obligation not ambition. Martin's explanation reduces an event of epochal importance to the tawdry level of a competition for place among grasping politicians, ignoring those issues of principle, religion, morality, ideology, constitutionalism, and social philosophy that led not only the elite but large masses of Americans to become "men in rebellion."

MILTON M. KLEIN

*University of Tennessee,
Knoxville*

RICHARD M. KETCHUM. *The Winter Soldiers*. (The Crossroads of World History Series.) Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company. 1973. Pp. 435. \$10.00.

Richard Ketchum's *The Winter Soldiers* is intended for the general reader. Based upon published source material and a careful reading of secondary works, it is so well written that it reads like a good historical novel. It has no footnotes with which to frighten away the general reader, and it is written in a fast-paced, exciting style that should hold every reader's interest.

In his pages Mr. Ketchum has told the story of the winter soldiers who marched and fought while many of their comrades drifted away to their firesides. The winter soldiers made up the brave band of officers and men who remained with General Washington after his army had suffered a series of defeats in New York and New Jersey during the fall of 1776. By the onset of winter the army had suffered such losses from combat, disease, and desertion as to be unfit for battle. Yet its general decided

that he must lead it into action in order to bolster its morale and that of America by winning some timely victories.

Appealing to his weary and poorly equipped soldiers to undergo hardships for the cause of independence Washington embarked upon a daring and strenuous winter campaign. He led his troops across the Delaware River to attack a regiment of Hessian infantry at Trenton. After surprising and defeating the Hessians during a sleet storm he withdrew his chilled and weary soldiers to Pennsylvania. Within a few days he renewed his winter offensive; on his second thrust into New Jersey he escaped from a British army led by Charles, Lord Cornwallis, at Trenton, and marched over icy roads to fall upon a small but elite British force at Princeton. At the college town he won a brief but bloody battle. And with his victories at Trenton and Princeton, according to Ketchum, he and his tiny army saved America from defeat.

It is fair to say that Ketchum has added little to our knowledge of the campaign of 1776 that was not known by Douglas Southall Freeman when he wrote his monumental biography of George Washington. But Freeman wrote a detailed, scholarly work heavily freighted with footnotes. And it is to be feared that few people, other than scholars, will read Freeman's heavily documented pages today. Given the circumstances, there should be a market for Ketchum's *Winter Soldiers*. It is written specifically for the general reader, and it tells an exciting story so well that it deserves a large audience.

GEORGE W. KYTE
Northern Arizona University

HARRY AMMON, *James Monroe: The Quest for National Identity*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1971. Pp. xi, 706. \$12.95.

There are so few biographies of James Monroe it is no wonder that students sometimes think of Monroe as a "doctrine" rather than a president. The penultimate biography was published in 1946, fifteen years after the death of its author, W. P. Cresson. Now Harry Ammon has published *James Monroe: The Quest for National Identity* after fifteen years of research.

Obviously a Monroe biography presents special problems. Materials on the man, as distinct

from the statesman, are so sparse that a Monroe biographer who is unwilling to deal solely with Monroe's political career faces an extraordinary burden. For example, even after fifteen years of active research, Ammon can present his knowledge of Monroe, to age fifteen, and his ancestors in just the first two pages of the book. Four more pages, and Monroe is eighteen. The year is 1776 and Ammon can speak at length about military events with which Monroe was sometimes only peripherally associated.

Because of Monroe's penchant for privacy it is doubtful that a full picture of the whole man can ever be written. This may be as Monroe would have wanted it for, from what Ammon can learn, Monroe was modest and shy, lacking in brilliance, and slow in thought at eighteen (p. 8), and he was unchanged at seventy, still "modest, diffident, quiet and, as always, rather awkward in his movements" (p. 549). Fortunately Thomas Jefferson, and eventually the nation, also recognized his personal warmth and kindness, his unfailing readiness to sacrifice personal interests for public service, and his phenomenal capacity for work that more brilliant contemporaries found tedious.

Monroe was a significant part of so many crucial events in our formative years that we must learn what we can of him, even if it is less than we would like to know. Once Monroe plunges into politics Ammon provides a splendid three-dimensional portrait of the statesman in action.

Ammon argues persuasively that Monroe's role in the successes that we associate with him was larger than has generally been recognized and that his role in the Monroe failures has often been misinterpreted or magnified. Prime examples of the former are his presidency in general, his astonishing successes in diplomacy that have been too readily credited to Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, and the "good feelings" that resulted in part from Monroe's assiduous wooing of the opposition Federalists. Monroe's achievements as president were so little regarded by contemporaries that when he died eulogists spoke almost exclusively about his military career of a half-century before. Examples of Monroe's failures, with which Ammon must contend, are his aborted diplomatic missions, his silly and misguided presidential candidacy in 1808, and his opposition

to the Constitution in 1788. More often than not it was extreme sensitivity to criticism that prevented him from resolving minor differences before they became huge ones.

Ammon also emphasizes Monroe's largely overlooked record in the Confederation Congress, where he consistently espoused nationalism and a national army, was unique in his knowledge of, and concern for, the West, and single-handedly developed the governmental structure for territories. During Jefferson's first administration Monroe brought such executive talent and hard work to the governorship of Virginia that he far out-performed "bigger" men—Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry—who were distinctly poorer governors.

DONALD O. DEWEY
California State University,
Los Angeles

JOHN S. WHITEHEAD. *The Separation of College and State: Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale, 1776-1876*. (Yale Publications in History: Miscellany, 97.) New Haven: Yale University Press, 1973. Pp. x, 262. \$10.00.

Whitehead's immediate concern is to describe the governmental relations of four colonial colleges in the century after independence, but his larger endeavor is to argue that the distinction between "public" and "private" foundations did not exist in American higher education before the late nineteenth century. This proposition is not new for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but it has never been pushed so far into the national period nor used to destroy so many textbook categorizations. As a consequence Whitehead's little book is not only a useful compilation of specific college-state relations, but a piece of "vigorous iconoclasm" (p. ix), not altogether convincing, but nonetheless ingenious and provocative.

Up to 1820 Whitehead finds a variety of "alliances" among his four colleges and their respective states. Between 1820 and 1850, he notes their "estrangement": state representatives still sat on most governing boards, but state aid was largely choked off by the competing and now organized claims of the common schools, by criticisms of the colleges for being small, aristocratic, and sectarian, and by the colleges' commitment to a seemingly impractical classical curriculum. But between 1850 and 1865, ac-

cording to Whitehead, the "bond of faith" between the colleges and states was unexpectedly renewed by a few philanthropists who not only paid to diversify the curriculum (as in the Lawrence, Chandler, and Sheffield scientific schools of the three New England colleges), but helped to channel state aid, especially from the Morrill Act, to their colleges. Finally, in the post-Civil War decade, the campus and the statehouse formally separated as the "alumni movement" provided a group to take the place of most state representatives on the college governing boards. Yet, even in 1876, the contrast between "public" and "private" institutions of higher learning was "only a budding idea," waiting to be developed by President Eliot of Harvard and others whose celebration of the independent college or university has misled historians ever since.

While the colleges sought public support throughout Whitehead's period, the states supposedly favored the alliance to assure the proper training for future legislators. Yet the democratic politics of Jacksonian America largely undermined any special deference to college graduates, and the additional concern of the state to uphold an established Church, and the collegiate source of its ministerial recruits, was checked by the denominational complexity of mid-eighteenth-century America, even before the opening date of this study. Indeed, it can be argued that the main transformation of the earliest colleges from quasi-public to private status occurred, not in Whitehead's period, but in the century between the Great Awakening and the common-school movement. Given this different perspective the independent position of other colonial foundations such as Brown and Princeton is understandable, the special meaning of incorporation in early America can be discerned, and the legal simplifications of the Dartmouth College decision are plausible.

If Whitehead is unduly critical of Harvard for being Federalist, of Yale for being Congregational, of Dartmouth for being a "small college," and of Columbia for having no identity at all, it is because he is convinced of the full viability of the college-state alliance throughout this period where others might only see years of unresolved confusion. Perhaps his assertions so often begin with phrases such as "strangely enough" and end with exclamation marks not merely

because his facts refute the anachronistic "public" and "private" schema of others, but because they run against his own attenuated hypothesis. Yet for all these and other difficulties, his book is a refreshing, insightful essay.

JOHN HOFFMANN
Michigan History

RICHARD TREGASKIS. *The Warrior King: Hawaii's Kamehameha the Great*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. 1973. Pp. xxiii, 320. \$10.00.

Tregaskis, the renowned novelist and war correspondent, authored several books, including *Guadalcanal Diary*, *Seven Leagues to Paradise*, *Vietnam Diary*, *X-15 Diary*, and *John F. Kennedy and PT-109*. He dedicated his final effort "to the mana of Kamehameha, the Napoleon of the Pacific, that gave me the power to write this book," which appeared the year of the author's death.

In this biography, sketched on a broad canvas with the Hawaiian islands of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in the background, Tregaskis refers to the amorous proclivities of a giant resulting in twenty-two wives or concubines and fifty children and his superhuman physical prowess in tilting the mammoth Naha Stone, which traditionally could only be moved by a nobleman of the Haha caste, and his ability in triumphing over his powerful rivals. The author emphasizes the shrewdness of Kamehameha in impressing visiting white captains and fur traders that he was blameless in the killing of Captain James Cook and in cultivating their friendship, thus acquiring some of their weapons—particularly cannons—that proved decisive in battle. Thus we see the acumen of a man who cultivated the friendship and adopted some of the tools and methods of foreigners, yet clung to the mores of his native land.

The Warrior King contains a sixteen-page album, a four-page unannotated bibliography, a short commercial type index, no quotations, and no footnotes. Although this is the first full-length adult biography of Hawaii's greatest and most powerful ruler, it is not necessarily definitive. However, being partially analytical, it represents a worthy addition to the literature of the Napoleon of the Pacific.

MERZE TATE
Howard University

H. SHELTON SMITH. *In His Image, but . . . : Racism in Southern Religion, 1780-1910*. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press. 1972. Pp. x, 318. \$8.50.

This carefully researched, well-organized, and well-written study tells in fascinating detail the depressing story of racism among the leaders of Southern religion between 1780 and 1910. Beginning his account at a time when at least some of the churches—in addition to the Quakers—professed an antislavery position, Professor Smith chronicles the churches' swift turnabout (within twenty years), thus further demolishing the hoary myth that it was the villain Garrison and his abolitionist cohorts that had killed a flourishing antislavery movement. It is hardly surprising, then, that as pressures on the South increased, its church leaders were found in the forefront of the defenders of the peculiar institution, were able to enlist God on the side of secession and, after defeat, discovered Him as the author of segregation.

Although Professor Smith refrains from excessive moralizing and allows the dismal record to speak for itself, the title of his book is a constant reminder of what he clearly regards as a tragic paradox. I am not so sure I agree. Professor Smith's perspective appears to be shaped by the underlying assumptions of liberal Protestantism. In his view the Southern churchmen cannot be called truly Christian because they were in conflict with the Biblical anthropology of the *imago Dei*. If "God created man in his own image," then it follows "that all men are equal in the sight of God, and that they therefore owe one another equality of respect and goodwill." But this logic, I believe, has not always been self-evident. For more than a millennium and a half the Church (and I include Protestantism) used the authority of Saint Paul to argue that equality in the sight of God was beyond time, making social, economic, or even racial inequalities among men mere temporal ephemera. Salvation was after all for the soul and not the body. Religion could thus effectively serve the interests of the ruling class.

Why Southern churchmen, specifically, were so eager to serve the slaveholders is a question Professor Smith has left unanswered. I raise this issue with some diffidence because of my strong sympathies for the much-beleaguered discipline of intellectual history. Surely, I do not advocate

a return to a simplistic social or economic determinism that reduces ideas to a frothy foam floating on the stream of history. It seems to me, however, that what is now called for is a sophisticated approach that tries to come to terms with the complicated and seemingly intractable relationship between ideology and culture.

KLAUS J. HANSEN
Queen's University

CHARLES COLEMAN SELLERS. *Dickinson College: A History*. Middletown, Conn.: Wesleyan University Press. 1973. Pp. xvii, 626. \$20.00.

Anyone who undertakes to write the history of a college faces fundamental problems of focus and emphasis: should the book be addressed to those who share a personal interest in the school's life or to scholars concerned with broader issues in the development of education? Mr. Sellers has attempted to resolve this dilemma by presenting something for everybody, but the final product of his efforts more closely answers the needs of alumni and friends of the college than of the wider scholarly community. The subject of his study is a small liberal arts school in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, that began as a colonial, old-light Presbyterian academy. Supported by such important figures in Pennsylvania as John Dickinson, for whom the college was named, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, the school initiated a collegiate department in 1783 when it was chartered as Dickinson College. Plagued with financial difficulties and internal sectarian squabbling the college survived until 1816, was reopened in 1821, and was finally forced to close in 1832. Two years later the Baltimore and Philadelphia Methodist conferences agreed to revive the school. Although they proved more successful at attracting both money and scholars than the Presbyterians had been, the college remained small and conservative into the 1960s. The classics requirement was not dropped until 1946; compulsory chapel lasted until 1965. Women were first admitted in the 1880s, but were long subject to an enrollment quota of 25 per cent of the total student body.

This lengthy narrative history of the college provides a detailed account of every stage of Dickinson's development down to 1970. Written from a remarkably well preserved collection of

early college records, diaries, and other manuscript materials the book's chapter divisions are based upon the administrations of its various presidents. The author's sensitivity to the personalities, aspirations, and administrative styles of the college's past leaders is, to a reader not otherwise familiar with Dickinson, the book's most intriguing quality.

The chief fault of the book is its lack of analysis. For example, after showing how in the eighteenth century Dickinson was the equivalent of Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sellers fails to explain why in the course of the nineteenth century these colleges became great universities while Dickinson did not. Because there is too little attention paid to the comparison with developments in other American colleges, the book with all its massive detail has a distinctly parochial quality. Sons and daughters of Dickinson will, however, be well served by this carefully researched, interestingly written, and well-illustrated volume.

CAROL HOFFECKER
University of Delaware

JEROME MUSHKAT. *Tammany: The Evolution of a Political Machine, 1789-1865*. [Syracuse:] Syracuse University Press. 1971. Pp. xii, 476. \$15.00.

With a sure knowledge of his subject Jerome Mushkat illustrates how the New York Tammany Society, a nonpolitical, patriotic, and fraternal order founded in 1787, evolved into the political organization that went on to control New York City's government for much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He concludes his study at 1865, with "Boss" William Marcy Tweed firmly entrenched as undisputed leader of the political machine and therefore of the municipality. Mushkat describes in careful detail how Tammany's incipient neutrality, buffeted by the Gallomania and Jeffersonianism of its early leaders, soon moved the order toward a partisan stance. By the Jacksonian period the society became so popularly identified with the Democratic party that eventually the Tammany designation for public office was considered the only legitimate party choice. As again and again the organization proved its stability and vote-getting strength, intensive internecine struggles for control and influence surfaced; such internal bloodletting among the various sachems (lead-

ers) and braves (members) became particularly severe during the party upheavals and realignments of the Monroe and John Quincy Adams administrations and during the 1850s and Civil War ear.

It is to Mushkat's credit that he is able to keep track at all times of the several factions and personalities vying for power within Tammany, especially as the factions had the confusing tendency to divide into subfactions. For example, during the 1820s the "Wigwam" sheltered under its roof representatives of such political denominations as Crawford Regulars, anti-Van Buren Republicans, Burrites, Matthew Davis Burrites, Rufus King High-Minders, anti-Adams High-Minders, Clintonians, Swiss Federalists, Clayites, nationalists, and anti-Masons. There are good sketches of the better-known politicians involved with Tammany, from the nationally prominent Clintons (George and DeWitt), Aaron Burr, and Martin Van Buren to such powerful local figures as Matthew Davis, Mordecai Noah, Fernando Wood, Lorenzo Shepard, and Elijah Purdy. Along the way, Mushkat justifiably inters some myths about Tammany. Burr never controlled the organization; in fact, the society would have preferred George Clinton over him as Jefferson's 1800 running mate. Behind its egalitarian pretensions, a Tammany clique met privately and set party policy. Underneath its professed support of immigrants lay a strong xenophobia, especially toward Catholics; Mushkat does a masterful job in this area as he wades through the controversy involving Governor William Seward and Tammany over the city's public school system.

In a work of impeccable scholarship Mushkat has provided a rich and extremely useful starting point for students of urban political history in the United States.

IRVING KATZ
*Indiana University,
Bloomington*

RICHARD E. ELLIS. *The Jeffersonian Crisis: Courts and Politics in the Young Republic*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1971. Pp. xii, 377. \$9.75.

BERNARD SCHWARTZ. *From Confederation to Nation: The American Constitution, 1835-1877*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973. Pp. xi, 243. \$10.00.

In his rereading of the judicial battles of the Republican years, Richard Ellis is able, as few other historians have been, to meld national politics with state politics and to probe the judiciary issue for all it can reveal about the intensity of postrevolutionary politics and the development of the legal profession. In defining and redefining the structures of their courts, Americans were also defining the ways in which they thought about the rule of law, the responsiveness of courts to popular opinion, and whether an intellectual elite was possible in a popular republic. Ellis argues that in Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, as well as in Congress, the intricacies of the debate over court reform reveal a pattern shaped by a fear of "power, and its potential for misuse" (p. 124). The radical programs, different though they were in specific detail, had in common the desire to bring judges under direct popular controls, a distrust of lawyers, and an insistence that the common law was an aristocratic import incompatible with plain republicanism. This skepticism of law, though often articulated in a sophisticated way, could easily drift into crude anti-intellectualism. Moderates of both parties were held together by a desire to protect the public against "the turbulent and the restless" and to create an efficient, dependable, and fair system of justice.

Since Henry Adams, nearly every observer of the Jeffersonian years has commented on the willingness of Republicans to maintain Federalist programs. Where Adams argued that Republicans were forced by circumstance to become, in effect, Federalists, Ellis argues that their decisions grew naturally out of the moderate Jeffersonian view of the world. If Ellis reactivates "consensus history" by emphasizing that Jefferson and Marshall were not as far apart as has usually been assumed, he does so only by way of an energetic and frankly neo-Progressive insistence that true ideological division did exist in the early Republic, located *within* the Republican party. For Ellis the strategic political division in the Jeffersonian years is less the Republican/Federalist split (whose continuing importance he does not deny) than the division between radical and moderate Republicans.

Only when he comes to identifying other rivalries that were part of the struggle over the ways in which the Revolution was to be fulfilled

does Ellis begin to grope. He relies on vague categories like "the democratic-minded" and the "commercial-minded" (p. 252); the end of the book is lamely phrased. Moreover, nearly everyone in the early years, from Shaysites to Hartford Convention Federalists, can offer a persuasive and real claim to being, by their lights, the true inheritors of the Revolution. Ellis offers an overly simplistic construction of the Federalist schism: ultracommercial, pro-British, elitist High Federalists versus moderate Adams Federalists. It is a scheme that places Oliver Wolcott, for example, squarely among the unyielding High Federalists for his opposition to repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801 but ignores Wolcott's own view of himself as a bridge between the Adams Federalists and the Hamiltonians and ignores the fact that he would himself later join the Democratic-Republicans.

These reservations aside, I end with great admiration for this book and for the strength of Ellis's case that in the judiciary crisis was forged a strong middle and right-of-center consensus powerful enough to drown out the radicals, and so explains the fragility of American Jacobinism. In passing, he has added to our reasons for insisting that the years 1776–1815 be treated as a unit, a generation troubled by issues and definitions with a single theme.

At the beginning of *From Confederation to Nation: The American Constitution, 1835–1877*, Bernard Schwartz offers a similar promise: that he will treat "the four decades after Marshall's death . . . as a virtual continuing constitutional convention, during which a second Constitution developed and took its place side by side with the Constitution of 1787 and the Bill of Rights of 1791" (p. x). But after a lively introduction to the personnel of the Taney Court, the book drifts into a series of brief summaries of cases and issues. These summaries are straightforward and often of substantive interpretative interest (those on Taney's concept of due process, for example). Schwartz restates his objections to Stanley Kutler's reading of the significance of the Chase Court, and continues his own defense of Taney's judgment in *Ex parte Merryman*. The book does not, however, sustain the coherent thesis promised in the introduction.

The purpose of the book, which reads like a textbook but is offered as an interpretation, remains unclear. It is also disquieting that no

mention is made of the extent to which it depends on Professor Schwartz's previous books. From chapters 4 to 6 of *The Reins of Power* (1963) a number of close paraphrases and direct duplications are drawn, without footnote acknowledgment. From the volumes of *A Commentary on the Constitution of the United States* come a substantial number of unacknowledged duplications. Portions of part 1 (*The Powers of Government* [New York, 1963], 2: 213, 249–50) turn up in the new book at pages 138–40; from part 2 (*The Rights of Property* [New York, 1965], 280–82) come most of pages 9–11. Certainly an author has the option of quoting himself, and certainly there would be use for an epitome of Professor Schwartz's many volumes on constitutional development. But it does seem to me that a summary of previously published materials ought to be so identified.

LINDA K. KERBER
University of Iowa

EDWARD K. SPANN. *Ideals & Politics: New York Intellectuals and Liberal Democracy, 1820–1880*. Albany: State University of New York Press. 1972. Pp. xiii, 269. \$10.00.

In this "group biography," Edward K. Spann has written of the "interplay of human personalities," as represented by native New Yorkers Gulian C. Verplanck, William Leggett, and James F. Cooper, and transplanted Yankees William C. Bryant (the main protagonist), members of the Sedgwick family (especially Theodore III), and the New Jerseyite Parke Godwin (Bryant's son-in-law), as they participated in the development of an "already established liberal democratic tradition" of equality of opportunity and the dogma of rule by the people. Whether such a novel approach (the author also desired to emulate C. P. Snow) is more effective than the more traditional one man, one biography, is debatable, but that the author has given his reader an excellent review of the complexity of nineteenth-century New York society in a well-written, well-researched volume is without question.

At the start Bryant is introduced debating a career in law or poetry. His early poems aided by encouragement of the Sedgwicks were artistic successes, but financial failures. He received a

total of \$14.92 for his 1821 *Poems*. In court he received no justice, losing a case in the Massachusetts Supreme Court on a minor technicality. Bryant sought sanctuary in New York City and there found fame and fortune in the *Evening Post* and the friendship of kindred spirits speculating on an ideal free society in which the interests of the individual and community could be realized, a society based on equality, stability, harmony, and morality. The conservative Verplanck and Cooper shared this vision with the liberal Bryant, Leggett, and the Sedgwicks. At times cooperation was evident as in support of Jackson and in opposition to the tariff, while often differences arose over the bank, among other issues.

There are excellent chapters on the fears of Cooper and Verplanck over dangers to a free society of "selfish materialism" and the possible development of a class of privileged corruptors exemplified by a burgeoning "pressocracy." This is balanced by the optimism of Jacksonian laissez faireism, as voiced by Godwin, Bryant, and the short-lived but interesting radical, William Leggett. The group as a whole, Mr. Spann feels, provided little that was new. They generally embellished the virtues of hard work, individualism, and free-trade capitalism.

The surviving members, Bryant and Godwin, involved in the reforms of the 1870s, which followed revelations of corruption, still insisted on the efficacy of the natural law and limited government. The author concludes that they may have served to hamper the efforts of modern liberalism in developing a role for government as a balance against corporate power. While providing a good overview of major themes in New York history, some important issues, for example, those concerning urban affairs, are not discussed.

Such seemingly mundane subjects as water supply, parks, ferries, and the host of such problems facing the emerging city did require solutions and were related to political and social ideas and ideals and received often close attention by members of the group. What did Bryant and Cooper feel about the temperance question, which became a center of bitter controversy reflecting changing social values? A look at the bricks and mortar of society with the same thoughtful scholarship as was devoted by the author to more lofty issues could have been

extremely interesting and rewarding. One of the few errors made: Philip Hone was appointed, not elected mayor in 1825. What was Bryant's thought on the desirability of having the office made an elective one as it was in 1834? It should be noted, however, that this kind of fault finding does not detract from a well-done effort, but it does make book reviewing all the more intriguing.

LEO HERSHKOWITZ
Queens College,
City University of New York

FRANK MCNITT. *Navajo Wars: Military Campaigns, Slave Raids, and Reprisals*. [Albuquerque:] University of New Mexico Press. 1972. Pp. xii, 477. \$15.00.

In the preface the author states: "In writing this book my principal concern has been to determine the underlying causes of the hostilities that led to almost continuous warfare between the Navajo Indians and white colonizers of the provinces and territory of New Mexico. Inevitably, a corollary concern was with the treaties that punctuated the temporary lulls between periods of fighting."

The author succeeds in identifying two major underlying causes: first, that in retaliation for Navajo raids, white men attacked the Navajos to capture prisoners to use as slaves; second, that after 1846, American settlers encroaching on Navajo lands constituted an issue that was "serious though not dominant." In identifying these causes the struggle between the Navajos and the white man has been documented thoroughly from its beginnings through the massacre at Fort Fauntleroy in September 1861; the dust jacket bears the welcome information that Mr. McNitt plans to add to this history of the Navajos.

Although it is uncertain when the Spanish authorities began to trade in Indian slaves, the practice was widespread by the last decade of the seventeenth century, and whites continued to capture Navajos to use as slaves until the Navajos were sent to the Bosque Redondo. But the Indians also took prisoners, both whites and Indians from other tribes, and made them slaves. Almost from their first contact warfare (including the taking of captives for slaves) characterized the relationship between Navajos and

whites so that there developed a rather regular pattern of Indian raid, white reprisal campaign, peace council, and treaty. Sooner or later the treaty was broken, usually by an Indian raid, and the cycle was repeated.

Even though it is true that slave raids by both Indians and whites and land encroachment by whites were partly responsible for more than a century of fighting, the real cause appears to have been the totality of the confrontation between two different cultures that had very different ethical traditions and value systems.

Navajo Wars is a well documented, detailed military history and contains, therefore, considerable information about military movements and campaigns. The only map in the book is the Miera y Pacheco map of 1778, which appears on the end papers. But because there is no other map in the book, unless the reader is familiar with the geography of a large part of New Mexico and a good slice of eastern Arizona he will be just as confused about where things are as were some of the troops that ventured into the Navajo lands.

CLYDE C. WALTON

Northern Illinois University

WILLIAM GRAVELY. *Gilbert Haven, Methodist Abolitionist: A Study in Race, Religion, and Reform, 1850-1880*. Edited by the Commission on Archives and History of the United Methodist Church. Nashville: Abingdon Press. 1973. Pp. 272. \$8.95.

In the first full-scale biography of Gilbert Haven since 1883, William B. Gravelly provides a detailed presentation of the life and ideas of a nineteenth-century religious and social leader whose acts command our respect. From his conversion to Methodism in 1839, while a student at Wesleyan Academy, until his death in 1881, Haven struggled to articulate the social consequences of his religious beliefs. In the pre-Civil War years, when he served several Massachusetts churches, this led him to a vigorous espousal of abolitionism. In the years after the Civil War, as editor of the influential Methodist weekly *Zion's Herald*, and finally as a bishop of his church stationed in Atlanta, Georgia, he attracted national attention by his firm expression of the belief that if all men were equal before the Lord, they could not be unequal in society or politics. Within his Church this led him

to bitterly oppose the tendency to separate churches and conferences on racial lines, a struggle he would ultimately lose. In politics it made him an outspoken opponent of Andrew Johnson and a strong supporter of Grant and Reconstruction. He totally opposed all forms of segregation—social, religious, or political—and called for full acceptance of the freedmen as equals. These extreme views, which included a willingness to tolerate interracial marriage, shocked his contemporaries. But Haven continued to propound them, not only from the safety of his Boston editorial pulpit, but also after his elevation in 1872 to a bishopric of the Methodist Episcopal Church with the duty of supervising the Southern conferences.

Mr. Gravelly's careful, detailed description of the activities of Haven, drawn from extensive research in primary sources, and fully annotated, gives us a useful description of what Haven said and did. He is less successful in bringing the man to life, which will make his book of greater interest to advanced students than to undergraduates or the general reader. However, the ideas and acts of Haven are of more importance than his personality, and Gravelly does give us them. His book well deserves the Jesse Lee Prize of the Commission on Archives and History of the United Methodist Church, which it won in 1970.

MILTON BERMAN

University of Rochester

JAMES F. PEDERSEN and KENNETH D. WALD. *Shall the People Rule? A History of the Democratic Party in Nebraska Politics, 1854-1972*. Lincoln, Nebr.: Jacob North. 1972. Pp. xix, 449.

At first glance this book's somewhat ostentatious title suggests that it is democratic party propaganda issued under the guise of a serious effort to depict and explain the Nebraska Democracy's none-too-successful history. This suspicion remains with the reader throughout the book, but is allayed by the authors' efforts to explain and analyze rather than apologize. Although financed by the state's Democratic Central Committee, it is a surprisingly reliable addition to Nebraska historiography. The question-title *Shall the People Rule?* is not intended to identify the chief motivation of Nebraska's Democratic party. "Shall the people rule?" was the battle cry of

William Jennings Bryan's third presidential bid in 1908 and best describes a Populist-reform and largely minority element in the state's dissension-ridden Democratic party.

The rifts in the state party are apparent among the men that it raised to national prominence, such as J. Sterling Morton, William Jennings Bryan, Gilbert Hitchcock, Arthur Mullen, and Charles Bryan. Through the years these men tore the party apart with personal disputes and conflicting support and opposition to laissez-faire government, fusion, gold and silver standards, prohibition, the war, and the New Deal. The authors identify two early wings of Nebraska's Democratic party in the struggle between the goldbug, Bourbon Democrat J. Sterling Morton and the silverite-reform-fusionist Democrat W. J. Bryan in the 1890s. A division of similar proportions continued into the twentieth century when the Bryan wing confronted the Gilbert Hitchcock and Arthur Mullen faction of the party from Omaha over the issues of prohibition and machine control of the Nebraska Democracy. Under "Brother Charley" in the 1920s and early 1930s the Bryan wing of the party ironically abandoned activist government for a reactionary anti-New Deal stance at a time when the national party moved in the opposite direction.

This points up the modern dilemma of state Democrats who wish to identify with the reform impulses of the national party. To capture state offices Nebraska Democrats often stand to the Right of their Republican opponents to the extent that the Republican party from Sam McKelvie in the 1920s to Norbert Tiemann in the late 1960s has been the state's innovative and activist governmental party. When Charles Bryan said in the 1931 depression and drought that Nebraska would take care of its own, he struck a keynote of the state party in its opposition to national government relief programs and centralized federal government power.

At best this book resembles a long and well-written, graduate-level research project, but it also has many of the shortcomings of a graduate seminar paper completed in a limited time period. On many questions of national concern the work fails to consult all available sources and interpretations. While other studies discount Bryan's decisive role in nominating Woodrow Wilson in the 1912 convention, these authors

contend that "Bryan had demonstrated phenomenal survival ability in almost single-handedly picking the 1912 nominee" (p. 184). On the other hand there is thorough utilization of local state sources for this history, especially theses and dissertations at the University of Nebraska. This book makes a welcome contribution to the overall understanding of Nebraska's sometimes incomprehensible Democratic party. It will be a work that students of Nebraska history should consult, but consult critically with the knowledge that the authors are at times less than professional in their approach.

WILLIAM D. ROWLEY
University of Nevada,
Reno

WILLIAM KAUFFMAN SCARBOROUGH, edited, with an introduction and notes, by. *The Diary of Edmund Ruffin. Volume 1, Toward Independence: October, 1856-April, 1861.* (The Library of Southern Civilization.) Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1972. Pp. xlviii, 664. \$20.00.

This is an outstanding volume and, as Avery Craven notes in his foreword, "Its publication has long been overdue." Edmund Ruffin, Tidewater Virginia planter, agricultural scientist, writer, editor, and militant secessionist, began this voluminous diary in October 1856 for two purposes, to maintain the sharpness of his pen and to occupy the leisure hours that followed his retirement from active plantation management. He wrote almost every day—this volume takes the story through the firing on Fort Sumter—for the rest of his life, which he took with his own gun in the spring of 1865 when his beloved Confederacy lay in ruins. The result is a massive, articulate, perceptive, and revealing documentary on Southern civilization on the eve of and during the Civil War, which might well surpass anything comparable yet in print.

Distrustful of democratic government, a devoted defender of Negro slavery, Ruffin became convinced following the "civil war" in Kansas in the mid-1850s that there was little hope for the North and South to live peacefully together much longer. Consequently, he devoted all of his energies to educating the South that separation was the only answer. He wrote numerous pamphlets and letters-to-the-editor, he traveled far and wide, and he either spoke to or corre-

sponded with countless persons in high places, seeking to convince the South of the folly of cooperation. But few people seemed to be listening, and by 1859 Ruffin was sunk in gloom. Then providentially, John Brown struck at Harper's Ferry, and the adrenalin again began to flow. Now he had an audience, now he was sought out, now he was honored wherever he went.

Thirsting for secession, and war if necessary, Ruffin was at the center of nearly every major event in the year before the conflict commenced. He wore the uniform of a Virginia Military Institute cadet at the hanging of John Brown, he attended the Democratic party conventions of 1860, he was an invited guest on the floor of the secessionist conventions of South Carolina, Florida, and Virginia, and he wore the uniform of the Palmetto Guard at Cummings' Point, where he fired the first shot at Fort Sumter. Ruffin played a conspicuous role in preparing, conditioning, and influencing the South for separation.

Professor William K. Scarborough has done a solid editing job, although the frequent use of brackets—for manuscript page number and missing first names—is distracting, and perhaps too much space is devoted to agricultural science. Then, too, a map showing the various Ruffin plantations would have been helpful. But these are very minor blemishes on a major contribution to the literature of the South and the Civil War. Volume 2 of the Ruffin diary is eagerly awaited.

EUGENE C. MURDOCK
Marietta College

LOUIS R. HARLAN. *Booker T. Washington: The Making of a Black Leader, 1856-1901*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1972. Pp. xi, 379. \$10.95.

The Booker T. Washington Papers. Volume 1, *The Autobiographical Writings*, edited by LOUIS R. HARLAN and JOHN W. BLASSINGAME; volume 2, 1860-89, edited by LOUIS R. HARLAN et al. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1972. Pp. xl, 469; xl, 557. \$15.00 each.

I want desperately, I dissemble shamelessly, I preach the white man's gospel eloquently, and therefore I am. This is the Booker T. Washington who emerges from the initial two volumes of a projected fifteen-volume edition of his

private papers, and from Harlan's biography, the only three-dimensional study of a black leader in all of our vast historical literature.

In searching for the dominant ethos of the secretive, sometimes contradictory Alabama educator who became a black power broker for the nation, one discerns pre-eminently a business man—down to the last henhouse joke he told at the fundraising dinner. Good segregated race relations was good business. Civil rights bills were less important than “throw[ing] our force to making a business man of the negro.” While other black leaders have idealistically cried, “Let My People Go,” “Up Ye Mighty Race,” and “I Have a Dream,” Washington pragmatically counseled, “Cast down your bucket where you are.” Rather than denounce the outrages inflicted on his people, Washington characteristically took the dollars and cents approach. If Negroes were lynched in the winter, he said, people could not expect to have reliable labor in the summer. Washington was nothing if not a realist.

Most of his correspondence carries the emotional power of a bill of lading, and, similarly, money is usually the item of interest. He was forever going on a “money trip,” always in “urgent need of a good big sum,” to run his Tuskegee Institute empire. Utter exhaustion was seemingly the only way to slow him down, momentarily. On such rare occasions he was terribly bored. Through much of his European trip, paid for by white benefactors, Washington slept fifteen hours a day.

In the little private life he allowed himself, he appears to have valued his first wife largely for her “extreme neatness in her housekeeping and general work,” his talented, loving second wife for her abilities as a fundraiser. His final marriage Harlan pronounces a “practical bourgeois contract.” Notwithstanding his grand public recompense from his Atlanta Compromise Address, from his dinner at the White House, both of which Harlan definitively examines, underneath he seemed to wear a hair shirt. What a life sentence: to be white-controlled, Victorianly-tortured, missionary-motivated, power-propelled, and educated and black in Alabama.

His autobiography, *Up From Slavery*, is public relations at its most manipulative. Indeed, it was partially composed by a white journalist hired by Washington to heighten his image. The

book espouses a philosophy of "there's always room at the top," and has Washington, for once with candor, saying he had "high regard for the man who could tell me how to succeed." Those who told him how were white entrepreneurs. General Lewis Ruffner, who owned furnaces, mines, and farmland, let the youthful Booker be his houseboy and permitted his efficient wife to teach the youngster the joys of hard work, order, and cleanliness. For the rest of his life Washington equated civilization with a toothbrush. Most influential was General Samuel Chapman Armstrong ("the noblest, rarest human being I ever met") who as Christian padrone of Hampton Institute sought to mass produce conciliatory Negroes, who would eschew politics and make themselves indispensable to Southern whites in "hand, head, and heart." Washington shaped his career, school, social outlook, and the "very cut of his clothes" after Armstrong's example. And there was William H. Baldwin, vice president and general manager of the Southern Railroad, who became Washington's most intimate white adviser. "I almost worship the man," Baldwin once said of him. Well he should. White men like Baldwin, Rockefeller, Carnegie, Roosevelt—the list is long—created Washington, made him the sovereign lie they needed to help square their vulnerable consciences with their enterprising appetites. Washington was decidedly in on the creation. For as Harlan demonstrates, "He was willing to get what he could any way he could." Thus, he became the master of the mask, whom Stanley Elkins could have studied with profit.

This is a biography of industry, intelligence, and equanimity. Harlan's Washington is a "man of action" whose purpose was power and whose strength was stratagem. The interpretation is more cautious than bold, occasionally more tell than show (where, for instance, is the evidence to conclude that Washington was left in "shambles" by his second wife's death or that he went through a "drifting" period in the early nineties). Some of the author's sentences stand out like roadblocks. Good editors, God bless 'em, have gone the way of footnotes at the bottom of the page.

The balance sheet on Washington? For Tuskegee whites the institute proved an economic lifeline. For Alabama, which gave it \$3,000 annually, it trained teachers and crafts-

men who could return to their respective communities and develop their vested interests in segregation. For Northern whites Washington's program was not only an endorsement of their retreat from Reconstruction but also was persuasive in holding Negroes in their "sunny South," where Washington knew they would "contribute to its business and industrial prosperity." For the black stockholders in the Tuskegee corporation there was, first, a suspension of civil liberties and, later, a great abject dependence on the man his secretary called the "Wizard." For millions of black people, Washington's skilled acquiescence failed to stanch the wounds of disfranchisement and segregation, humiliation and lynching. Washington, what dividends did he receive? Harlan concludes that, at his best, his "vision to make Tuskegee a model community pointing the way to the black man's salvation in America" triumphed over his corruptive methods and "gave nobility to his efforts to end the slovenliness that was a heritage from slavery and poverty." At his worst, Washington was "paternalistic" and "dictatorial" after the style of the planters and industrialists whom he incessantly flattered and from whom, especially in the case of the latter, he received generous consideration.

Let Ralph Ellison have the last word. In *Invisible Man* the school principal, a composite of Washington and his successor Robert Moton, advises the nameless student: "you let the white folk worry about pride and dignity—you learn where you are and get yourself power, influence, contacts with powerful and influential people—then stay in the dark and use it."

WILLIAM CHEEK

Université de Provence

JEAN H. BAKER. *The Politics of Continuity: Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870*. (The Goucher College Series.) Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1973. Pp. xv, 239. \$11.00.

Until quite recently the political historiography of the Civil War period has portrayed a picture of party turmoil, voter confusion, and general disruption following this breakdown of democracy in the mid-nineteenth century. Now, in a carefully structured study of the Border State (Maryland), Professor Baker of Goucher

College has attempted to show through *The Politics of Continuity: Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870* that this was not the case. Despite four years of battle, inflationary living, warmly contested political issues, the disruption of the state's labor force, and the passage of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, the political parties of Maryland retained their basic structure, leaders, and consistency throughout the period 1858-70.

Originally a doctoral dissertation at Johns Hopkins University the book is grounded upon a variety of sources and demonstrates exhaustive research. Relevant manuscript collections are supported by statistical sources, newspapers, local histories, and biographies.

Baker's theme is that the Democratic party of Maryland was reorganized in 1859 on three basic principles: fear of the free Negro, Know-Nothing voter interferences, and preservation of the "Constitution and Union." She states that the Democrats lost power during the Civil War not because of "Unionism," but because their leaders had left the state, and, she says, once the conflict had ended the Democratic party regained its "greatest strength in areas which had supported [it] before the war," by using, in 1866, the familiar tactic of voter interference by military forces and stressing the need to control the Negroes and preserve the "Constitution as it is and Union as it was." The same continuity is evident for the development from Know-Nothing to Union to Republican party in Maryland.

Although she argues with moderation and skill Baker is not always convincing. She never clearly resolves the ethnocultural and religious antagonisms that frequently influence voting behavior, the effects of the 1850 immigration on the 1860s political picture, and the temperance and public school issues that resulted from voter awareness. And finally, little attention is given to economic interests that might have shed additional light on the various party coalitions in Maryland between 1858 and 1870. However, by focusing on this Border State's political parties during the Civil War era Professor Baker has helped us to understand a complex political picture. Obviously more research will have to be done on Maryland's politics for this period, and I hope the author will

carry on. It is nicely written, it is useful, and it should be read.

HUGH G. EARNHART

Youngstown State University

JOHN S. HALLER, JR. *Outcasts from Evolution: Scientific Attitudes of Racial Inferiority, 1859-1900*. Urbana: University of Illinois Press. 1971. Pp. xv, 228. \$7.50.

Reading this book is painful, and yet one cannot easily put it down. It is a history of the prostitution of biology and anthropology on behalf of race bigotry. The saddest aspect is that the culprits were not laymen who borrowed some bogus science to confer an appearance of respectability on their prejudices. They were professional scientists, several of whom have also made some authentic and even outstanding contributions to human knowledge.

The author restricts his attention almost entirely to the American scene, and to the time period 1859-1900 (the years of the publication of Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* and of the rediscovery of Mendel's laws of heredity respectively). Of course, racist misrepresentations of science did not end in 1900; they are practiced now. Fortunately, in recent decades many scientists raised their voices in opposition to racist anthropology, psychology, and biology. Irresponsible attitudes of the sort "I describe things as I see them; what use other people make of my findings is none of my concern" are not extinct but they are no longer prevalent. By contrast, there was little scientific opposition to racism during the period described in the book under review and, in fact, before Hitler made racist doctrines justification of his atrocities.

Negro slavery, the Civil War, and its long aftermath made American racists solicitous for scientific "evidence" that the blacks are "outcasts from evolution," inferior human beings, if they are human at all. Any evidence was good if it could be interpreted to show what was desired. The author surveys all this intellectual rubbish with admirable patience and objectivity, and with at least ostensible detachment. So-called polygenists asserted that there are several living species of the genus homo and that the whites and the blacks belong to different species (this view was still defended in the 1940s in a book published by Harvard Univer-

sity Press!). Polygenism was compatible with either evolutionism or antievolutionism. The Bible allegedly relates the story of the "Adamite family," but there were other species "with whom the sacred writer had no concern." Or else, the blacks and the whites are descendants of different species of apes. Mulattoes are inter-specific hybrids who are semisterile or sterile. Monogenists granted that all men belong to the same species, but the divergence of races made them basically and irreversibly different. Considerable ingenuity was expended on showing that the blacks are intermediate between, or more closely related to apes than to white men. For this purpose some characters were emphasized and others, in which the distance between whites and apes appears to be less than between blacks and apes, conveniently overlooked or interpreted away. One of the trump cards was "the facial angle" (invented already in the eighteenth century), which is close to 90 per cent in whites and lower in blacks. Alas, the hairiness of the body is often greater in whites than in blacks.

Another temptingly convenient line of argument was that the process of hominization was somehow delayed in the colored compared to the less pigmented races. The blacks are, consequently, underdeveloped, evolutionarily backward, and incapable of being educated (this view was expounded again by an anthropologist in a book published in 1962, and was hotly debated for a few years). A backward race may be expected to succumb in competition with a better endowed one, and so, not illogically, a view was expressed in post-Civil War years that eventual extinction of the blacks in the United States is an "unerring certainty." The confidently expected extinction failed, however, to materialize, and this raised some thorny questions. The blacks were alleged to be endowed with excessive "sexual passion"; not only did they multiply unduly, but there appeared more and more hybrids. The hybridization was virtually unanimously deplored; some contended that the hybrids were inferior to both parental races, while others conceded that they may be a biological improvement of the blacks, but surely a debasement of the white race. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century an amazing scheme was advanced by LeConte and some others. After all, there are different subraces

within the white race, and some of them (the Teutons, later more often named Nordics) are superior beings, while others, such as the Irish and the Eastern Europeans, are "marginal varieties," although still superior to the blacks. So, one should encourage "judicious crossing" of the white marginal varieties with the blacks, tolerate crosses of Teutons with the marginals, but protect the Teutons from direct unions with Negroes. LeConte did not realize that his system would inevitably result in gene exchange eventually from the "lowest" to the "highest" levels.

The white "marginal varieties" caused increasing concern toward the close of the nineteenth century when numerous specimens of them began to arrive as immigrants. An interesting theory was advanced by the paleontologist and scientific generalist N. S. Shaler to account for the evident, to him, inferiority of the "marginals." Many of the latter happen to be Roman Catholics; for centuries the Church drained the lower classes of talented individuals, condemned them to celibacy, and thus caused deterioration of the race. Shaler must have had some different explanation for the Eastern "marginals," whose priests were married, and often raised large families. One finishes reading the book with a heavy heart, but with admiration for the thoroughness and objectivity of the author.

THEODOSIUS DOBZHANSKY
University of California,
Davis

GEORGE SINKLER. *The Racial Attitudes of American Presidents: From Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt.* (Anchor Books.) Reprint; Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company. 1972. Pp. xvii, 500. \$2.50.

Professor Sinkler states that the main objective of his book "is to ascertain the racial views of American Presidents during a selected period of history." Other objectives are to examine the extent to which presidential rhetoric gives support to Gunnar Myrdal's view that the Caucasian fear of amalgamation is at the core of the black-white problem in the United States, and "to obtain additional insight into the dynamics of race adjustment, and to determine the extent to which ideas of race influenced the

general thinking and political behavior of these Presidents" (p. xv).

After a brief introductory chapter the book is organized around the individual presidents in chronological order. It is based on their manuscript papers, as well as their printed works, and is liberally sprinkled with quotations, including material from the incoming correspondence. The main emphasis is on black Americans, although within some of the chapters there are brief sections devoted to native Americans, Orientals, Jews, and general "international" aspects of race. These latter sections are too brief and fragmented to be of value. Most of the material discussed demonstrates that whatever the nature of presidential rhetoric at a particular moment, the presidents generally displayed "a marked lack of vigor and courage" (p. 303) in protecting the civil rights of black Americans.

The author has scoured the presidential papers for the presidents' statements on race and has pointed to the main problems of their administrations in racial matters, but for the most part he has not placed the presidents within the racial climate of thought in the late nineteenth century. Except for brief statements in the introductory chapter there is little discussion of the massive arguments on race that, consciously or not, shaped the beliefs, rhetoric, and actions of the individual presidents. The emphasis is on discovering what each president said about race (particularly in regard to blacks) and to a lesser extent on what they did, rather than on the root causes of their rhetoric and actions.

Those wishing to gather material on the racial attitudes of particular presidents will find much of interest in this book. It will be of less value for those interested in the origin of these racial attitudes.

REGINALD HORSMAN
University of Wisconsin—
Milwaukee

ROBERT H. JONES. *Disrupted Decades: The Civil War and Reconstruction Years*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1973. Pp. xiv, 543. \$15.00.

KEITH IAN POLAKOFF. *The Politics of Inertia: The Election of 1876 and the End of Reconstruction*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1973. Pp. xiv, 343. \$10.95.

Jones's book is a concise general survey of the Civil War and Reconstruction period, while Polakoff's work is a specialized treatment of the politics of the 1870s culminating in the settlement of the presidential election of 1876.

The former is intended for the general reader and for use as a textbook for undergraduates and is certainly one of the best of a number of such books to be recently published. There are several errors that seem to be the fate of many first editions, but the book is well organized, incorporates the most recent interpretations, and is extremely readable. It is comprehensive and thorough in regard to the major issues and events of the disrupted decades. The narrative is enlivened with numerous little known details and anecdotal material.

The emphasis is on political and military history, with more than half of the pages being devoted to the war itself. The course of the war is clearly traced and there is more than usual coverage of the war at sea. One chapter is devoted to the diplomacy, especially Northern, involved in the conflict, while a chapter on the war in the trans-Mississippi West reflects the author's previous studies of Indians and the Northwest during the Civil War.

The impact of today's civil rights movement is seen not only in the recognition given the part played by blacks in the antebellum period, during the war and in the aftermath of the conflict, but also in the generous treatment of the Radical Republicans.

Sectional interests and differences in the years before the war are amply developed, including the racism that was found in the North as well as the South. The constitutional crisis preceding the outbreak of war is thoroughly described and there is a good analysis of the divisions to be found in the Northern states throughout the entire period.

Disrupted Decades is generalized but it is solid and never superficial. There is a thorough explanation of such topics as states' rights, secession, and impeachment. Jones has succeeded in handling complex material in a manner that not only brings together a summary of the best historical scholarship, but does it with a clarity that holds the reader's interest.

Polakoff's study is probably as useful for its description and analysis of the organization and techniques employed by the two major parties in the seventies as it is for its conclusions con-

cerning the compromises of 1877. Much research has gone into the description of the political situation in the various states—North as well as South. Party convention practices in the states and the political situations in the states and at the national level leading to the nominations of 1876 are detailed. The two nominating conventions and the events preceding them are described, including the differences between the parties and between the factions within each of them. The point is made that while the decentralization of the parties was an advantage in the nominating process it proved to be a handicap in winning elections.

In fact, Polakoff's thesis is that the factions within both parties and the lack of national unity and leadership made the results of the election of 1876 inevitable and were more of a factor than the compromises that have been given so much attention by Woodward and others. The Democratic party leadership was indecisive and failed to unite on a course of action. Hayes often would not commit himself, and he really did not have to, but his friends who spoke on his behalf added to the confusion. At the same time Tilden was both unable and unwilling to hold the Democrats together. Perhaps there was little he could have done, in any event, because the white South wanted home-rule most of all, and Northern public opinion was demanding an end to "tinkering with the South."

Some historians have sought economic explanations for the actions of Southern political leaders, while others have returned to the more traditional accounts of the disputed election. There is little doubt that there were complex political and economic maneuvers going on, but as Polakoff notes, the same results would have been obtained without them. Since the bargains were largely broken the "politics of inertia" may be as good an explanation as any for what happened. While Polakoff disclaims any attempt to refute Woodward he does fault the latter's use of the sources and disagrees with his interpretation on key issues.

The book, which concludes with a useful essay on the sources related to political leaders of the period, is a significant contribution to the political history of the Reconstruction era.

HARRIS L. DANTE
Kent State University

THOMAS M. PITKIN. *The Captain Departs: Ulysses S. Grant's Last Campaign*. With a foreword by JOHN Y. SIMON. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press. 1973. Pp. xix, 164. \$6.95.

JOHN A. CARPENTER. *Ulysses S. Grant*. (Twayne's Rulers and Statesmen of the World Series, 14.) New York: Twayne Publishers. 1970. Pp. 217. \$4.95.

JOHN Y. SIMON, editor. *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*. Volume 3, *October 1, 1861–January 7, 1862*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press. 1970. Pp. xxv, 479. \$15.00.

"I thought if we could get him to come to Mount McGregor, and if he should die there, it might make the place a national shrine—and incidentally a success." The real estate promoter was talking about the cottage on the grounds of his New York State resort hotel in which Ulysses S. Grant died. Shoddy exploitation accompanied greatness right to the grave. Grant, the simplest of men (simple minded, Henry Adams said), was both the enshrined hero of a noble cause and the wayward antihero of sham values.

Somehow Grant invited the confusion. He had come to Mount McGregor to be as comfortable as possible and to finish writing, before he died of throat cancer, his *Personal Memoirs*. It was a gallant (and successful) attempt to overcome a Wall Street failure. Surely this once the old soldier would be allowed to be alone with his task. Not so; in fact, Grant did not much like being alone. He went out in the June sun and, surrounded by charmingly overdressed relatives, was photographed for the newspapers with a silk hat on his head and a scarf, the only sensible garment on display, at his throat. On another day, at his own request, he was jostled along a path in a Bath chair to take the view at an overlook. All this was good for business at the Hotel Balmoral. When he died and his discoloring body was put on display, it attracted a trainload of visitors from nearby Saratoga. Before the next day's curious arrived, embarrassed embalmers "applied a bleaching lotion to the general's face." In contrast to this ghoulish nonsense, he had worked hard on the good plain prose of his book until seven days before he died. Ulysses S. Grant was representative of that which is most counterfeit as well as that which is most genuine in America.

Thomas Pitkin's book about Grant's death, *The Captain Departs*, was originally a work focussed on the historical site at Mount Mc-

Gregor. In its expanded form it deals not only with the place where Grant died but with the accompanying circumstances. It is not a work of history of the first importance, but it avoids excessive piety and, curiously, comes closer to placing Grant in his time and place than either of the other fine pieces of scholarship under review.

In *Ulysses S. Grant* John Carpenter has written the best short modern account of Grant's career that we have. He has seen one man by resisting the inclination to emphasize either Grant's military or his political career to the neglect of the other. Carpenter's study is reliable and useful, but it does not live up to the promise of its first pages, where he introduces the fascinating problem of explaining how a war and a people's perception of that war made a president and a folkhero of a "thirty-eight [year old] . . . ex-army officer fit for nothing better than a clerkship in a leather store." Carpenter speaks often of that which is enigmatic in Grant and in his summary states that "Grant the enigma remains and it will always be that way, simply because Grant defies reasoned analysis." In one sense that is true of the subject of any biography, in another it is simply throwing up one's hands. Enigma is where one begins with a man like Grant. It is a false notion that a writer must share the values of his biographical subject to analyze and know the man or woman in question, but in this study there is a progressive sense of disengagement from Grant. An acknowledged Christian commitment held Carpenter to his subject in *Sword and Olive Branch*, his biography of O. O. Howard, but there is no such tie to Grant.

There is precision and detail in the book but little description of the rich effect of the man on his times and of them on him. Events are ticked off and Grant appropriately credited or excused. Carpenter correctly spots the importance of the true if unlikely friendship of Grant and Hamilton Fish but errs in dismissing Amos Akerman as a worthless nonentity. The former Confederate who, as attorney general, thought that railroads should be controlled and that civil rights laws should be enforced, was an important example of men who did not think it inevitable that Reconstruction be abandoned. Grant dismissed Akerman and thereby lost the chance to be excused as simply a follower in retrogressive

racial politics. Grant chose the route he took. Carpenter does a better job with Orville Babcock. Grant's proposal that he go to St. Louis and testify to keep his attractive but crooked secretary out of jail has a nice note of loyalty of one soldier for another. It also raised the question, which Carpenter does not resolve, whether the president could possibly have been ignorant of swindles that reached so deep into his official and personal families.

If Carpenter could have read, in sequence, all documents and letters signed by Grant, would he have found the general still an enigma? One guesses the answer might be yes. Such is not the hidden premise of the third book under review, volume 3 of *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant*. A Rankean trust in detail and a puritan faith in the word have led in recent years to an outpouring of superbly edited and annotated publications of the papers of great men of our history. There is a will to believe that with the man's own words in print the truth will out.

John Y. Simon's edition of the Grant Papers is one of the finest of these projects, but the volumes to date do not provide sufficient evidence with which to predict that when the mammoth job is done Grant, unaided, will walk off the pages no longer a mystery. Indeed the excellence of the notes in the completed volumes predict a problem. After 1861 the Civil War and Grant's involvement in it increased in complexity, and the editor may find himself with a task almost equal to annotating the official records of the rebellion. With completeness the goal, it is hard for an editor to consign anything to an appendix or microfilm, but it is disconcerting to find the better part of a page of a handsomely printed, bound, and illustrated book given up to a letter that reads, in its entirety: "I find a deficiency in muster & pay Rolls Send a Quantity at once."

With another short letter, editor Simon turns author and skillfully juxtaposes Grant with a rival. Grant's terse three-line letter saying "no" is contrasted with a three-page footnote in which John McClelland's request for a "yes" becomes more and more convoluted. The editor is setting Grant up for the besting of other greater rivals. McClelland was the first of Grant's enemies, all of whom were on his own side, of course. There is nothing but gentlemanliness in his

correspondence with Confederate general Leonidas Polk.

From October 1861 to January 1862, the dates of volume 3, Grant was a brigadier general and not a clerk, but he still is closer to the Mexican War quartermaster than we expect he will be when we encounter the conqueror of Vicksburg or the manslaughterer of Cold Harbor. We learn much about how an army was supplied; there was exasperation with people who would profit from the war in the river town of Cairo, in which the war in the West was rather quietly beginning. The only battle is Belmont, important more because Grant took the initiative and attacked than for any strategic results.

In 1861 Grant was already an able military politician. Testifying before a congressional committee, on which Elihu Washburne chanced to sit, he did not whine and fulminate, or blame civilian politicians for a supply of foreign guns into which American ammunition would not fit. But he did make the gun purchase look silly—and himself smart. With few such exceptions, however, there is little here that gets us below the surface. Another letter that does is Grant's testy rebuke of his outrageous father. Jesse Root Grant even then, and long afterwards, knew how to make his son feel like an incompetent boy. It rankled.

The letters convey the same qualities of blandness and authority that characterize the *Personal Memoirs*, but even in that great book the man is hard to see. One senses that when the people of Saratoga bought the elegant two-volume set they talked more of the money it earned for the widow than of the man it masked. And yet, as these three newer books testify, that man, Grant, still intrigues us as he did Americans of his own time, who found the stuff of fantasies in his military prowess and companionship in their own messy struggles with success and failure.

WILLIAM S. MCFEELY
Mount Holyoke College

RUSSELL F. WEIGLEY. *The American Way of War: A History of United States Military Strategy and Policy*. (The Wars of the United States.) New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. 1973. Pp. xxiii, 584. \$12.95.

According to one prominent German soldier in

the late nineteenth century, "he who writes on strategy and tactics should force himself to teach an exclusive national strategy and tactics," otherwise his own army will never benefit from his work. Half a century later Captain Liddell Hart, the preeminent exponent of mechanization and of a strategy of indirect approach, wrote *The British Way in Warfare* to show "that there has been a distinctively British practice of war, based on experience and proved by three centuries"—and also to demonstrate that this historic British practice was in accord with his own theories.

Is there a comparable or even a discernible American way in warfare? Before World War I most soldiers probably would have answered that there was not: "von Moltke teaches us our strategy, Griepenkerl writes our orders, while von der Goltz tells us how they should be executed," and until recently most American works on strategy closely resembled a tossed salad, with bits and pieces from every fashionable European theorist. Now Professor Weigley asserts that there is indeed a characteristic American approach to war, although admittedly the evolution of American strategic doctrine before the 1950s is less evident in the realm of theory than in the application of strategic thought in war. According to Professor Weigley the "American way" surfaced initially in Grant's 1864 campaign, which aimed at the destruction of Lee's army instead of the capture of Richmond. This "strategy of annihilation" guided our military expeditions in the subsequent Indian wars, it was applied by Admiral Mahan to naval warfare ("In war," Mahan had written, "the proper objective of the Navy is the enemy's navy"), and during World War I it so thoroughly dominated the generalship on the western front that Billy Mitchell could snort: "The art of war had departed. Attrition, or the gradual killing off of the enemy, was all the ground armies were capable of."

By this time the concept of a strategy of annihilation had come to dominate our military thinking as a nation. The campaign in the Pacific during World War II impresses Professor Weigley as "a Mahanian triumph of sea power . . . rendered immensely more formidable through its acquisition of aerial and amphibious dimensions," while the mighty endeavor in Europe was planned in the best tradition of

U. S. Grant—a strategy of direct confrontation to destroy the German armies, with the combined bomber offensive in effect tilting the battlefield to a vertical position. This strategy of annihilation and its corollary, Unconditional Surrender (even the initials suggest “made in America”), failed us in the Korean conflict, and any alternative “proved so frustratingly at variance with the American conception of war that it upset the balance of judgment of American officers in the field and threatened the psychological balance of the nation itself.” The atomic revolution produced a rich outpouring of strategical literature in the 1950s, leading first to a strategy of deterrence followed by one of limited war and flexible response. As the Vietnam war clearly demonstrated, the latter must also go back to the drawing boards, and Professor Weigley ends with some provocative observations on the future of the American—or any other—way in war. Elsewhere in the book he quotes General George C. Marshall to the effect that “a democracy cannot fight a Seven Years War.”

This is an important book. Professor Weigley writes with authority, he has done impressive research in the old and mostly forgotten military journals, and he seems equally at home in the highly complex and technical treatises produced by the modern think tanks. Moreover, his unrivaled knowledge of the history of the American army and its institutions enables him to view the evolution of American strategy and policy in a clear, indeed an artistic perspective. One need not agree with all of his generalizations, his arbitrary categories (Grantian, Up-tonian, Jominian, Mahanian and the like), or even with his mute assumption that the American way of war is unique, to appreciate his solid achievement.

I, for one, am impressed not so much with the American way in war as with the fact that from our beginnings as a nation, American strategical thought has often closely paralleled developments in Europe. Washington waged a strategy of attrition for the same reason that Frederick the Great assumed the strategic defensive after 1758: circumstances offered no choice. Winfield Scott may have been an old-fashioned, eighteenth-century general, but his strategy—like his manual of tactics—reflected the latest French theories. It could be argued

that Halleck and Dennis H. Mahan, by placing disproportionate emphasis upon the strategic role of fortifications, were the first true representatives of an American way in war: if many of their ideas came from Jomini, they applied them to problems that were distinctly American. It is irrelevant to suggest that they should have viewed strategy as a “Clausewitzian struggle for the overthrow of enemy armies.” Nor does Grant seem much different in approach from the Prussian general in 1866 who, searching his memory in vain for an instance or a doctrine that would suggest an appropriate solution to his particular situation, finally sputtered: “Let history and principles go to the devil! After all, what is the problem?” In his memorandum of 1868 von Moltke, who elsewhere defined strategy as “common sense applied to the art of war,” stated the doctrine with “Grantian” simplicity: “The operations plan for the offensive . . . consists solely in seeking out the main enemy force and attacking it wherever it is found.” Foch would have agreed. Mahan belongs in the mainstream of British naval historians, and our own official principles—like our national anthem—came from the British, who lifted them from the writings of J. F. C. Fuller, who in turn had deduced them from the *Correspondance* of Napoleon. Even the American way in war, it appears, owes something to the Corsican.

JAY LUVAAS
Allegheny College

JAMES HASKINS. *Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. 1973. Pp. xiv, 292. \$8.95.

The difficulties of undertaking a full-scale biography of Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback, a Negro leader prominent in Louisiana during Reconstruction, are indeed overwhelming. Only a few personal papers were available. Thus Pinchback's early life as the acknowledged son of a white planter and mulatto slave, his brief education in Cincinnati, his career as cabin boy and protégé of riverboat gamblers, plus his brief military service, are delineated with a literary license more characteristic of fiction than of historical biography.

Pinchback's rise in Louisiana politics during

Reconstruction began with his election to the state constitutional convention, where he proposed a strong civil rights article. Elected state senator, subsequently serving as Senate president, and finally as acting governor, he failed to be confirmed in his dual effort to be seated either as a United States senator or as a member of the House. In 1877, after a three-year attempt to secure a seat in the Senate, he retired to Washington, D. C., where he lived until his death in 1921.

In Haskins's analysis Pinchback emerges as a self-serving politician, who at the same time was solicitous of newly won Negro rights. Unfortunately Haskins, a professor of education, conveys little awareness of historical scholarship that has laid to rest many of the stereotypes that previously dominated interpretations of this era. For example, Louis Harlan's careful account of the successful integration of New Orleans public schools during Reconstruction does not comport with Haskins's comments about public education there. Neither do the perceptions about Negro life in New Orleans, gleaned from William S. McFeely's study of General Howard and the Freedmen's Bureau, accord with Haskins's generalizations.

While Professor Haskins presents an interesting, lively, and popular account of Pinchback's life, a scholarly evaluation of his role in Reconstruction history has yet to be written.

SUZANNE C. LOWITT
Transylvania University

PAUL T. RINGENBACH. *Tramps and Reformers, 1873-1916: The Discovery of Unemployment in New York*. (Contributions in American History, number 27.) Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. Pp. xv, 224. \$10.50.

"There are tramps because so many people give without investigation and without cooperation," wrote sociologist Charles R. Henderson in 1906. But in the depression years of the 1870s and 1890s there were tramps because so many people had no jobs. *Tramps and Reformers* chronicles the gradual process by which leaders in New York City's Charity Organization Society and Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor accepted the idea that involuntary unemployment actually existed in bountiful America. Because tramps

were the most visible poor people and hence the worst examples of intemperance, immorality, improvidence, and deficiency, Ringenbach inevitably interchanges discussions about the causes of tramps with those on the causes of poverty. The homeless unemployed of New York City remain historically faceless, although we find that they were mainly single men, native born, white, residents of the city, and likely to have some physical defect. The COS and AICP reformers appear as the familiar gaggle of paternalistic pseudo-scientists more concerned about the possibility of wasting kindness and money than about the reality of wasted lives. Thus they rail against missions, bread lines, clothing drives, handouts, the Salvation Army, and any other form of "indiscriminate aid."

Ringenbach credits the panic of 1893 with demonstrating the inadequacy of charity and voluntarism and with forcing reformers both to acknowledge that unemployment resulted chiefly from economic dislocation and to accept the need for public relief. The first claim is beyond dispute, but the author himself shows that most reformers still blamed the tramp's plight on personal deficiencies, while the significant studies and measures designed to mitigate the effects of unemployment followed the recessions of 1907 and 1913. He contends ably that fear of social disruption was the crucial motivation throughout the period 1873-1916: at first New York City's charitable leaders sought to prevent upheaval by repression; later they and their successors worked to forestall revolution by liberal reform.

Ringenbach's conclusions should startle no one and will not challenge existing interpretations about social thought and action in the period he covers. Rather, he has done a generally solid piece of work that takes us through the shifting opinions and efforts of one type of reformer. Others have covered much of this ground, but Ringenbach has filled in a number of details and has arranged them in a single study of New York City's attempts to deal with the problem of industrial unemployment.

J. PAUL MITCHELL
Ball State University

WILLIAM WARREN ROGERS and ROBERT DAVID WARD. *August Reckoning: Jack Turner and*

Racism in Post-Civil War Alabama. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1973. Pp. xii, 195. \$7.50.

Born into slavery, Jack Turner spent his early life in Choctaw County, Alabama, and there he remained after the Civil War to settle into a life of farming. He also became active in the Republican party. Following the overthrow of the Reconstruction regime in 1874 Choctaw became one of the few Black Belt counties in which the Republicans consistently made a strong showing. That resulted from the fact that Turner and a few other black men assumed leadership of the local party and by their example and hard work encouraged blacks to continue voting. White Democrats consistently harassed Turner in the hopes of discouraging his political activities. They did not succeed until 1882, when Turner became the victim of a conspiracy in which it was alleged that he had plotted to incite blacks to massacre whites. Within a span of four days, he was arrested, declared guilty at a mass meeting, and hanged.

William Warren Rogers and Robert David Ward have produced a valuable study that offers a microcosmic view of political and racial developments in the post-Reconstruction South. Their findings support the views developed by C. Vann Woodward: the Redeemer era did not represent a period of good race relations, but neither was it a time in which blacks were totally disfranchised. Not only did many blacks continue to vote, but men such as Jack Turner refused to accept white domination and worked courageously to make Choctaw County a more livable place for blacks.

The authors maintain that Turner left a lasting legacy and that his example encouraged blacks to continue voting. Unfortunately they do not support this assertion. Had they offered a summary of election returns for Choctaw County from 1882 until the adoption of the disfranchisement constitution in 1901, they would have strengthened their argument. Turner's lynching suggests that throughout the Redeemer era whites worked steadily to suppress blacks. Instead of accepting the view that the disfranchisement constitutions signified the sudden shift to a harsher period of racism it appears that there was a consistent movement in that direction throughout the post-

Reconstruction era. This suggestion, however, should not detract from the fact that *August Reckoning* illustrates how valuable local history can be when it is well done and used to deepen knowledge of broader developments.

WILLIAM F. HOLMES
University of Georgia

GEOFFREY J. MARTIN. *Ellsworth Huntington: His Life and Thought*. [Hamden, Conn.:] Archon Books. 1973. Pp. xx, 315. \$20.00.

"A rational understanding of history," geographer Ellsworth Huntington once observed, "requires a good knowledge of the changing physical background upon which the historical events occur." To interrelate that background with other forces in history Huntington (1876-1947) devoted his career, communicating his ideas in no fewer than 28 books, parts of 29 others, more than 240 articles, 700 public addresses, and 50,000 pieces of correspondence, making him by any measure "the most prolific United States geographer" to date. In this biography—the first complete and balanced treatment of the man—geographer Geoffrey Martin has done a masterful job of collating and synthesizing his subject's extensive papers for a sympathetic view of an extraordinarily energetic mind (though he has no bibliography of other secondary sources).

Attacked (with some truth) by critics as rash, unscientific, and deterministic, Huntington sought to "comprehend the course of civilization throughout history" by studying the influence of the environment—heredity, culture, and especially climate—upon individuals and thus entire civilizations. He was philosophically close to such historian-generalists as Turner, Durant, Barnes, and Toynbee; the latter's knowing foreword to this book acknowledges Huntington as a pioneer in interdisciplinary analysis, but one who "suffered for being ahead of his contemporaries." His precomputer quantitative research, one example of his farsightedness, led him into tree-ring counts and solar energy analyses for a tentative theory of climatic pulsations, a subject only now being given adequate consideration in many disciplines. (See, for example, Colin Renfrew, *Before Civilization: The Radiocarbon Revolution and Prehistoric Europe* [1973]).

Huntington's intellectual verve in positing his one-sided theses and leaving the "con" sides to the critics in order to establish a meaningful dialogue often confounded and embarrassed his peers, especially his employers at Yale and the struggling profession of geography at large. And his forays into elitist-oriented eugenics became political when he promoted restrictive American immigration policies during the 1920s and echoed (no doubt unconsciously) the Nazi selective breeding of the 1930s. Such associations, including the one linking astrology with cosmic periodicities, the author deliberately minimizes, which is unfortunate. Nevertheless, to Huntington, the question was the thing, and Martin recognizes such questions as Huntington raised as too sweeping and premature for the mainstream of American geography as it began to overspecialize.

This book in fact often reads as an intellectual history of that profession during Huntington's lifetime, revealing its conservative attitudes, the trials of teaching versus research, problems of funding for expeditions (for Huntington traveled widely, especially in Central Asia), and indeed the attempts to get historians to acknowledge the importance of geography. (See his "Changes of Climate and History," *AHR*, 17 [1913] 2: 213-32.) Like the historians, the geographers served their country well in World War I, in which the Coal Administration had Captain Huntington produce a tract urging people to conserve fuel by keeping house temperatures under sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit (!), a temperature he considered ideal for physical activity—which led him to admire the Germans, disparage the tropics, and regard Newport, R.I., as the ideal locale.

Huntington synthesized geography, environment, and history only incompletely in his last work, *Mainsprings of Civilization* (1945), although the outline for its never-completed sequel "The Pace of History," reproduced in the biography, offers opportunities for further inquiry. But was he in fact an environmental determinist? Not in the sense of the Ratzel-Semple school, says author Martin. Rather, in his attempt to build "a scheme revealing the place of man twixt the cosmos and microcosmos," Huntington was developing "a new form of determinism"—never named—"more

moderate, supple, subtle, and versatile than anything" before or since. This book is required reading for all students of universal history.

CLARK G. REYNOLDS
University of Maine,
Orono

The Joyous Journey of LeRoy R. and Ann W. Hafen: An Autobiography. Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Company; Denver: Fred A. Rosenstock: The Old West Publishing Company. 1973. Pp. 334. \$11.50.

Joyous Journey is the life story of LeRoy R. Hafen, Western historian. Much of the content is devoted to those adult years with his wife, Ann Woodbury Hafen, chronicling their joint ventures as a research-literary team. Their shared experiences confirm the book's theme: "Two are better than one . . . for if either fall, the one will lift the other up." Hafen recounts his years of youth in a remote Mormon community in Nevada, his early local education and higher education at Brigham Young University, and graduate study at the University of California, Berkeley, under Professor Herbert E. Bolton, eventually leading to the Ph.D. degree. Hafen's lifetime professional career centered on the Colorado Historical Society where he served as state historian. He details experiences in expanding the Society's research and museum resources, his work as editor of *Colorado Magazine*, part-time teaching at the University of Colorado and Denver University, and his activities in various professional organizations.

In many respects Hafen's life story is the common autobiography of hundreds of professional historians active in the period 1920-60. Even the devoted husband-wife team performance, touching and romantic as it is, is not unique for his generation of scholars. But two aspects of this work imbue *Joyous Journey* with a dimension of uniqueness that sets this life story apart. Hafen was reared at Bunkerville, nestled near the Virgin River on the Nevada frontier, and his life provides intimate glimpses into the Mormon life-style during the latter part of the nineteenth century—the toil, hardship and commitment to personal and group success. Hafen details the link of this remote

saints' settlement with the Utah Mormon establishment. He reports his family origins, largely Swiss immigrant converts to Mormonism, depicting his father as a stern patriarch and practicing polygamist. Interestingly, his father's polygamy occurred after the Edmunds Act of 1882. *Joyous Journey* openly comments on the role of the mother in this sort of family system, and frankly reports the attitudes of plural wives, one to the other. Beyond this, the book's value is in casting light on the personal and historiographic genesis of a large body of literature on the American West. Hafen's publication list contains thirty-eight works, and *Joyous Journey* yields intimate glimpses and insights into the generation of this rich list.

It would seem that, approached in this light, *Joyous Journey* has value for the historian, and thereby its faults become minor. Only one flaw in construction need receive comment. The text is laced with quotations from journals and letters that lack connective tissue and interrupt and divert the reader. This and other faults are offset by the author's disarming candor, his open sharing, frankness in language, and direct reporting that enrich *Joyous Journey* with a special earthy essence.

ARRELL M. GIBSON
University of Oklahoma

EDWARD P. CRAPOL. *America for Americans: Economic Nationalism and Anglophobia in the Late Nineteenth Century*. (Contributions in American History, number 28.) Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. 1973. Pp. vii, 248. \$13.00.

Although it may not be so self-evident, as Mr. Crapol seems to think, that Anglophobia was more widespread and more consciously exploited by politicians in the United States during the last quarter of the nineteenth century than hitherto, the author nonetheless makes a case for suggesting that it was more markedly expressed in terms of economic nationalism. This change he relates very effectively to the depression of the 1870s. That experience highlighted the financial and commercial predominance of Great Britain at the same time that the export boom of 1879-81 emphasized the opportunities of economic expansion. And even as the balance of trade moved decisively in favor of the United States, resentment against

the British was sustained by the persistent imbalance of payments, by Britain's maintenance of the gold standard, and by the evident role of British investors in the exploitation of Western lands. So, after the end of the Civil War, American economic nationalism widened from the narrow issue of the domestic tariff to the questions of international transportation, reciprocity treaties, and the remonetization of silver. These were questions that were forced gradually upon the attentions of all major parties whether their purpose was to preserve or to reform the essence of American society. And, whatever the considerable differences of opinion over them, these were also issues that forced all administrations into some sort of confrontation with Great Britain. All this seems clear enough in Mr. Crapol's rather labored account. The author seems to think that this sustains the case for economic determinism in the history of the Anglo-American rapprochement. It would appear, however, that sentimental nationalists used economic chauvinism to serve their purposes as much as economic interests used Anglophobia. Nor is the dilemma any clearer on the British side. This Mr. Crapol touches rather too superficially and arbitrarily by assertions about the priority and precedence of American over German economic rivalry in the British government's calculations. By a foray into the Chamberlain papers he underlines what has long been known, that Salisbury was isolated and defeated on the Venezuelan question by the rest of the Cabinet. But so was Palmerston on the Crampton and Central American questions nearly half a century earlier, before the economic considerations Mr. Crapol describes had become immediate or urgent. The essential difference in the significance of the two episodes would seem to be the intrusion of the Civil War; the essential similarity political as much as economic.

KENNETH BOURNE
London School of Economics

VICTOR WESTPHALL. *Thomas Benton Catron and His Era*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 1973. Pp. x, 462. Cloth \$12.50, paper \$6.95.

Thomas Benton Catron was the leader of the Republican party in New Mexico during the last four decades of the territorial period. As

a determined empire builder he managed to accumulate almost as much land as the states of Rhode Island and Delaware combined. His prominence continued into the statehood period, Catron being elected one of New Mexico's two United States senators in 1912.

Westphall has written an informative and carefully documented biography. From Catron's early years in Missouri to his tenure as the only rabidly Republican ex-Confederate to serve in the United States Senate, Westphall has conscientiously chronicled the events of Catron's life. The exhaustive examination of Catron's business affairs is particularly valuable. Catron had worked diligently to acquire partial or complete control of at least thirty-four Spanish or Mexican land grants. Although perpetually in need of cash he had a "psychotic aversion" to losing any part of this vast domain. But poor business judgment and mounting debts compelled him to sell most of his holdings after 1890. At the time of his death in 1921 only seven land grants remained in his possession.

Readers may have trouble recognizing Westphall's Catron. Because of his controversial involvement in some of New Mexico's most celebrated disputes Catron has appeared as an arch villain to many students of the state's history. Westphall, however, stoutly defends him against practically all charges, insisting that most emanate from an unfair "oral tradition" that has grown up around him. He denies Catron's complicity in the American Valley murders and refutes the charges leveled against him in the disbarment proceedings that stemmed from the explosive Borrego affair. He insists that Catron's involvement in the Lincoln County War was only to protect his property, despite a preponderance of evidence elsewhere that political meddling was almost a passion.

In handling this admittedly acquisitive individual as a man of his times Westphall has given a better-balanced picture of Catron than existed before. But Westphall's Catron standing alone will not suffice as an accurate image of the controversial New Mexican.

ROBERT W. LARSON

University of Northern Colorado

HOWARD P. CHUDACOFF, *Mobile Americans: Residential and Social Mobility in Omaha, 1880-*

1920. (The Urban Life in America Series.) New York: Oxford University Press. 1972. Pp. x, 195. \$8.95.

Although one of the most neatly hewn among the "new urban history" productions, this volume has problems with its format. The data are significant and meticulously presented, but it does not quite come out a "book," in the classic sense. To my mind, too, *Mobile Americans*, like others of the genre, is with respect to form too organized around a theoretical straw man, which it all too neatly destroys. In a sense what we have here is a fine piece of empirical research, an important building block, which is dressed out sometimes as local history, sometimes as a statement in a tired academic controversy about the costs and benefits of urban mobility.

Mobile Americans is a longitudinal quantitative examination of residential movement in Omaha, Nebraska, in two stages of the city's growth, the thrust of much of which is to prove that "the neighborhoods which men sought and the kinds of housing they acquired expressed real improvement in the quality of life for themselves and their families" (pp. 109-10). To this end Howard Chudacoff explores possible differentials in mobility by area, ethnicity, and occupation, and he relates these patterns to outmigration, occupational mobility, and political preference. "Findings" aplenty—in the sense of important-looking relationships—grace Chudacoff's pages (the tables number twenty-eight).

Although the author rightly emphasizes the generality of mobility, ought it distract him from exploring the differentials he finds? Should it lead him to overlook the relationships among age, residential mobility, and property accumulation, which he can treat with his first but not with his second sample? Could we not, further, hope for more of a sense of what widespread mobility meant to Omaha's economic and physical growth, rather than simply to the "openness" of life there? Chudacoff's chapters on the housing market and on voting are suggestive, but not sufficiently tied to the morphology of Omaha, though the areal sampling design would permit this.

Mobile Americans will be greatly valued by specialists, and no doubt widely "cannibalized" for its findings. One hopes its critics will take

proper note of series editor Richard Wade's grandiose claims for the book and give serious thought to appropriate packaging for such vital yet ungainly research contributions.

JOHN MODELL
University of Minnesota,
Twin Cities

KENNETH S. DAVIS. *FDR: The Beckoning of Destiny, 1882-1928: A History*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1972. Pp. 936. \$15.00.

The author has done a masterful job in creating a psycho-biographical study not only of the snobbish patrician Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but of each of the strong individuals who left a significant imprint upon this evolving political activist. The reader is stimulated anew by imaginative portraits of vital personalities: FDR's imperious mother; his cousin and exemplar, Theodore Roosevelt; a deeply devoted, unattractive kingmaker, Louis Howe; a Southern Populist-Progressive, almost saintlike in his patience and understanding, Josephus Daniels; a Woodrow Wilson whose great vision was stained with an intolerant heart; and an inferiority-plagued Eleanor who evolved as a vibrant late-bloomer.

Kenneth Davis's unique command of the language insures fascinating reading, as does his keen perception of major developments abroad and profound socioeconomic changes at home. All this insures a challenging and suitable substitute for an average textbook that encompasses United States history between Reconstruction and the eve of the great Depression.

The author is deeply indebted to the pioneering work of Frank Freidel, along with Alfred Rollins and others who have spent considerable time with the massive archives at Hyde Park's Roosevelt Library. But the spotlighting, as well as the meaning of individuals, movements, and events, is the contribution of Davis alone. He makes clear that young Roosevelt's life at an upper-class Harvard is light years away from its present egalitarian counterparts, that the fusion of Wilson's New Freedom and TR's New Nationalism had tremendous significance for our times, and he highlights the failure of Roosevelt, and other world leaders, to understand and cope with the im-

pact of technology upon the world's population.

Far less knowledgeable of the social welfare struggle than such Tammany stalwarts as Robert F. Wagner, Sr., Al Smith, and Big Tim Sullivan, aristocratic FDR was an "awfully mean cuss" when he first entered state politics. As an efficient, assistant secretary of the navy, he was an outspoken supporter of imperialist Mahan and his big navy colleagues. Nor was he disturbed by the massacre of thousands of Haitians, or by the kidnapping of additional thousands by the U. S. Marines to be used as slave labor to build roads inexpensively. And the recent events in Vietnam were recalled with all of their heart-rending tragedies upon reading that these same U. S. Marines habitually called Haitians "gooks," regarded them as sub-human, and often spoke of killing them as a sport. Has history taught us nothing?

It was not his courageous struggle with infantile paralysis that insured a "spiritual transformation" in the 1920s, but FDR's ability to perceive and respond to changes, sooner than most others, which enabled him to shelve his earlier imperialist and more conservative tendencies and devote himself to a somewhat enlightened, and potentially more progressive apprenticeship for the presidency, through the governorship of New York.

BERNARD BELLUSH
City College,
City University of New York

BRUCE L. LARSON. *Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography*. Foreword by CHARLES A. LINDBERGH, JR. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 1973. Pp. xix, 363. \$14.50.

This is the story of an honorable man's concern for his America. Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota inherited a liberal turn of mind from his father, a liberal Swedish politician who migrated to the United States when the son was but a year old. He grew to manhood in Minnesota, and after his graduation from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1883 he practiced law for a year in St. Cloud, Minnesota, before settling permanently in the nearby community of Little Falls.

In 1887 he married the daughter of the family with whom he boarded when he first came to

Little Falls, and he entered into local politics with election as county attorney in 1890. His first wife died in 1898, and in 1901 he married Evangeline Lodge Land, who became the mother of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., the pioneer in aviation.

Politically, Lindbergh was Republican in those years, and in 1906 he became the Republican congressman from the Sixth Congressional District of Minnesota, a position he held until the end of the Sixty-fourth Congress in March 1917. He soon demonstrated qualities of independence by joining the Progressive insurgent group fighting against the power of the speaker of the house, Joseph G. Cannon. He accepted the liberalism of Theodore Roosevelt, and he rejected the conservatism of William Howard Taft. He became a vocal critic of moneyed interests and big business, and he thought the Federal Reserve System created in 1913 would lead the nation into disaster. He was ardently antiwar, and he was one of the minority that opposed American involvement in World War I.

He wrote diligently for publication. He was neither a polished writer nor speaker, but he impressed most people with his earnestness and with the impressive documentation with which he bolstered his arguments. When he could find no established publication willing to accept his work he became his own publisher. In 1918 he wrote a little book, entitled *Why Is Your Country at War?*, intended to clarify his views on economics, politics, and the war. It became an indictment of American business and the inner circle of business leaders. In Minnesota it was interpreted as an act of disloyalty to a nation at war and contributed to his defeat as the gubernatorial candidate of a newly organized independent political group, the Nonpartisan League.

The account of his campaign for the governorship of Minnesota in that election year is a tale of interference with his appearances at political gatherings, of weathering storms of rotten eggs and spoiled tomatoes, and of having the homes of his supporters painted yellow by ardent opponents. After the election was past, the Nonpartisan League, primarily an organization of farmers, joined a labor group to form a new Farmer-Labor party. Lindbergh was active in its evolution, and at the time of his death in

early 1924 he was the leading candidate for endorsement as its candidate for governor.

Lindbergh was something of an anachronism in American politics. As the author of this volume explains it, he "could be nothing but what he was." He was ruggedly an individualist at a time when party regularity was called for, and time after time he favored changes in current practices without regard for their effect upon his own political life. He was utterly incapable of subterfuge, and that, in a way, explains both his successes and his failures.

This is a thoughtful little volume. Sometimes it seems pedantic and some of the stylistic mannerisms of the author may distract, but the message he seeks to convey comes out clear and strong. It is a valuable addition to the literature of the Progressive age in American politics.

ARTHUR J. LARSEN
*University of Minnesota,
Duluth*

JACOB J. WEINSTEIN. *Solomon Goldman: A Rabbi's Rabbi*. New York: Ktav Publishing House. 1973. Pp. xiii, 295. \$10.00.

Weinstein writes of Solomon Goldman (1893-1953) as "a rabbi's rabbi" not because colleagues came to the older man of renown for counsel, but because Goldman crowded so many types of rabbinical excellence into one career as to be a paragon of the modern rabbi, a man to be emulated: preacher of enormous eloquence, Judaic scholar deeply absorbed in the sources, builder in Chicago of the largest conservative congregation in the land, leader of American and world Zionist forces at a fateful time in Jewish history, patron of Hebrew and Yiddish poets and authors, creator of a pioneering Jewish day school. Goldman was one of the dozen great rabbis of the swirling, desperate times before and after World War II. Weinstein has written an admiring life sketch of his older friend, studded with quotations from letters and sermons, and rounded off with extensive excerpts from works long out of print. Weinstein has not attempted to evaluate Goldman's life in relation to the American rabbinate as a whole, nor to contrast Goldman with such rabbinic giants as Stephen S. Wise, Abba Hillel Silver, James G. Heller, Joshua Loth Liebman, Simon Greenberg, Milton Steinberg, and the incom-

parable Mordecai M. Kaplan. Although this biography includes some of the sense of stress and change and danger under which Goldman lived, too little of the background development is offered to permit a reader unacquainted with American Jewish personalities and institutions to comprehend Goldman's true importance. In a way, then, Weinstein has written *A Rabbi's Rabbi* primarily for rabbis and others personally involved in American Jewish professional and intellectual activity. But his well-written book will be extremely useful when the time comes to evaluate the achievements of that period (now ended, for good or ill) when America's rabbis were the leaders of and spokesmen for its Jews.

BERTRAM W. KORN
Hebrew Union College—
Jewish Institute of Religion,
New York

DAVID M. TUCKER. *Lieutenant Lee of Beale Street*. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press. 1971. Pp. xi, 217. \$7.95.

Born black and in poverty in 1894, George Washington Lee should have lived his years unknown except to his immediate neighbors in Sunflower County, Mississippi, in the heart of the Delta. It was a time of negligible opportunity for blacks and of racist extremism—a time when unparalleled numbers of lynchings despoiled the lush landscape and when political demagogues manipulated white anxieties and hatreds by condemning black voting and “nigger education” for having inflamed black bestiality and fulminated rapes and other assaults against white people. Yet Lee, the subject of this well-written biography, escaped the Delta for relative wealth, power, and position in Memphis.

As described by David M. Tucker, Lee was not only a person of both impressive accomplishments and humiliating defeats, but also a person who, for racial as well as personal reasons, had a deep need of recognized success and an equally deep fear of failure. An alumnus of Alcorn College (the black OCS at Fort Des Moines, Iowa) and the French battlefields of World War I, Lieutenant Lee settled permanently in Memphis after the war. In the 1920s and 1930s he became a community leader as a black capitalist and an enterprising life

insurance executive, a Republican politician who could work in harmony with the Democratic boss of Memphis, E. H. Crump, and as a writer of a novel, short stories, and the acclaimed *Beale Street: Where the Blues Began*. By the late 1940s, however, Lee's public stature had declined. Even with the evident black restlessness with “the snail-like pace of change” in Memphis, Lee continued to believe that “blacks could make no better contribution toward desegregation than to continue the development of their own business, their own talents, and thereby earn community respect and fellowship.” Further diminishing his authority were the successes of civil rights activists, the emergence of Southern black Democracy and the Goldwaterite conquest of Southern Republicanism, and, finally, “black power.” Still alive today, Lieutenant Lee's voice is an echo from the past rather than a signpost to the future.

Although minor defects (for example, no bibliography and the discordant use of the archaic “colored”) mar this good book, it performs the valuable function of suggesting fruitful areas of inquiry and, in some cases, of re-examination for historians of black America; among these are the relationship between racism and reform in twentieth-century Southern politics, the social origins of the South's black bourgeoisie, and the social bases of black ideologies.

WILLIAM M. TUTTLE, JR.
University of Kansas

RICHARD B. SHERMAN. *The Republican Party and Black America: From McKinley to Hoover, 1896–1933*. Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia. 1973. Pp. viii, 274. \$9.50.

Richard Sherman centers attention upon the Republican presidents, their racial attitudes and policies, and the manner in which they responded to the repeated attempts of black leaders to have the party live up to its abolitionist origins. In every presidential election between 1860 and 1932 the ballots of those black Americans able to vote substantiated Frederick Douglass's contention that “The Republican Party is the deck, all else is the sea.” The author expertly assesses this odd political love affair.

Observers of the Republican party during the

1960s and 1970s have frequently noted its inclination to arrive at a suitable "Southern strategy." Sherman's study makes clear the extent to which the party has struggled all along with the problem of trying to gain, maintain or regain majority status by breaking the Democratic solid South. Regrettably Republican leadership has tended to protect the prejudices of majority whites rather than the rights of minority blacks. As a consequence blacks, although long distrustful of the schizophrenic Democrats, eventually shifted their political allegiance.

The author nowhere does a better job of illustrating the Republican record than in his treatment of the party's ambivalent stand on lynching. Protection of the lives of its citizens is the most fundamental responsibility of government, but nearly all Democrats and significant numbers of Republicans shrank from applying the amount of federal force needed to control the streets and fields where the lynchings took place. Arguments in favor of state rights and local initiative won out over appeals by NAACP leaders and other blacks to end this national disgrace.

Sherman's treatment also deals effectively with the actions of some of the second-level white officers of government who have so often held positions of importance and who have frustrated black attempts to bring the power structure to account.

The book has some minor weaknesses such as the author's frequent tendency to use the word Negro instead of the now generally preferred black and his occasional failure to make clear that American racism has been a white and not a black problem (e.g., p. 53). His supporting footnotes are generally good, but his bibliographical comment is much too brief.

In addition two larger limitations impinge on the book's usefulness. First, the author omits much of the human interest detail that serves to heighten emotional response and draw a larger reading public. Second, the book includes little by way of behavioral data. Studies of political parties particularly lend themselves to powerful blends of traditional and quantitative materials, but the author has overlooked this possibility.

However, these reservations should not obscure the conclusion that Richard Sherman has

supplied us with a scholarly, solid, balanced, valuable book on an important subject not previously studied. It is a pity that such a worthwhile contribution will be read by a mere handful of professional historians and political scientists.

SIG SYNNESTVEDT

*State University of New York,
College at Brockport*

GERALD D. NASH. *The American West in the Twentieth Century: A Short History of an Urban Crisis*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1973. Pp. viii, 312. Cloth \$9.95, paper \$4.95.

Although primarily a work of synthesis intended for the general reader, Professor Nash has demonstrated that in the hands of a skilled craftsman the history of a region may also reveal a great deal about the entire American experience. Focusing upon the trans-Mississippi West (more precisely the subregions of California, the Pacific Northwest, the Rocky Mountain and Plains states, and the Southwest), he provides an urban framework for interpreting and understanding the forces that made the West what it is today. Thus he contends that between the Dry West of Walter Prescott Webb and the Wet West of the Pacific slope there came into being in the twentieth century a new oasis of urban civilization born of technological control over the environment. Using the urban oases as bench marks Nash traces the maturation of the region as a whole, arguing that it passed through two distinct stages: between 1898 and 1941 the relationship of the West to the older East was like a colony to the mother country, whereas since World War II the region has set the pace for the nation in economics, politics, social mores, and culture (of both the serious and popular variety). The thesis is not new, but the sophistication with which the author accounts for the differential rates of maturation within the subregions will interest the specialist as well as the novice.

In elaborating upon his central theme Nash steps outside the Turnerian framework. He does not ignore the mediating effect of environment, but rightly asserts that cultural influences (with a big assist from the federal government) may well have been more significant in shaping the modern West. For, he notes, the migrants

of the post-1890 decades had brought to the region the major traits of the civilization east of the Mississippi: the dominant Anglo-Saxon conceptions of social status and ethnic minorities, the political institutions of the East, a desire for wealth, an uncritical faith in science and progress, and a strong drive to re-create the cultural life of the communities they had left behind. By mid-century, if the West had come to mirror the attainment of the affluent society in America, Nash concludes that it also had become a prime example of some of its most elemental flaws: the anomie of individuals, the failure to acculturate racial minorities, and the inability to prevent environmental imbalances brought by wanton and unplanned applications of science and technology.

To treat simultaneously so many facets of so divergent a region as the trans-Mississippi West and the urban oases therein is a herculean task, but one the author accomplishes successfully. His writing combines the perspective of the insider—having lived the greater part of his professional life in the region he knows both the terrain and the people—with the critical intelligence of a mature scholar. Thus there are shrewd observations about the pattern of economic growth and the crucial roles of private initiative and federal monies in freeing the West from the yoke of colonialism. But surprisingly sharp, too, are Nash's discussions of the people—whether transplanted Midwesterners, Chicanos, blacks, or American Indians—and the concept of regionalism as manifested in literature and the arts. While the organization of the book is largely synthetic, the author succeeds in telling his story because he never lets the material get away from him. Recurrent themes and appropriate pauses summarize and pull together the myriad of facts. It is a book well-worth reading.

PHILIP J. FUNIGIELLO

College of William and Mary

JOHN BRAEMAN *et al.*, editors. *Twentieth-Century American Foreign Policy*. (Modern America, number 3.) [Columbus:] Ohio State University Press. 1971. Pp. ix, 567. \$10.00.

WILLIAM APPLEMAN WILLIAMS, editor. *From Colony to Empire: Essays in the History of American Foreign Relations*. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1972. Pp. viii, 506. \$10.95.

Together these volumes under review comprise a series of essays by eighteen historians of American foreign relations. *Twentieth-Century American Foreign Policy* is by design a collection of largely disconnected essays that share only their common relationship to the country's external relations. In *From Colony to Empire* editor William Appleman Williams has covered interpretatively the chronological development of the United States from its ambitious beginnings to its present-day global leadership. Most of his contributors are identified with the New Left, yet Richard W. Van Alstyne, who contributes two essays, is not. And the essays, as a group, reflect a fundamental realism as much as they do the latter-day revisionism. Thus, even these writings should be examined for their individual contributions rather than as a unified presentation of the American experience. This is not to suggest that the volume lacks coherence.

So varied in nature and content are the long essays in the Braeman, Bremner, and Brody volume that they appear to lack both theme and scheme. This matters little, for the collection includes much wisdom on both the historians and the history of the century. Charles E. Neu's opening essay on "The Changing Interpretive Structure of American Foreign Policy" is a prodigious, successful effort to identify and characterize the immense volume of American writing on United States foreign relations since the beginning of the century. David F. Trask has rendered a similar contribution, focusing only on the writings since 1957. Together these essays catalog the conceptual and interpretive achievements of a large and distinct body of American historians. Waldo H. Heinrichs has added an exceptionally erudite history of the rise of American career diplomacy. Essays by Paul A. Varg, Manfred Jonas, and Lawrence S. Kaplan analyze three central phases of American foreign relations since 1900: the nature of American world power, 1900–17; the failure of collective security before 1939; and the contributions of NATO. Robert Craig Brown, Lyle C. Brown, James W. Wilkie, Allan R. Millett, A. E. Campbell, and Warren I. Cohen trace twentieth-century United States relations with Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Great Britain, and China respectively. These essays vary in style and levels of analysis, but they all reflect an

essential expertise. Warren Cohen, for example, establishes an unusually high level of historical analysis in his study of the United States and China, an analysis similar in concept to that of Manfred Jonas on the failure of collective security. The brightest and the best personalities, as these studies reveal, have served the country badly on more than one occasion.

With its simple chronological organization, *From Colony to Empire* posed choices of authorship rather than subject matter. That the United States would attain some commanding position in world affairs seemed decreed from the beginning. What the essayists of this volume question are the methods, motivations, and costs of the successive stages in the country's expansion. Walter LaFeber accents the largely intellectual contributions of Franklin and Madison to the country's imperial character in the eighteenth century. Richard Van Alstyne's analysis of American continental expansion, 1803-67, is, as usual, highly perceptive and critical more of the means than the ends of American expansionist policy. Edward P. Crapol and Howard Schonberger present a balanced account of the economic factors in the rise of American global expansionism after the Civil War, focusing especially on agricultural and industrial surpluses, internal improvements, the quest for an effective navy, merchant marine, and reciprocal trade agreements to reduce the competition for foreign markets. In their concern for economic pressures Crapol and Schonberger generally ignored the countering arguments that raised questions of ends and means and stressed the ultimate price of the nation's expansionist policies. On the other hand Robert Freeman Smith's study of the 1920s is almost identical in analysis to those of Cohen and Jonas. Henry Berger's study of the 1930s concentrates more narrowly on the American labor movement and foreign policy. Finally, Lloyd Gardner's thoughtful essays on American foreign relations, from 1945 to 1970, raise a full spectrum of questions based far more on realism than on economic determinism.

These two volumes differ, then, in organization, character, perhaps even in purpose, but they have many positive qualities in common. Both contain essays of high quality, some remarkably insightful, which can add immeasurably to what historians and others might come

to understand about the American past. They demonstrate, moreover, a perceptive blending of viewpoints that challenges the notion that diplomatic historians who claim membership in identifiable schools of interpretation always write history that is rendered distinguishable by previous ideological or nonideological commitments. Is it possible that diplomatic historians might one day reach a consensus on some central aspect of the American experience?

NORMAN A. GRAEBNER
University of Virginia

THOMAS C. COCHRAN. *Social Change in America: The Twentieth Century*. New York: Harper and Row. 1972. Pp. 178. Cloth \$12.50, paper \$2.45.

Thomas Cochran has long been an advocate of "useful history," and he has often pointed out the advantages and limitations of applying social science procedures to the study of history. A decade ago he observed that "history, if it is to hold its high place in the field of learning, must suggest policies for meeting current problems." The dilemmas facing the historical profession today add urgency to Cochran's contention in this volume that history must prove it has some analytical utility. "It must move beyond the traditional and undefined justification of 'increased understanding' toward forming a basis for, at least, limited forecasting of the range of social probabilities" (p. 12).

Social Change in America is based on a course of lectures sponsored by St. Antony's College, Oxford University in 1970. It is a companion volume to an earlier collection of essays, *The Inner Revolution* (1964, 1970). Beginning with the assertion that the basic purpose of useful history is explanation of social change Cochran invites some historians to turn from the discovery of new facts in order to seek the larger meaning or utility of the vast amounts of data available in dissertations, monographs, and articles. Specifically he argues for acceptance by historians of a behavioral science approach to social change. In the first chapter he explains the use of role theory as a method of organizing historical data. In subsequent chapters he applies the behavioral approach to intellectual, religious, educational, technological, demographic, and other aspects of change in

twentieth-century American history. The basic information contained in these brief interpretive chapters is familiar, but the analysis is often stimulating and arresting. "Demographic Forces" and "Proprietary and Managerial Enterprise" are particularly rewarding. Most of the chapters emphasize the importance in social change (as well as social conformity) of the "roles, role-sets, and accepted institutions" of business elites.

Thorstein Veblen's name appears only once in the text but many passages have a Veblen-esque ring: "The actual owners and proprietors of enterprise have not been an organized or homogeneous group, and although they have given the United States a business-like culture, it has not been through the deliberate use of power, politically or socially, but rather through emulation of their roles in the adoption by others of their everyday habits and customs" (p. 97). Not derivatively, but in orientation, interdisciplinary expertise, playful humor, and underlying seriousness of purpose, Cochran's book continues and renews the approach Veblen, Beard, Dewey, and Commons introduced into American scholarship in the early years of the twentieth century.

ROBERT H. BREMNER
Ohio State University

DAVID H. BURTON. *Theodore Roosevelt*. (Twayne's Rulers and Statesmen of the World Series, 17.) New York: Twayne Publishers. 1972. Pp. 236. \$5.95.

DAVID H. BURTON. *Theodore Roosevelt and His English Correspondents: A Special Relationship of Friends*. (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, New Series, volume 63, part 2.) Philadelphia: the Society. 1973. Pp. 70. \$3.00.

A biography of Theodore Roosevelt suggests a simplification of the reviewer's customary descriptive task, for in a basic sense the contents are already well known. And in David Burton's *Theodore Roosevelt* the traditional chronological frame contains the expected topics: youth, the frontier experience, politics, the Spanish War, the presidency, 1912, and final years. In his analysis Burton generally follows such post-Pringle revisionists as William Harbaugh and John Blum in viewing TR not as a failed progressive but as a successful conservative re-

former—his record of accomplishments, both foreign and domestic, is deemed worthy; his skill as a political professional is extolled; his belief in character and morality is stressed. Although Mr. Burton acknowledges Gabriel Kolko's recent challenge to this positive conceptual framework, in the main he rejects it. As a volume in Twayne's Rulers and Statesmen of the World Series, a series which aims to reach the general reader with concise biographies based on recent scholarship, the book is entirely satisfactory.

One is less certain of both the publisher's and author's more ambitious hopes. The book jacket speaks of "placing Roosevelt in the American intellectual tradition . . . of his times," while Mr. Burton in the preface says that his "own approach . . . is to discover in Roosevelt's mind, in his thought, and in his values, not so much the 'true' TR, but truths about him which either have been ignored or, more commonly, misunderstood." In order to place Roosevelt, it would seem necessary to establish in some detail the components of the American intellectual tradition, yet neither the text itself, specific footnotes, nor the bibliographical essay utilize such seemingly relevant works as, for example, *Age of Reform*, *Rendezvous with Destiny*, *Social Thought in America: The Revolt Against Formalism*, or *The End of American Innocence*. The one brief reference to *The Course of American Democratic Thought* and *The American Mind* was not to establish the essentials of our intellectual tradition, but rather to indicate how TR, frequently, has not been taken seriously as a political thinker. As to the "truths about him," promised by Mr. Burton, it is hard to see where he has really given us anything new or cleared up old misunderstandings. Certainly it is no surprise to learn of the personal, as well as social, premium that TR placed on "the fighting edge," to learn that he believed in self-interest as the only true basis for foreign policy, or that he subscribed to the early twentieth-century belief in the positive relationship between imperialism and progress.

Mr. Burton expands on TR's foreign policy views in *Theodore Roosevelt and His English Correspondents: A Special Relationship of Friends*. He uses letters between TR and five of his most consistent English correspondents

(Cecil Spring Rice, Arthur Hamilton Lee, James Bryce, St. Loe Strachey, and George Otto Trevelyan) to point up principles held in common, principles that these writers believed provided a sound basis for friendship between their two countries. Some of the letters are published here for the first time and Mr. Burton artfully weaves together the letters and his own commentary. Once again one is impressed with familiar notes: that the friendship was cemented by "the moral excellence which Roosevelt and his friends took to be the unique possession of their race"; that a common heritage, common language, and shared institutions played their part; and, most important, that the elimination of past conflicts of interest made it increasingly possible to think in terms of a mutual, rather than solely national, self-interest.

In short, Mr. Burton's two books appear more useful for the general reader rather than the professional historian.

ROBERT A. HUFF

Hobart and William Smith Colleges

OTIS L. GRAHAM, JR. *The Great Campaigns: Reform and War in America, 1900-1928*. (Prentice-Hall History of the American People Series.) Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1971. Pp. xiii, 386. Cloth \$8.95, paper \$3.95.

Here Otis Graham puts together his data and many ideas on progressivism from early to late, the field he explored from a special angle of vision in *From Roosevelt to Roosevelt*. Doubtless by the predetermination of editor and publisher, the book introduces with flourish the new six-volume and six-author series for students, the History of the American People. Probably setting a format for the other volumes, this one is divided into two main sections, the text and a collection of illustrative documents, and two short ones, a bibliographic essay and a section of illustrations. This last falls far short of the editor's announcement in the foreword of a photographic essay. But the text and the bibliography are substantial, lively, and neorevisionist, as promised.

The title word, "campaigns," voices the multiplicity and continuity that carry the burden of the book. It begins with the "thousand campaigns" of Progressivism before 1916, moves on to participation in World War I, and,

finally, covers reform and reaction during the 1920s. Graham imposes manageability on all this by dividing text and documents into corresponding, parallel sections: "Reform: 1900-1916," "War: 1914-1918," and "Reform: 1917-1928." His main contribution to professional readers is his effective sorting out of the campaigns—separating stated purposes from real ones, democratic and liberating efforts from organizational efforts, social-justice reforms from self-serving arrangements.

The author portrays no heroes. The nearest is Woodrow Wilson, from whose papers—while making no more than one selection from any other Progressive—Graham chooses seven of his twenty-eight illustrative documents. But his admiration is limited. While saying that Progressivism in general had no affinity for war and that America's participation in World War I was unavoidable, he says also that Wilson's getting the country to act in 1917 was done for "the wrong reasons at the wrong time." Not much honor for the war president, here. In the same area he opposes his opinions to those of Leuchtenberg, Bernstein, and others, but I doubt that he has pondered equally the antimilitarist Progressives, including Jane Addams whom he admires.

Altogether Graham honors Hofstadter, but avoids status interpretation; he acknowledges debt to Kolko and other radical historians, but thinks them extreme about Progressivism. He identifies himself with the community versus society dichotomy of Hays and Wiebe. Extending that line of thought he points out many shortfalls in Progressivism. Agreeing about this, I find the whole suggestion of the book uncommonly pessimistic. As one follows Graham back to the first quarter of the century, one can hardly dismiss remembrance that only yesterday more demanding campaigns than ever were being fought for social equality and that American bombers were exceeding all previous campaigns of destruction in behalf of national purposes. When will histories of the American people start to examine fully events of stress and accommodation between those two types of great campaigns—which are here expertly delineated, but without much recognition that the two are always in tension?

CHARLES A. BARKER

Johns Hopkins University

CARL W. CONDIT. *Chicago, 1910-29: Building, Planning, and Urban Technology*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1973. Pp. xiv, 354. \$12.50.

In this pathbreaking "technical biography" of Chicago, Carl Condit has moved beyond his previous work on the structural and esthetic qualities of building to include discussions of the development of the street and transportation network of the city, its parks and boulevards, the impact of the Burnham Plan, and the construction of Chicago's cultural institutions and waterways (the latter doing double duty as sanitary conduits and transportation arteries). He has combined esthetic, technological, and transportation elements to provide a solid history of the physical development of a major city. The result comes closer than any other book in fulfilling Roy Lubove's suggestion that urban historians study the city building process, the values, economic functions, and technology that have made a city a particular kind of artifact.

From the acceptance of the Burnham Plan in 1910 to the crash of 1929, Chicagoans built office complexes, theaters, museums, hotels and apartments, and railroad terminals on a grand scale. Condit finds many of those structures superior to anything of recent years. Architecture may have been eclectic and derivative in contrast to the major innovations of the Chicago school, which flourished from the 1880s through the early years of the century, and the later Prairie school; but the best buildings were admirably suited to their functions and represented great structural achievements. A case in point is the Tribune Building, whose winning design evoked Louis Sullivan's bitter denunciation.

For the period before 1929 the author reverses John Kenneth Galbraith's argument of the 1950s about the prevalence of private affluence and public squalor in the United States. Large individual firms, commercial developers, railroads, philanthropists, and the government all built magnificently; while the immediate physical environment for poorer Chicagoans was cramped and mean. Condit deplores the contrast but does not ask to what extent the concentration of power and wealth that made possible the great structures he ad-

mires was also responsible for the squalor he condemns.

He closes with 1929 because depression, war, postwar militarism, and the economic decline of the city later weakened Chicago's civic vitality. He has some deservedly harsh comments about the impact of recent neglect, indifference, and inflation upon the city's parks and museums.

The book has fifty-nine illustrations, seven useful statistical appendixes, and a superior index. A disappointing feature is that information essential to following his argument is sometimes relegated to the notes, which are grouped at the end of each chapter. This placement is particularly unfortunate in that none are references—the reader has only chapter by chapter sections in the bibliography as a guide to sources—but all are explanatory or provide additional data and therefore belong at the bottom of the page. Ideally some of this material should be in the text to enhance the reader's understanding. Condit's story is too important and complex to bury treasures in relatively inaccessible places.

JAMES F. RICHARDSON
University of Akron

RICHARD K. SMITH. *First Across! The U.S. Navy's Transatlantic Flight of 1919*. Annapolis: Naval Institute Press. 1973. Pp. 279. \$10.00.

Richard K. Smith chronicles an important but barely remembered airplane flight, the 1919 crossing of the Atlantic, in stages, by the U.S. Navy's NC-4. His book's focus is wide enough to comprehend the minutest details of the preparation and execution of the flight. The flight log, transcripts of telephone conversations, drawings, and photographs are among the items reproduced in testimony to Smith's scouring of the archives. The reader, after threshing the detail, is likely to retain this general impression of the flight: it was a team effort that drew upon engineering excellence (civilian and naval), upon the "can-do" spirit of navy aviators, and upon the generous, indeed lavish, sustenance of the Navy Department. If the reader is a specialist he will also remember the practical lessons taught by the flight: the requirement, in oceanic aviation, for

accurate weather forecasting and reliable radio communication and direction-finding.

Nineteen nineteen was the year of several transatlantic flights, and of more attempts. Perhaps most of these were prompted by the London *Daily Mail's* offer of a prize of £10,000 to the first man across. But the U.S. Navy team, headed by Commander John H. Towers, was impelled to be first for the sake of being first—and for the consequent publicity that could be expected to advance their goal of building a naval air force. This expectation was not soon fulfilled. Still, success was better than failure. At least the navy was spared condemnation for having assigned almost one hundred ships to support the hop-scotching NC-4 (and its sister seaplanes, NC-1 and NC-3, which did not complete the crossing).

The flight of NC-4 (commanded by Lt. Commander Albert C. Read) was workman-like and not productive of heroism or drama. Something similar may be said of this book. But unfortunately the author, unlike his aviators, does strive for drama and profundity, conspicuously so in discussing the Paris Peace Conference (pp. 107–08) and American civilization (pp. 207–08). The results are embarrassing.

WILTON B. FOWLER
Naval War College

INGA FLOTO. *Colonel House in Paris: A Study of American Policy at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919*. Aarhus: Universitetsforlaget. 1973. Pp. 374. 75 D. kr.

This volume, by a young Danish scholar, is difficult to review. On the one hand it strikes a judicious tone and contains a thoughtful historiographical essay on the Wilson-House relationship; on the other it suffers from an at times poor translation, is overly burdened with scholarly apparatus, follows an eccentric footnote style, and utilizes italics for authors' names as well as book titles, while omitting the italics for titles in the footnotes and bibliographical material. In short it has all the strengths and many of the weaknesses of Germanic-style scholarship.

Regardless of psychological insights and possible motives the author concludes that a break between Wilson and House was virtually inevitable. She depicts House as already standing

in opposition to Wilson's role and policy at the time he left for Europe and the pre-Armistice negotiations in October 1918. Frustrated because his influence with the president was already waning the colonel also felt himself to hold positions more to the left than Wilson. Moreover, House's role as the chief American negotiator not only gave him a vision of how to run a conference properly, but also a "taste for being the man to make the decisions" (p. 239). Finally, he became heavily influenced by Georges Clemenceau, the French premier, and developed a pro-French stance.

Yet the pre-Armistice negotiations, the author concludes, clearly revealed House's obvious weaknesses as a negotiator. He simply could no longer be certain of Wilson's wishes and thoughts, in contrast to his past role via the president. Moreover, House felt unsure of his role at the Paris Peace Conference. He became so absorbed in consolidating his own position within the American delegation that he failed to re-establish or maintain his old function with the president. During Wilson's absence from the peace conference, House forgot that his main duty was to act as spokesman for American policy as he essayed the role of manipulator of the conference. The author concludes that the colonel indeed acted clearly contrary to Wilson's intentions (acting "illoyally," according to the translation) on such important matters as the League Covenant and a preliminary peace treaty and French designs upon the Rhineland. Consequently, the break evidently occurred as soon as the president returned to France, at the very first talks between the two men. House thereafter was left without real influence upon American policy.

In summary, this study is likely to remain the definitive, to use the well-worn adjective, account of the House-Wilson rupture at Paris, and it throws new light on the American position at that conference.

DANIEL M. SMITH
University of Colorado,
Boulder

HEINRICH AUGUST WINKLER, editor. *Die grosse Krise in Amerika: Vergleichende Studien zur politischen Sozialgeschichte, 1929–1939*. (Kritische Studien zur Geschichtswissenschaft, 6.)

Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1973. Pp. 243. DM 34.

Historians in the United States need hardly be reminded of the fruitfulness of comparative approaches to the study of American history. Yet agreement on theory often outruns actual practice. Hence this book of essays about the United States during the Great Depression of the 1930s should receive an unusually warm welcome since it provides interesting perspectives on understanding the American experience in a broader worldwide historical context. Its appearance is timely since scholars in the United States like John Garraty have recently begun to examine the American crisis of the 1930s in relation to the varied faces of European totalitarianism.

A central question that concerns these German historians is why similar economic crises in Germany and the United States resulted in very different political responses. In an excellent essay Ellis W. Hawley, the only American in this volume, suggests that this was so because the New Deal represented only a special phase of the broader development of an "organizational society," an outstanding trend in twentieth-century American life. His German collaborators discuss particular aspects of this interpretation whose theoretical postulates were laid out in Germany by Rudolf Hilferding. In separate papers Jürgen Kocka and Peter Lösche seek to explain why American labor in the New Deal turned neither to fascism nor to communism. They find a possible explanation in the New Deal's integration of labor into the organizational society, a society that exhibited some of the characteristics of syndicalism. Hans-Jürgen Puhle comes to similar conclusions after his examination of farm protest movements, while Hellmut Wollman, after exploring New Deal housing policies, concurs as he finds Franklin D. Roosevelt's social vision very limited, indeed. Roosevelt's caution was partly due to judicial obstructionism, Willi Paul Adams argues in his discussion of the United States Supreme Court in the 1930s. The concluding essay by Heinrich August Winkler attempts to crystallize the conclusions of the various contributors. The organizational society in the United States was molded by forces such as social mobility, the frontier experience, the

absence of a feudal tradition, the political dominance of the middle classes, and a tradition of democratic political theory. These influences prevented the rise of totalitarianism in the United States during the 1930s, in contrast to Germany. Despite superficial similarities between fascism and nazism as contrasted with the New Deal, Winkler argues that these movements were poles apart. He is particularly critical of the provincialism of New Left and Radical Right historians during the last two decades who have overlooked fundamental differences between German, Italian, and American political systems and who ignored, distorted, or oversimplified deeply rooted cultural and national values.

A major contribution of this work is to broaden the historical understanding of America as well as German historians about the United States during the Great Depression. It would behoove specialists in modern American history to consult this excellent book, primarily to ponder its many insights. To the German scholars who participated in this venture their American colleagues can only say: "*Famos. Macht so weiter!*"

GERALD D. NASH

University of New Mexico

JAMES A. CLARK and MICHEL T. HALBOUTY. *The Last Boom*. New York: Random House. 1972. Pp. x, 305. \$8.95.

The ingredients of drama could hardly have been better mixed: a nation racked with depression, a piney woods section of east Texas, historically poor and undereducated, a lonely, seventy-two-year-old puritanical wildcatter who accepted no logic that doubted his faith that oil lay beneath the red soil, congregations that prayed each Sunday for his success as a means to their own temporal salvation, daily crowds of five to eighteen thousand watching the well being sunk because they had nothing better to do, and also because the success of the well held the only likelihood that their lives would ever be better, and then, finally, one of the world's great testaments of faith, a gusher that blew beyond all belief.

Columbus Marion Joiner, the discoverer of the greatest domestic oil pool in American history, watched the Daisy Bradford 3 blow and

then asked Dry Hole (formally known as D. Harold) Byrd to gauge the flow. "Whisper it to me," he said. When Byrd read his gauges, he whispered in Joiner's ear, "She's flowing at the rate of sixty-eight hundred barrels a day!" With disbelief Joiner shouted, "SIXTY-EIGHT HUNDRED BARRELS!" and the last of the great booms was on. Appropriately Daisy Bradford came through on a Sunday, October 5, 1930. Although five thousand people had passed up church that day because they wanted to be at the well, many thousands more wished that they had been less religiously devoted so that they could have been present at this creation that is still spoken of in wonder throughout the petroleum industry and throughout the oil-minded Southwest.

The timing of this retelling is particularly significant, what with the United States apparently being sucked dry of its chief underground energy resource, edicts and fiat and pleas issuing almost daily on the topic, and the Arab world sitting on top of an oil heap, content in the knowledge that it holds the missing link in the world's diplomatic chain. The new Alaskan field will probably eclipse the importance of the east Texas field, but it will occur at least a thousand miles from where huge masses of people congregate. And it will be a controlled development, administered by corporation executives, government investigators, and ecological adherents. Other unsuspected stratigraphic traps may be uncovered in the midst of settlement, and they may be mined by wildcatters, but the nation has rules now that will prevent the excesses of 1930. When the authors of *The Last Boom* maintain that the scene around Kilgore cannot be repeated, they are on solid ground, even though that ground, like the minds of the people who live on it, is basted with great gobs of petroleum.

The significance of the east Texas field lies in more than the spectacular treasure hunt that ensued, the rise of swashbucklers like H. L. Hunt and others, and even the amount of oil made available to the United States for nearly half a century. The deeper meaning of east Texas lies in the fact that men like W. S. Farish, president of Humble and later of Standard of New Jersey, and J. Edgar Pew of Sun watched the field develop—"explode" might be a nearly more precise word—and whereas

they had matured with the thought that the words "government regulations" meant industrial blasphemy, they now began to consider government help. As the east Texas world became more riotous, martial law followed to stop the flow of so-called hot oil from the field, while the demand for conservation increased. In Washington, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes tried to bring regulation under his control, but he was beaten off by federal agents who felt that the Texas Railroad Commission could handle its own problem. The result was that the Railroad Commission became probably the strongest state regulatory board in the United States, and its stand on proration became the national standard. Ignoring the fact that the Railroad Commission has come under justifiable suspicion for setting oil allowable levels that keep the price of petroleum high—the fact remains that it has also shown other states the road to extracting the greatest percentage of crude oil from reservoirs. Before east Texas, oil men paid scant heed to conservation, and permitted, if not encouraged, "too-rapid withdrawal by men and companies bent on sudden fortunes." Whereas before east Texas a recovery of 40 per cent of the crude was considered adequate, now the percentage runs regularly to 80 and some times even 90 per cent. Again, when the east Texas field began to produce almost as many millions of barrels of salt water from its ancient sea as it was producing barrels of oil, the state of Texas, the operators (from corporate giants to small independents), and the technicians combined to put together a salt water disposal program that has become an industry model.

And finally, when the German armies were swinging toward Moscow and Joe Stalin was calling for a second front that could not be delivered because of, among other reasons, the inability to get petroleum to where the troops were, Ickes buried a hatchet with J. R. Parten, one of the most civilized Texans of this century, and persuaded him to be director of transportation for the Petroleum Administration for War. The result was the Big Inch and Little Inch pipelines, twenty-four inches and twenty inches in diameter, that began to move crude to Illinois on February 13, 1943, and on the following July 19—eleven months and sixteen days after the first joint was laid—all the way to the

East Coast. Without the Big Inch and Little Inch, most experts agree, the Allied invasion of Europe would not have been possible. Along the way Parton fought everyone: the War Production Board that refused to allocate steel, producers of alternative fuel in the North, and his own senator, W. Lee O'Daniel, who feared that Texas would be dried up for the benefit of the East. A good field should deliver 100 million barrels of oil during its lifetime—the two pipelines supplied more than 316 million barrels during the war period.

Critics will charge that the book is propetroleum. The charge is indisputable. But the fact remains that two men, one a professional oil writer and the other one of the most distinguished geologists in the business, have produced a book that only men steeped in the profession could have written. Their work represents a real contribution.

JOE B. FRANTZ
University of Texas,
Austin

DONALD GARNEL. *The Rise of Teamster Power in the West*. (Sponsored by the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1972. Pp. xi, 363. \$12.50.

FARRELL DOBBS. *Teamster Power*. New York: Monad Press; distrib. by Pathfinder Press, New York. 1973. Pp. 255. Cloth \$8.95, paper \$2.95.

The largest union in the United States is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. But prior to the 1930s the Teamsters was a relatively small union with membership limited to local drivers who delivered milk or ice in the local community. Today, however, it is close to being a general workers' union with jurisdiction over "all teamsters, chauffeurs, warehousemen and helpers; all who are employed on or around horses, harness, carriages, automobiles, trucks, trailers and all other vehicles hauling, carrying, or conveying freight, merchandise, or materials; automobile sales, service and maintenance employees, garage workers and service station employees, warehousemen and all kinds employed in warehouse work, stockmen, shipping room employees, and loaders, that is persons engaged in loading or unloading freight, merchandise,

or other materials on to or from any type of vehicle; all classes of dairy employees, inside and outside, including salesmen; brewery and soft drink workers, workers employed in ice cream plants, and all other workers employed in the manufacture, processing, sale and distribution of food, milk, dairy and other products; all truck terminal employees; cannery workers; and other workers where the security of the bargaining positions of the above classifications requires the organization of such other workers." It is no wonder that someone has said that the Teamsters feel justified in organizing anyone since "if it moves, it is a truck; if it has four walls, it is a warehouse."

How this basic change in the structure of the Teamsters took place is the story related in two books: Donald Garnel's *The Rise of Teamster Power in the West* and Farrell Dobbs's *Teamster Power*. Garnel, a San Jose State University professor, describes Dave Beck's rise to influence along with the Teamsters he represented on the West Coast, and Dobbs continues his story of the Teamsters in the Midwest. (An earlier book of his, published by Monad Press in 1972, was *Teamster Rebellion*.)

Two different types led the breakthrough in Teamster power: Dave Beck was a conservative, nonideological trade unionist; Farrell Dobbs and his associates were Trotskyists. What did they both have in common? They both realized that the key to Teamster growth was to organize the over-the-road drivers, and that the key to increased power was developing a regional base in between the local union and the cautious president of the Teamsters, David Tobin. Both succeeded in achieving these goals, and with their success the Teamsters grew to be so powerful that there are those who claim that they practice collective bludgeoning with the weaker employers rather than collective bargaining.

Garnel's book, which shows the signs of being an earlier doctoral dissertation, is a scholarly and somewhat dull work that covers the development of commercial trucking, the history of the Teamsters, the growing influence of Beck, the developing of the Highway Drivers Council of California and the Western Conference of Teamsters, the organizing drives, and the patterns of collective bargaining that emerged. The facts are there: the achievement of pay by the mile (a partial explanation of

the recent strikes by truckers as a result of the proposed fifty-five-miles-an-hour limit), pattern bargaining, multiemployer and multilocal bargaining, and many other details. Indeed the facts are there, but one would have welcomed more analysis. For example, Beck's public reputation is not based on his organizing Teamsters; it is on his supposed organized corruption. Little attention is paid to the issue.

Dobbs's book is vastly different from Garnel's volume. Dobbs has written a memoir. He describes, from his point of view, what took place. He portrays the idealism and commitment of the people who sought to organize the Teamsters with him. But he also reports how, as Trotskyists, he and his associates would frequently consult with Jim Cannon, the leader of the Trotskyists movement, before acting.

Both Beck and Dobbs launched the Teamsters into power. Both no longer have any real influence within the organization. But Hoffa and now Fitzsimmons are cut from the Beck mold. The Teamsters, the American general workers' union, is a conservative labor organization—unlike many general workers' unions abroad, which are frequently politically to the left. How both achieve power is described in these books. The eventual use to which the power was put, except in collective bargaining, will have to await future studies.

ALBERT A. BLUM
*University of Texas,
Austin*

BRUCE KUKLICK. *American Policy and the Division of Germany: The Clash with Russia over Reparations*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1972. Pp. viii, 286. \$9.50.

With this monograph on United States policy toward Germany during the years 1939–46, Bruce Kuklick joins a growing number of young historians who have argued that U.S. policy makers were ultimately responsible for the origins of the cold war and who deny that U.S. policy was based on the desire to curb Soviet expansionism as by a multilateral conception of a desirable world order. Kuklick concedes that U.S. policy toward Germany was often inconsistent, that key advisers diverged in their policy recommendations, and that

their influence varied over time. He concludes, however, that in the final analysis neither disorder nor bureaucratic infighting fundamentally determined policy but rather that "multilateralism decisively shaped American diplomacy toward Germany and was at the center of the serious American disputes with the Russians. State Department foreign policy is the single most important thread for leading one through the tangled maze of great-power strategies" (pp. 226–27).

By focusing on U.S. policy concerning reparations and the political divisions of postwar Germany, Kuklick has provided an in-depth study of the broader interpretations advanced by other radical historians—notably Barton Bernstein, Lloyd Gardner, Gabriel Kolko, and William Williams. Although focusing primarily on the State Department, Kuklick has not neglected the conflicting policy advanced by the War and Treasury Departments during the war and postwar years or the differing priorities that shaped the responses of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. His monograph is a sophisticated and thorough analysis of the pressures contributing to the fitful development of our policy toward Germany. In a further sense, Kuklick (in contrast to John Gimbel) minimizes the obstructionist postwar role of the French; he argues that at best the French simply delayed matters, that U.S. policy—based on the desire to integrate Germany into a multilateral economy—principally attempted to force Soviet compliance with this objective.

A thoroughly researched examination into the available archival records, this is also a thoughtful consideration of the conclusions of earlier diplomatic and political historians. The result is an important historical contribution. Unevenly written, at times highly interpretive and unduly complicated and tendentious, Kuklick's insightful and persuasive account succeeds in underpinning the conclusions of Williams, Kolko, and N. Gordon Levin about United States policy in the twentieth century. His monograph should challenge both the orthodox historians and the liberal revisionists (like myself) to reassess their basic assumptions about the formulation of U.S. foreign policy and the origins of the cold war.

ATHAN THEOHARIS
Marquette University

ROBERT L. UNDERBRINK. *Destination Corregidor*. Annapolis: United States Naval Institute. 1971. Pp. xiv, 240. \$9.50.

Without question one of the most poignantly dramatic events in recent American history was the defeat and surrender of a poorly equipped, surrounded and starving American-Filipino army in the Philippines at the hands of a vigorous and overwhelmingly superior Japanese attack. Although the Philippine debacle has been written about in detail since World War II, practically nothing is known about the attempts made to supply the beleaguered garrison on Bataan and Corregidor. Indeed, most Americans probably believe that since the Philippines were cut off early in the great southward Japanese drive no serious consideration was even given to supplying MacArthur's forces. In *Destination Corregidor*, Robert Underbrink tells of the decision by President Roosevelt and the military commands in Washington to attempt to keep the Philippines supplied, the somewhat informal organizational and command network that was established to mount the operation, and finally the belated, inadequate, and heroic efforts of those who carried out the operations themselves.

Destination Corregidor is primarily the story of the operations told in personal detail. The network that was established involved the use of some military resources, mainly aircraft and submarines, but its main component was an American-financed system of chartering privately owned merchant vessels in Australia and the Dutch East Indies. These larger ships carried food, ammunition, and medical supplies to Mindanao and Cebu in the southern and central Philippines, and from there small inter-island Philippine vessels attempted the most hazardous part of the undertaking carrying the supplies through to Bataan and Corregidor.

The book, while a good account of a fascinating and nearly unknown event of World War II, is not complete enough to satisfy the scholar. The planning aspect of the operations is not thoroughly discussed. The reasons why aircraft could not be allocated in larger numbers for the supply effort is not made clear. The navy's decision not to allow more than a handful of submarines to be employed is stated, but not the discussion and the reasoning behind the decision.

As for the rest, the book is written around a chronological framework that makes for considerable shifting from one operation in progress to another. A topical approach might have produced less confusion. There are no footnotes, although a bibliographical essay indicates that primary and secondary sources were used, with much emphasis upon interviews with participants in the operations themselves. Two maps are adequate. In sum, it is a fascinating little book, but unfortunately it raises as many questions as it answers.

ERNEST ANDRADE, JR.
University of Colorado,
Denver

Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947. Volume 1, General; The United Nations. (Department of State Publication 8674.) Washington: Government Printing Office. 1973. Pp. xxiii, 1096. \$6.80 postpaid.

This volume makes an important addition to the documentation on U.S. foreign policy and the origins of the cold war. The materials on the United Nations indicate a rapidly deteriorating political climate, epitomized by the Soviet introduction in the General Assembly of a resolution attacking the United States for "criminal propaganda for a new war." Some observers wondered whether the "warmongering" resolution was an offensive or a defensive move, while U.S. Ambassador Walter B. Smith and George F. Kennan thought the Kremlin might be planning to withdraw from the United Nations.

Related documentation shows that the Joint Chiefs of Staff were indeed planning for a possible war with America's "ideological enemies," that is, the USSR. They argued that abandoning aid to Nationalist China would permit concentration of "our forces for a crushing offensive from the West against our primary ideological opponents" (p. 745). They believed also that "Japan is the one nation which could contain large armed forces of our ideological opponents in the Far East while the United States and her allies in the West launched a major offensive in that area" (*ibid.*). In 1947 State Department counselor Charles E. Bohlen expected the East-West confrontation to mature in months to a point where war

might erupt. If this crisis were "to be solved short of war, it must result in a radical and basic change in Soviet policies" (p. 765). George F. Kennan and Secretary of State Marshall, however, contended that the danger of an imminent war was exaggerated. They nonetheless joined other segments of the foreign policy establishment in plans to assimilate West Germany and Japan on the side of the free world. Many Americans considered that Moscow would soon extinguish Czechoslovak independence, but wrote this off as something Washington could not avert.

Documentation on arms controls reveals a paradox: Washington was adamant on focusing negotiations on atomic energy, that is, on the very domain where America enjoyed a monopoly. Washington opposed Soviet proposals for a Commission on Conventional Armaments (in which Moscow was believed to be stronger than the United States) as mere propaganda. As in later years, Washington could see little way of testing Soviet intentions or calling a possible bluff, even though most other UN members resented Washington's dogmatism. The Joint Chiefs of Staff concurred and added their objection to any requirement to supply information on U.S. forces abroad, even if it were already in the public domain.

This book also contains important documentation on trusteeship agreements for the former Japanese-mandated islands and nonself-governing territories outside the UN trusteeship system; on U.S. policies relating to world shortages in resources; on polar regions; and on the origins of NATO, the CIA, and the National Security Council, much of which gives contemporary headlines an overtone of *déjà vu*.

WALTER C. CLEMENS, JR.
Boston University

Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947. Volume 2, Council of Foreign Ministers; Germany and Austria; 1948, volume 2, Germany and Austria. (Department of State Publications 8530 and 8660.) Washington: Government Printing Office. 1972; 1973. Pp. xxx, 1251; xxx, 1575. \$6.00; \$8.75 postpaid.

These massive volumes document the evolution of U.S. policy toward Germany and Austria from the Council of Foreign Ministers' meeting in Moscow in April 1947, the last serious at-

tempt to negotiate peace treaties for Germany and Austria, through the first six months of the Berlin blockade. It was a critical period in American foreign policy, and the decision to abandon four-power diplomacy and to integrate Germany into a Western European community marks a watershed in the history of the cold war.

Included here are a rich variety of documents. There are extensive records of the fruitless proceedings of the Council of Foreign Ministers; detailed reports on developments in Germany from political adviser Robert Murphy and Military Governor Lucius D. Clay; exchanges of notes between the United States and the other nations involved in Germany and Austria; and records of policy formulation within the State Department and, to a lesser extent, the Truman administration as a whole. The papers highlight a number of themes: the breakdown of Soviet-American discussions; differences among the United States and Britain and France, particularly on the economic rehabilitation of Germany, and debates on tactics among American officials themselves.

The volumes make clear that the failure of the Moscow meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers ended any hopes for a four-power treaty for Germany. Shortly afterward, Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposed a "spiritual federation of the west" to indicate to the Russians that "having gone so far they could not advance any further." By the beginning of 1948 the United States was firmly committed to the establishment of a German government in the Western zone, and at the London conference in the spring it placed heavy pressure on the reluctant French to go along.

The most interesting portions of the 1948 volume deal with the Berlin crisis. It is evident that the United States anticipated and was prepared for the blockade. American officials never seriously considered abandoning Berlin, and though they did not feel there was a great risk of war they were prepared to fight if necessary. Once the airlift had been demonstrated workable the State Department was reluctant to open negotiations for fear of restoring the prestige that Russia had lost by the blockade. When serious discussions began the United States insisted that they should be limited to

Berlin and should not concern the broader questions of Germany's future, on which American policy was already firmly set. Despite the possibility of war Americans saw advantages to be gained from the crisis. It made the Russians look bad and helped sway the recalcitrant French and Germans toward accepting the proposals developed in London.

The documents provide some fascinating glimpses into the personalities of the period: a pathetic Archduke Otto pleading with "dear Mr. Acheson" to prevent confiscation of Hapsburg property; Secretary Marshall bluntly informing President Auriol of France, "I am not a diplomat: I mean exactly what I say and there is no use reading between the lines"; Winston Churchill advising Ambassador Lewis Douglas in April 1948 that the Soviets should now be told that if they did not "retire from Berlin" and "abandon Eastern Germany," the United States and Britain would "raze their cities"; Ambassador Walter Bedell Smith commenting in September 1948 that the "present hysterical outburst of humanitarian feelings" about the Berliners "keeps reminding me that just 3½ years ago I would have been considered a hero if I had succeeded in exterminating these same Germans with bombs."

These two volumes meet the high standards that the historical office of the Department of State has set for the *Foreign Relations* series. The editors faced an unenviable challenge in selecting the most important and revealing items from the mountains of available archival materials, and they have performed their task capably. The editorial notes and indexes are well done.

The collections are not without shortcomings. The inaccessibility of White House records means that the historian must still rely on Truman's inadequate *Memoirs* for such important top-level decisions as the institution of the airlift and the rejection of Clay's proposal to send an armed convoy through the blockade. Scholars seeking to examine occupation policies must supplement these materials with army records. In addition the introduction to the 1948 volume righteously declares that the failure to achieve a four-power agreement on Germany was the exclusive result of "Soviet intransigence," a loaded statement more appropriate for a white paper than for a scholarly volume.

Nevertheless, these two volumes will be an indispensable source for those seeking to understand the development of East-West conflict over Germany, perhaps the key issue in the early cold war.

GEORGE C. HERRING, JR.
University of Kentucky

THOMAS G. PATERSON, edited with an introduction by. *Cold War Critics: Alternatives to American Foreign Policy in the Truman Years*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books. 1971. Pp. 313. Cloth \$10.00, paper \$2.95.

RALPH STAVINS *et al.* *Washington Plans an Aggressive War*. New York: Vintage Books. 1971. Pp. x, 374. \$1.95.

What Senator J. W. Fulbright has called "the arrogance of power" is what these books are all about. One of them deals with the architects of the Vietnam War while the other discusses the dissidents who had the temerity to oppose Harry Truman's cold-war policies upheld in Congress by Democrats and Republicans alike. The thread uniting the two studies is the use of executive power, for the spirit of bipartisanship in foreign policy created during the late 1940s may well have enabled the presidents of the 1960s to plan their war without fear of the resistance faced by Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, or Truman himself before he discovered the magic word that opened the doors of cooperation with a previously hostile Congress: anticommunism. From 1948 until the past few years, opposition to the administration's foreign policies was considered disloyal. And it was just this lack of a respected opposition that permitted Kennedy and Johnson, as Stavins makes clear, to initiate plans for war without having to consider the attitudes of Congress or the people in any but a manipulative sense.

Paterson's book examines the position of those brave enough to question Truman's policies despite the charges that were certain to be hurled against them for lack of faith. All they had in common was a desire to seek accommodation with the Soviet Union based upon the assumption that America's erstwhile ally did not pose a military threat to Western Europe or to the United States. Even in evaluating the USSR they ranged from the somewhat naive trust of Senators Claude Pepper or Glen Taylor

to the out-right hostility of Senator Robert Taft, although most were critical of the undemocratic nature of the Soviet state and its behavior in Eastern Europe. Some critics, notably Henry Wallace, shared the administration's desire to expand the Open Door into Eastern Europe but disagreed on effective methods. Wallace's ideas, paradoxically, have metamorphosed into establishment policy under the unlikely sponsorship of Richard Nixon. Other critics like Walter Lippmann never quite understood the relationship between politics and economics and thus questioned the wisdom of seeking to penetrate Russia's satellites rather than trying to secure better relations with the Soviet Union.

Few were entirely consistent in their thought. Barton Bernstein describes how Lippmann oscillated between the desire to expand the area of democracy and free trade and a recognition of Stalin's valid security needs, which precluded these goals. Thus he could oppose the Truman Doctrine as threatening the Soviet Union and then support the Marshall Plan without realizing that it would be viewed as equally menacing. Similarly, William Bermann shows how James P. Warburg conceived of the possibilities of a strengthened, unified Germany enlarged by territory east of the Oder-Neisse, with a friendly USSR acquiescing. In his sketch of I. F. Stone, Norman Kaner explains how the journalist's early disenchantment with the administration led him to suspect that Truman and Syngman Rhee deliberately provoked the North Korean attack in 1950. But surely the flexible, non-ideological approach to foreign policy offered by such critics as Wallace, Lippmann, Stone, or Warburg offered greater possibilities for peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union than the stubbornly consistent anticommunist stance adopted by the Truman administration.

Henry Berger's critique of Senator Taft seems out of place among cold war critics who hoped to achieve a rapprochement with Russia. Taft may have opposed an unlimited commitment of American troops to NATO, but his initial hesitation about the Truman Doctrine did not affect his vote for it. His objections to the Marshall Plan were based mainly upon expense, and his bellicosity toward the Communists in Asia indicate that he may have believed simply that Truman had chosen the wrong battleground for the struggle between communism and democracy.

Taft, however, does seem relevant for his concern over the effects of the erosion of congressional authority and expansion of executive initiative in foreign relations—a concern not shared by liberal critics of the cold war. Stavins, Barnet, and Raskin prove Taft's fears to have been well founded. In *Washington Plans an Aggressive War* they demonstrate how the abdication of Congress placed Kennedy, Johnson, and their advisers in a position where they could ignore the legislature or at best seek its support to ratify in advance actions secretly decided upon, as with the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. In the most cogent section of the book, Stavins depicts in detail the decisions that led step by step to open warfare. Barnet analyzes the cold-war-type thinking that made those steps seem logical, and Raskin explains the reasons for the atrophy of congressional power and suggests a program for demilitarizing the national security establishment and creating standards of individual responsibility for policy makers.

Although the prior publication of the Pentagon Papers has stolen much of their thunder, Stavins and Barnet are particularly adept at describing how Kennedy, Johnson, and their advisers considered only those policy alternatives consistent with the cold war myths Truman had utilized. And if communism is viewed as inevitably monolithic and expansionist, preventive war can seem rational and even necessary. Civilian and military advisers alike, as well as the presidents themselves, accepted these suppositions. The only difference between them seems to have been less caution among the civilians at first—when Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara wanted to commit American troops before the military men were willing—and more political acumen later—as Johnson and his civilian advisers decided to hold off the bombardment of North Vietnam until after the 1964 elections.

With these assumptions both presidents were able to justify to themselves the deceptions enabling them to make war in Vietnam. They lied to Congress and the people about the reasons for our initial involvement and expansion of the war and never doubted their right to do so. Congress abandoned its constitutional responsibility and accepted those policies without question. That is the message of this book, and a frightening and convincing message

it is, despite the numbness fostered by the numerous studies about Vietnam in the past few years.

The level of scholarship in both books is high. In *Cold War Critics* Bernstein's essay on Lippmann and Radosh and Liggio's analysis of Wallace's thought are particularly valuable, although one questions the pertinence of "Black Critics of Colonialism and the Cold War." James Warburg's role as a critic of foreign policy, incidentally, had begun during rather than after the war as Bermann indicates, when he was forced from his policy-making position in the Office of War Information for insisting on unequivocally prodemocratic positions towards liberated nations, although Roosevelt was moving away from such policies. In *Washington Plans an Aggressive War* some citations would have been helpful for the documents and conversations Stavins cites. Raskin's use of the Nuremberg trials to construct a basis for demilitarization of the foreign policy hierarchy and establish individual responsibility seems praiseworthy but rather quixotic. These are minor points in two welcome additions to the growing literature that takes as theme the higher patriotism of Carl Schurz: "My country, right or wrong: if right, to be kept right; if wrong, to be set right."

SYDNEY WEINBERG
Ramapo College

DANIEL C. THOMPSON. *Private Black Colleges at the Crossroads*. (Contributions in Afro-American and African Studies, number 13.) Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. 1973. Pp. xi, 308. \$11.00.

This book is an effort "to understand and interpret" the past activities and contributions of private black colleges and to discuss current problems, opportunities, and prospects. The author is a black sociologist whose interest in this subject dates at least from his 1956 doctoral dissertation on "Teachers in Negro Colleges." Although the time-focus is mainly the present there are special references to the origins of these colleges and the decade of the 1960s.

The book is based on research in contemporary scholarly literature on higher education and the study of ten unidentified private black colleges by questionnaires and interviews.

Information on the students derives almost exclusively from use of questionnaire and interview. Student newspapers and newsheets that have been produced in recent years apparently are not used. Despite the existence of other relevant sources almost exclusive use of the questionnaire and interview method also applies to the information presented on the faculty. It is regrettable that the bibliography and other references reflect little or no use of the material on black education that has appeared in recent years in such excellent publications as *Black Scholar*, *Negro Digest*, and *Black World*. Also conspicuous by their relative absence are such sources as histories of individual black colleges; memoirs, autobiographies, or biographies of some of their administrators, teachers, and graduates; and the *Journal of Negro Education*, *Journal of Negro History*, *Phylon*, and *Quarterly Review of Higher Education Among Negroes*.

There is considerable variation in the length of chapters. Three are 13 pages in length; the longest are two chapters on "The Students" and two on "The Faculty," which average 40 pages each. The last three chapters, only 9, 13, and 18 pages in length respectively, are on "Economic Status," "Social Dynamics," and "The Future."

There are fifty-three private black colleges, all but three of them (Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, and Bishop College) classified as small (p. 37). Half of these institutions "average less than 700 students." Although today 48 per cent of the nation's blacks live outside the South, this region is still the source of from 90 to 95 per cent of the students who attend private black colleges. Eighty-six per cent of these colleges were started by religious bodies, including all but two of the forty colleges that are now in the United Negro College Fund (pp. 275-76). The denominations "make relatively small financial contributions to their Black colleges" (p. 276).

Due to such factors as greater difficulties with the old problem of finding adequate financial resources, once all-white colleges and universities now recruiting black students and faculty, and rising expectations by black students, private black colleges are now at a critical crossroads. A crisis exists because for their problems "there is no reliable solution avail-

able" (p. 261). Although where financial support is concerned, "churches, foundations, individual philanthropists, business corporations and government on all levels have blatantly discriminated against Black colleges," these groups criticize the colleges for not meeting certain high standards that only better funding could make possible (p. 267). This study of struggle confirms that, despite affluence, the nation has had only a token commitment to the uplift of the black minority.

Although Thompson, too, is consistently critical he is far from agreeing with such thinkers as Christopher Jencks and David Riesman that private black colleges are "disaster areas." Thompson points to many reasons why the entire nation should give adequate financial support to these institutions. Numerous other changes are needed in several areas. For example, due to such factors as population shifts and technological changes some of these colleges "need to effectuate systematic mergers, relocation and reorganization" (p. 275). Also, in course offerings very often these colleges have been "simply imitators" (p. 273). Despite intense competition they must recruit and hold more of the best qualified faculty and better high school graduates and do a better job of projecting their strong points. Much of their old image has passed with the world that gave it birth. Before the 1960s all blacks at these colleges were regarded by local whites as "good niggers"; they were "neutral" in the communities—but the sit-ins and other protests ended this neutrality (pp. 15–16).

The author's definition of a private black college makes it appear that the institution about whose existence he has written at length is yet to be created. He writes: "The concept 'Black college' is not intended to describe the racial composition of the student body or faculty, as is implied in the much-used concept 'predominantly Black college.' It means instead that whatever the racial composition of the student bodies or faculties . . . control will remain with Black trustees and administrators and with selected non-Blacks acting in behalf of Black people and their unique interests" (p. 277). Where these institutions are concerned, when did any blacks ever really have such "control"?

The final chapters on "Social Dynamics" and "The Future" fail to make it clear that the fate

of both private and public predominantly black colleges probably will be determined to a large extent in the future, as they have been in the past, by the level of sophistication of organization and political struggle of blacks. Too much of this book comes through as the old idealistic plea to white liberalism. Until blacks can move from pleas to demands based on organized political and economic power private black colleges—and other black institutions—may well do what many too often have done, that is, move from one crossroads to another. Still, for historians in several specialties and the general reader, there is much valuable information in this book, information presented in a manner that reflects the author's own good training, experience, and insights.

EARL E. THORPE

North Carolina Central University

HARLAND B. MOULTON. *From Superiority to Parity: The United States and the Strategic Arms Race, 1961–1971*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. 1973. Pp. xii, 333. \$12.00.

This type of book frets the traditional historian. It deals with vital topics—weapons and strategies for nuclear defense of the United States, 1945–71, but the information and its presentation defy the usual rigorous criticism demanded by historians. We like to examine evidence from which statements of fact or conclusions are drawn and then see if we agree. But for post-1945 national defense history the sources are largely closed to non-Department of Defense (DOD) historians. Officials of the DOD regularly testify before Congress concerning the numbers of manned bombers, missiles, warhead megatonnage, or Polaris submarines on station, but the historian's ability to verify such information stops there. The number of aircraft, submarines, and missiles existing in the USSR are often stated by the same spokesmen with the source being given as "the intelligence community" of the United States or possibly the annual published estimates of the Institute for Strategic Studies. In brief, though Dr. Moulton has written a history of the United States and the strategic arms race, a large portion of the basic primary sources are closed to him and to us.

If we accept this limited ability to review the

sources, and with it the possibility that DOD statistics and estimates of "the threat" (USSR military strength) might have been in error occasionally, then there is much of value in this book. The author is a staff member at the National War College and thus has the opportunity to study national military planning and its attendant classified and public literature. Much of this book began as a doctoral dissertation in history, but it has been reorganized, rewritten, and extended. The first and eighth chapters will be useful to the classroom historian because of their competent presentation of arms race history from 1945 to 1960 (prologue) and the story from 1965 to 1971 (epilogue). The heart of the book analyzes in detail the Kennedy-Johnson years (1960-65) in six full chapters. Here the reader must grapple with the DOD's peculiar argot, but patience will lead to a reasonable comprehension of such terms as "massive retaliation," "controlled response," "mutual deterrence," "damage limitation," "assured destruction," and "counterforce strategy." Unlike Herman Kahn, the author presents no awful scenarios, but the reader is left with few doubts that the DOD does plan for nuclear war. His book arrives at the rather ironic conclusion, at least for those who opposed American participation in the Vietnam War, that the conflict was so expensive that the United States was forced to allow the USSR to move to a position of nuclear armaments parity with it. Having achieved such parity the USSR then agreed to engage in Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. As frightful as the subject is, the nuclear arms race is history and requires careful study. Dr. Moulton has helped us all with his work.

GERALD E. WHEELER
San José State University

CANADA

DAVID S. MACMILLAN, [editor]. *Canadian Business History: Selected Studies, 1497-1971*. [Toronto:] McClelland and Stewart. 1972. Pp. 346. \$12.50.

The sixteen papers in this volume range from lengthy chronicles, whose detail obfuscates rather than clarifies, to useful interpretations, whose specialized research is linked to questions of central importance in business history. Although their findings could have been pre-

sented in more succinct form, the latter category includes Gerald Tulchinsky's profile of the Montreal business community, T. W. Acheson's analysis of the social characteristics of Canadian businessmen, Patricia Roy's study of lobbying, and Douglas McCalla's investigation of financing Canadian railways in the London money market. But the most noteworthy contribution is "'Dyspepsia of the Mind': The Canadian Businessman and His Enemies," by Michael Bliss.

Bliss argues that at the turn of the century Canadian businessmen, in contrast to Gabriel Kolko's picture of their contemporaries in the United States, seriously doubted their ability to dominate the political process. Although the author's method is fairly described as proof by selective quotation, his essay has value for two reasons. First, it provides a corrective to recent interpretations that see businessmen as the key force in shaping public policy, and therefore has significance for current historical controversies. Second (and more important given the underdeveloped state of Canadian business history), it concludes with an assessment of the implications of the author's findings and enumerates the specific questions that follow from his work.

Hardly any of the other authors are so explicitly concerned with framing questions for future research. Even Frederick Armstrong's historiographical essay is weak in this respect; it is more descriptive than critical. It is true that Alan Wilson suggests a number of important problems, but the bulk of his essay is a survey (valuable as such) of the evolution of business history as a distinct field of study in Europe, the United States, and Canada.

Many of the other essays illustrate the consequences of poorly conceived problems. For example, J. Lorne MacDougall's five-page paper on the railroad entrepreneur George Stephen concludes, "What a pity it is that all the interesting questions are nearly insoluble" (p. 196). The problem with this essay is that it does not really raise any questions, much less answer them. Similarly, the contribution by the editor, David Macmillan, on Scottish mercantile interests in Canada, lacks a strong interpretive framework and compounds the error by the inclusion of excruciating detail. In the same way, Richard Rice's study of "The Wrights of

Saint John" inundates the reader with incompletely digested information. More carefully framed questions would have provided the key to distinguishing relevant from irrelevant data. Unfortunately too many of the papers in this collection prove inadequate when measured by such an elementary standard.

A recent special issue of *Business History Review* (47 [Summer, 1973]), edited by Glenn Porter in consultation with Robert Cuff, provides a better sampling of Canadian business history than this volume.

THOMAS E. VADNEY
University of Manitoba

GUY-MARIE OURY. *Marie de l'Incarnation (1599-1672)*. In two volumes. Quebec: Presses de l'Université Laval. 1973. Pp. ix, 311; 320-607. \$16.00.

Marie Guyart (1599-1672) is one of several Canadian missionaries whose vigor of mind and body and complete dedication to martyrdom in life or death made them fit colleagues for the better known Jesuit fathers in the first French missions in North America. Her spiritual development followed a familiar pattern: notably pious in early years and conscious of a vocation that her parents did not recognize, she experienced a sudden "conversion" as a very young woman. This was followed by a sense of direct divine guidance that led to her entering the newly founded convent of the Ursulines at Tours and later to Canada to found a community of Ursulines dedicated to the conversion of the Indians and officially for the instruction of Indian girls.

She was able to obey the call to Canada, which, she believed, came directly from the Virgin Mary, only at the age of forty after extraordinary hardships and difficulties: the opposition of her family (she had been married and left a widow with a young son and a bankrupt business before she was twenty and for years supported herself by acting as a very useful drudge in her brother-in-law's household); the austerities she inflicted on herself and the apparent harshness of a series of spiritual directors; doubt on the part of ecclesiastical authorities about her mission; and a complete lack of funds to carry it out.

In 1639, however, the difficulties were ap-

parently surmounted. With some financial support provided by the pious but unpredictable Mme. de la Peltrie she set sail for New France with two companions. The hardships of the voyage were a prelude to many years of bare survival, enduring cold, hunger, and—a special trial for the cloistered nuns—a complete absence of privacy in the tiny house in Lower Town Quebec where they were at first accommodated. Physical trials were aggravated by the complexity of the relations of the new community with Ursulines in France and with the local Jesuit superior, to whom Marie seems to have made her vow of obedience with certain mental reservations.

In spite of hardships, anxieties, overwork, and serious illness, Marie de l'Incarnation lived thirty years in Quebec, supervised the building of two successive houses in the Upper Town, established a school that is still famous today, acquired sufficient knowledge to spend her declining years preparing dictionaries and spiritual works in four different Indian languages, and, cloistered as she was, came to know every leading man in Quebec, cleric or lay, including the great Laval who was also occasionally hampered by her reserved obedience.

Dom Oury has been at much pains to criticize and exploit his limited material. As he says, "La discretion de l'Ursuline dans ses lettres . . . est desesperante pour l'historien." Unfortunately, he has attempted to follow simultaneously three themes or threads: the inner spiritual growth of Marie, his primary interest; the story of her life and work in France and in Canada, for which his material is limited; and current developments in Canada during the critical thirty-three years (1639-72) on which his information is barely adequate. He does not quite succeed in pulling together these three threads, and too often in his secular narrative he resorts to a rather awkward topical arrangement.

The result is a long work, not entirely successful as a biography. Yet it has clearly been a labor of love and it does offer a credible picture of a heroic indomitable, and charming woman.

HILDA NEATBY
University of Saskatchewan

GEORGE F. G. STANLEY. *Canada Invaded, 1775-1776*. (Canadian War Museum, Historical Publications number 8.) Toronto: Hakkert. 1973. Pp. xiv, 186. \$8.95.

In this unpretentious little volume Professor Stanley, the noted Canadian military historian, describes the attempt by American rebels to conquer Canada and thus give the new nation complete control of the eastern continent. In his account of the two-pronged invasion the author, with a masterly grasp of detail, follows the fragmented push of Philip Schuyler and Richard Montgomery up the Champlain-Richelieu route; emphasizes again the extreme difficulties faced by Benedict Arnold on the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers, resulting in a fatally weakened force that finally emerged before the walls of Quebec; and reminds us of the remarkable absence of coordination between the two American armies. On the Canadian side the author points to the depleted numbers of British regulars, the general unpreparedness in the initial months, partly due to faulty information on the disposition of the habitants, and argues that the formation of the Royal Highland Emigrants was an important factor in stiffening Canadian defenses before the arrival of British reinforcements in the spring of 1776. (The frontispiece, a colorful pen drawing of a tall, proud, and kilted officer of this regiment, complete with un-Scottish tan, forewarns the reader of this emphasis in the text.) While critical of Guy Carleton for overzealous caution Stanley offers the sound assessment that given difficult circumstances be performed sagely and adequately.

The treatment of the political context of the invasions is thin, particularly in the cavalier summary of the origins of the Revolution during which the author laments that American opposition to the Quebec Act was mere demagoguery (p. 16). Such remarks may please some of Professor Stanley's Canadian followers but they are unscholarly and obtrusive. On the military events, however, the author has a sure touch and tells a complex story with accuracy and grace all the while managing to include such delectably irrelevant details as the fact that sporrans in Canada were made of racoon skins.

Yet when all these qualities are mentioned the stubborn truth remains that precious little

that is new emerges from Stanley's volume. The book's main distinctions compared with existing accounts are that it is short, readable, and copiously illustrated.

GORDON STEWART

Michigan State University

Documents on Canadian External Affairs. Volume 1, 1909-1918 (1967, pp. ix, 906, \$10.00); volume 2, *The Paris Peace Conference of 1919*, edited by R. A. MACKAY (1969, pp. xxx, 237, \$5.00); volume 3, 1919-1925, edited by LOVELL C. CLARK (1970, pp. cxviii, 1007, \$12.00); volume 4, 1926-1930, edited by ALEX. I. INGLIS (1971, pp. cxix, 1038, \$12.75); volume 5, 1931-1935, edited by ALEX. I. INGLIS (1973, pp. cxv, 818, \$10.00); volume 6, 1936-1939, edited by JOHN A. MUNRO (1972, pp. cxlv, 1334, \$12.75). Ottawa: Department of External Affairs.

Prepared by the Historical Division of the Department of External Affairs for the use of scholars and for the simultaneous enlightenment of the general public, these six volumes present official papers on Canadian foreign policy from the time of the establishment of the department in 1909 until Canada became involved in World War II in 1939. At the beginning of that period Canada was a colonial dependency with little say, or even interest, in world affairs. As a consequence of Canada's part in the First World War and the peace conferences, and partly through representation in the League of Nations, Canada's concern with international problems proliferated. A small, but highly competent, Department of External Affairs with a diplomatic service was developed. Between the wars Canadian policy, much influenced by American example and the need to conform to it, while protecting newly acquired full autonomy, sought to avoid a repetition of the experiences of 1914-18 by evading commitments. The documents in these six volumes illustrate and substantiate the main themes in the formulation and implementation of that policy and of other foreign relationships up to the time of Canada's deliberate demonstration of independence in the act of entering the Second World War.

Separate editors were recruited from outside the department for each of these volumes (except that volumes four and five were done by a resident historian, Alex Inglis) and the editors were given full access to all External Af-

fairs documents and full control over selection for publication. The editors state that no documents were withheld or omitted for reasons of state or to avoid embarrassment to any individual or group, an exception being in volume six where the papers about the abdication are omitted in conformity with a Commonwealth agreement, and a paper about smuggling was omitted to avoid embarrassment to a person still alive.

The primary aim of the project was to present material that would show what happened and why it happened. In the earlier volumes this was taken to mean the selection of papers that represented the senior level of government policy and decision making and the omission of the contributions by lower-level officials unless they happened to be the most revealing expression of a problem, position, or policy that is extant. Documents that had been published elsewhere were omitted unless they were considered necessary to explain an aspect of policy or policy making. On the other hand material from other collections, for instance from prime ministers' or governor generals' papers, were included if the editor thought he needed them to round out his story. For volume four and later volumes, dating from 1926, this somewhat restrictive publication policy was changed. In volumes four, five, and six there is a greater emphasis on policy formulation, some personal letters are included, and a little more information about the way policies were evolved has been made available.

Each volume covers a period of time, usually five years (except that volume two is devoted to the Paris Peace Conference in 1919), and the papers in each volume are arranged chronologically with sections dealing with certain general topics. Because the material in the early years was sparse, because problems were then fewer and less complex, and perhaps also, because, as has been said, personal letters were excluded, the early volumes are straightforward and readable as they stand. But the consequence is that they are of less value to historians for research purposes, especially as they repeat familiar themes. In later volumes several problems are often included within the general topic headings, and, as the papers within the section appear in date order, continuity of subject is lost. The later volumes are thus

less likely to appeal to the reading public. However, as the number of documents that can be collected between hard covers is strictly limited and as minutes and various inservice position papers are often not included in these published volumes this means that the serious scholar must usually still go to the public archives. Unfortunately, these published volumes also fail to give the preliminary help he needs to shorten his labors there because the editors do not give file numbers or any other form of reference for the documents that they have published, a serious omission that may have been a result of the fact that when the publications project was initiated it was thought that it would be a long time before access to department papers was permitted to the public.

Another weakness detracts from the convenience of using these books as source material for teaching purposes or preliminary research. The indexes not only vary from one volume to another, but are also quite inadequate. Lack of conformity is demonstrated by the fact that the index in volume two refers to documents by number, but indexes in other volumes refer to pages. The indexes in volume one and six include subjects, instruments, and the names of principal persons, but the indexes in the volumes in between omit names. The index in volume five is even briefer than the others. Another inconsistency is that in volumes two to six the documents are preceded by a list of principal persons and a list of documents. People of lesser importance, and some famous persons who appear only incidentally, are not identified in any way.

Introductions are short and thin and deal with little more than editorial practice and method. Later introductions included some interpretive comment but are still only two or three pages long. Volume five, covering the Bennett years, reveals a little more of an editor's personal opinion, especially when he says that he hopes that the reader will find that the volume establishes R. B. Bennett's place in Canadian development by showing that he was something more than a mere diversion from the direct road to national status. But volume six seems to demonstrate Canadian supersensitivity about national independence when the editor bridles because Roosevelt de-

scribed Canada in 1938 as "part of the sisterhood of the British Empire." These rare glimpses of editorial opinion are no substitute for an outline of the content of the documents or some other helpful guide to the material like a full index.

Volumes one and two were published both in French and English with the text in the original language as used by the writer. French originals are hard to find. In later volumes a bilingual form is used with English and French appearing on pages side by side in the introductions and with separate indexes in English and French. Is there any significance in the fact that the French version comes first in titles and everywhere else?

One of the editors indicates that the choice of material for publication in this series was a highly personal operation. He said that a different editor could have made a quite different selection. Without a long survey of the archives it would be impossible to attempt to evaluate the quality and nature of each editor's selection. Judging only by the appearance of the series itself, on the whole it is remarkable how far the project appears to have succeeded in its first objective, that of making available to the public documentary evidence of the main basis of Canadian policy, and this is so despite difficulties induced by having a secondary conflicting aim, the desire to provide scholars with a resource tool.

Official series of documents produced by other foreign sources in other countries always seem to end up in the prisoner's dock charged with having doctored the evidence if only by selection and exclusion, but often even by tampering with texts. Great precautions were obviously taken to ensure that Canada did not sin. The result may seem bland and unexciting in some areas, but, if so, that is probably as much due to the nature of the material as to the painstaking efforts to demonstrate objectively. The net result is a reference work that no library that deals with international affairs can afford to be without. Probably nowhere in so short a space can one find as instructive a demonstration of the way in which the foreign policy of a country evolves. Canada's relatively limited interests make it possible to provide this in a form that can be

easily absorbed without being distracted by the multitude of events and problems.

RICHARD A. PRESTON
Duke University

LATIN AMERICA

ANN PESCATELLO, editor. *Female and Male in Latin America: Essays*. [Pittsburgh:] University of Pittsburgh Press. 1973. Pp. xx, 342. \$9.95.

A serious collection of essays by talented women scholars and a token male, this is definitely not a superficial work hastily put together to capitalize on a fashionable theme. The nucleus of the book is a series of papers presented at the Third Biennial Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association at the University of Texas at Austin in December 1971. In *Female and Male in Latin America* the authors strive to capture the Latin American female—in image and reality—in past, present, and future. Their task was a formidable one in which they were destined to fail, but in failing, they make a significant contribution. Utilizing literature, history, and social sciences they give us the "first-ever collection of essays" devoted to the female in Latin America. Using an interdisciplinary approach they analyze various cultures, including socialist Cuba, traditional Columbia, modernizing Chile, and conservative Peru. They deal with such subjects as economic-sexual and sociosexual equality, behavior, attitudes, and class conflict. They describe various female roles from different perspectives: women as literary archetypes in novels, as sex objects, as frustrated politicians, and as human beings. Approaches vary from Nora Scott Kinzer's excellent study, "Women Professionals in Buenos Aires," which gives the reader insight into the personal lives of individual women, to chart-filled essays in which the woman is presented as an exploited statistic. The final two essays attempt to give insight into future prospects for Latin American women by looking primarily at the Cuban example.

Reading *Female and Male in Latin America* many historians may be bored at times by repetitive discussions of the stereotyped role of Latin American females and males and of what it means to have *cojones*. They will lament that

there is no historical study developed to the outstanding contributions of Latin American women. Some may charge that there is feminist bias citing such examples as a writer's use of the terms "traditional" and "modern" with the latter being synonymous with the ideals of the current feminist movement. These objections are minor compared to the assets of this work. This collection provides much new information and a fresh approach to the study of women in Latin America. The authors are careful to document their findings and they readily admit the limitations of their studies as well as their inability to make broad, definitive generalizations for all of Latin America. One of the most welcomed contributions of the book is the extensive bibliography on the female in Latin America by editor Ann Pescatello.

JOEDD PRICE
University of Delaware

THOMAS O. OTT. *The Haitian Revolution, 1789-1801*. [Knoxville:] University of Tennessee Press. 1973. Pp. x, 232. \$8.50.

Professor Ott justifies his new history of the Haitian revolution by claiming for it two unique characteristics. He shows that he has explored and used hitherto ignored materials, such as the Rochambeau Collection at the University of Florida Libraries and the large corpus of United States newspaper accounts of the era. Although some materials mentioned are not as unknown as the author supposes, nevertheless, their extensive use by this author is new and valuable to other scholars. Ott's other purposes, the writing of a plain, factual, narrative account, is at once the advantage and the main fault of the book. He hopes to avoid what he feels to be the extremism of a racist such as T. Lothrop Stoddard or a Marxist such as C. L. R. James, and both are attacked on their facts and interpretations throughout the book.

The result of this middle road is a plain, somewhat old-fashioned, narrative account. The story is dominated by events, battles, and personalities. Trends and synthesis do not emerge clearly. Much of the presentation is biographical, presenting the deeds and public utterances of such figures as Léger Félicité Sonthonax, General Charles Leclerc, and, above all, Tous-

saint Louverture. Louverture is the central figure and Ott's admiration for him is clear, and, following his intention of telling all without bias, Toussaint's failures, weaknesses, even his rare brutalities, are described.

Ott has no axes to grind, except that having no axe to grind is almost an ideology in his case. The great advantage of the book, then, is that it seems to be factually trustworthy once the revolution begins. Scholars of all methodologies and ideologies can rely on its presentation of events.

The failure of the book lies in its lack of interpretation or even analysis. The introductory background is elementary and drawn from the most general sources. The geographical and historical descriptions of Saint Domingue before the outbreak of the revolts are simplistic (and sometimes even inaccurate—"There are three major . . . administrative divisions of Haiti."). People and events are introduced summarily and with only minimal attempts to place them in their context. The author's determination to give a plain, accurate account has, in other words, led to a lack of ideas. There is nothing of theoretical interest, no new interpretations of part or all of the revolution to stimulate, annoy, or inspire the reader.

With these strengths and weaknesses Ott's work is likely to become a useful source book, often dipped into in almanac fashion by scholars interested in the Haitian revolution. It will not create debate or excitement. There is little here that will open up new avenues of research or lead to new interpretations.

MURDO J. MACLEOD
University of Pittsburgh

JESÚS DE GALÍNDEZ. *The Era of Trujillo: Dominican Dictator*. Edited by RUSSELL H. FITZGIBBON. Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 1973. Pp. xxvii, 298. Cloth \$8.95, paper \$4.50.

Historians and political scientists can only be grateful to Russell H. Fitzgibbon and the University of Arizona Press for making available this version of the doctoral dissertation that the ill-fated Jesús de Galíndez successfully defended at Columbia University on February 27, 1956. Thirteen days later, it will be recalled, Galíndez disappeared without a trace—presumably abducted and killed on orders of

Trujillo, whose infamous tyranny the study had so fully described and carefully documented.

Professor Fitzgibbon has reduced the 689-page dissertation to a 298-page book (including his own epilogue and supplementary bibliography) by eliminating repetitious material, omitting detailed treatments of minor points, and otherwise effecting the editorial improvements that Galíndez himself would doubtless have undertaken if he had had an opportunity to revise the manuscript for publication. Unlike the much abbreviated Spanish and French editions the Fitzgibbon edition contains Galíndez's extensive documentation. "In every chapter, section, page, and paragraph of this study," as Galíndez says in his bibliography, "the source from which the data were obtained is mentioned, except in cases which are sufficiently obvious as to require no mention" (p. 276). In at least this respect *The Era of Trujillo* is superior to Robert D. Crassweller's fascinating and much more detailed *Trujillo: The Life and Times of a Caribbean Dictator* (1966), which contains no citations whatever.

The first chapter is a 73-page running account of events in the Dominican Republic during the first twenty-five years of "the Era of Trujillo" (1930-55). The remaining ten chapters consist of a sometimes repetitious analysis of those events under such topical headings as the constitution, elections and resignations, the party system and labor unions, social institutions, and Trujillo's personal style. In these chapters Galíndez exposes in detail the elaborately maintained but thoroughly perverted constitutionalism of the regime, the façade of regularly held but uncontested elections, the total suppression of individual rights, the Dominican party as one of Trujillo's many tools for imposing absolute personal control over the polity, the unscrupulous use of humiliation even more than terror to reduce the political elite to sycophancy and servility, and finally the megalomania, cruelty, and rapacity of the "Benefactor" himself.

Despite its devastating evidence the tone of the work is sober and dispassionate. Writing at a time when Trujillo's power was at its apogee Galíndez must have known the risk he was running; his section on "Murders Abroad" (pp. 134-37) attributes to Trujillo's henchmen the murder of three critics of the regime in

foreign countries. His fate is a testimony not only to his courage but also to his commitment to the highest ideals of scholarship.

HENRY WELLS

University of Pennsylvania

SELWYN D. RYAN. *Race and Nationalism in Trinidad and Tobago: A Study of Decolonization in a Multiracial Society*. [Toronto:] University of Toronto Press. 1972. Pp. xiv, 509. \$15.00.

I first encountered this book in dissertation form while meandering my way through the Trinidad Central Library in 1970. About to begin anthropological fieldwork, I was dissatisfied with most of the historical accounts I had seen and was hoping to find something refreshing in Port-of-Spain's rather humble library. I found Ryan's thesis and for two days read it, becoming more and more delighted by its clarity, completeness, and insight. This book is largely a polished version of that dissertation, expanded to cover a description of the interesting (sometimes extraordinary) events that have occurred in Trinidad during the past few years. Ryan's book is certainly the best history of modern Trinidad available and an important addition to Caribbean historical literature. It is excellent political history, detailing the intriguing and dramatic arenas of political activity that have given modern Trinidadian history its unique and peculiar style and substance. It is superb sociology, illuminating the intricate links between ethnicity, class stratification and political action that are so characteristic of the Caribbean region. Ryan, himself a Trinidadian, displays throughout the book an acute sense for the minutiae of the Trinidadian situation, elucidating that situation through his careful decription of the complex texture of political events. He is particularly informative on the central importance of racial and ethnic divisions in the island's history and the ways in which these divisions have been defined by politically interested parties so as to become features of political strategy. He succeeds in clarifying the ways in which ethnicity and class stratification have served as models for each other and describes how issues of race and class have been used by politicians to exacerbate situations or to obscure the definition of events and to control

the coalitions and political strategies that flow from these definitions.

Much of the book is a description of electoral politics, and a careful analysis of postindependence national elections takes up much of the text. But Ryan does not simply provide electoral data and attempt to order it—as is so often the case with the interpretation of electoral material—through a hackneyed quantitative analysis. Instead, he discusses the political organization of elections in an imaginative manner, penetrating the complex dimensionality of elections and viewing them as scenarios revealing a variety of not simply political ideas, but more broadly sociocultural themes.

As an anthropologist I am especially pleased by this book, as Ryan throughout seems to display an acute ethnographic sensibility. This is not merely a diluted account of historical events, but an attempt to illuminate the very intricate social and cultural texture of a complex society. *Race and Nationalism in Trinidad and Tobago* will of course be of great interest to historians of the Caribbean region and to any others intrigued by the politics of ethnicity.

MICHAEL LIEBER
Wellesley College

BENJAMIN KEEN. *The Aztec Image in Western Thought*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press. 1971. Pp. xviii, 667. \$20.00.

The discovery of the sophisticated Aztec civilization of central Mexico baffled Europeans of the middle sixteenth century and provoked controversies that were to persist for hundreds of years. This impressive volume by Benjamin Keen traces the development of Western attitudes toward the Aztecs and documents the struggle to understand and interpret this fascinating native American culture. The author begins his study with a concise summary of pre-Conquest Aztec society and a brief discussion of the events that transpired during Cortes's subjugation of the Aztec Empire. Most of the remainder of the book is a detailed examination of the literary disputes that raged in the centuries following the Conquest over the nature of Aztec culture. Was Aztec life typified by a barbaric religion, cannibalism, drunkenness, and sodomy, as vehemently as-

serted by Oviedo, Sepulveda, Gomara, and other sixteenth-century writers? Or, were the *Mexica* a rather enlightened people, with a developing civilization that, according to Las Casas, was superior to that of ancient Greece and Rome? There were more cautious and moderate appraisals of the Aztecs by Motolinia and Sahagun, whose writings epitomized the activities of the Franciscan ethnographic school and who used native informants as sources for their histories. Of course, much of the early controversy in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Spain was related to the status of the conquered Indian peoples. What were their rights, were they truly "human," were they inferior to Europeans, was it proper to force them into vassalage under the harsh *encomienda* system? The Church was a central figure in these disputes, and while most clerical scholars denounced the inhumane treatment of the Indians, they could not agree on a remedy to the situation. While both Catholics and Protestants condemned, in large part, the Spanish behavior toward the Indians, they shared the belief of Thevet that "sodomy, idolatry, and other enormous impieties were the fashion in those regions before the Spaniards set foot there" (p. 156).

During the seventeenth century an Italian nobleman named Boturini made valuable contributions to the study of the Aztecs. He had traveled widely in Mexico and had amassed a collection of over five hundred Mexican documents. Keen states that Boturini's work "represents the first effort to construct a developmental sequence for the history of ancient Mexico, a history viewed as a succession of stages, with movement from one stage to the next caused by internal changes and struggles" (pp. 236-37).

A recurrent theme noted by Keen in the early literature is the concern over the origins of the Aztecs and other American aborigines. Were they Chaldeans, Babylonians, or Phoenicians? Had the Egyptians a role in the development of Toltec culture, or had Saint Thomas or the Knights Templar a hand in structuring Aztec life? Those interested in this subject are also referred to Lee Huddleston's *Origins of the American Indians: European Concepts, 1492-1729* (1967).

With the culmination of the Mexican struggle for independence in 1821, the Aztecs assumed

a new importance, that of helping to build a nationalistic spirit. Archeology played a major role in this effort, and in 1822 a museum of antiquities was opened in Mexico City. It was at this same time that the first warnings about the export of Mexican antiquities to foreign countries were voiced by Bastamante. He contended that "gold was more powerful than laws or love of country" (p. 321), yet antiquities continued to leave the country, a situation that persists relatively unabated up to the present day, despite stringent antiquities statutes (see "Ripping Off the Past," by S. Williams, *Saturday Review of the Sciences*, 55 [1972] 44-53).

The nineteenth century saw yet another fierce conflict about Aztec culture. A new romanticism had surfaced, raising Aztec society to glorious heights. This revival of pro-Aztec literature had been stimulated largely by archeological discoveries in Meso-America. An intense reaction soon developed, led by Morgan and Bandelier, seeking not only to halt the romanticist trend, but to also downgrade the level of Aztec achievement. Morgan, for example, insisted that Aztec culture had been roughly equivalent to that of the Iroquois peoples of the North-eastern United States.

The final chapters of Keen's book survey the increasing interest of nineteenth- and twentieth-century Mexicans in the Aztec past. Political leanings led to differing interpretations of Aztec life and their importance to modern Mexico. The opposing views of *indigenistas* and *hispanistas* are expressed in novels, plays, poems, and art (as in the works of Orozco, Siquieros, and Rivera). Siquieros believed that Aztec culture had no contemporary relevance, unless it was the lesson learned from the futile, but heroic, Aztec resistance to foreign domination.

Keen's book is notable for its thorough documentation, a trait that at times makes for laborious reading. It is, however, a very important contribution and is most highly recommended for historians and anthropologists concerned with the Meso-American region.

THOMAS R. HESTER
University of Texas,
San Antonio

HERNÁN CORTÉS. *Letters from Mexico*. Translated and edited by A. R. PAGDEN. With an introduction by J. H. ELLIOTT. (Orion Press Book.)

New York: Grossman Publishers. 1971. Pp. lxvii, 565. \$15.00.

G. MICHEAL RILEY. *Fernando Cortés and the Marquesado in Morelos, 1522-1547: A Case Study in the Socioeconomic Development of Sixteenth-Century Mexico*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. 1973. Pp. 168. \$10.00.

This pair of volumes, one a new translation of the *cartas de relación* of Hernando Cortés and the other a study of the Cortés estate, located in what is today the Mexican state of Morelos, comes at a time of renewed interest in and speculation about the conquest period of Mexican history. While neither provides any earthshaking new revelations both are welcome additions to the literature in the field.

The Pagden translation of the Cortés letters is a particularly good one. Not only is the translation more accurate, complete, and readable than the outdated J. Bayard Morris one, but it is far more richly annotated, and it provides a very useful survey of the biographical and bibliographical controversies concerning Cortés and the letters that have arisen over the past several decades. For instance, Pagden concludes in his introduction that the missing "first letter" of Cortés, cited by Gómara and Sigüenza, was probably a personal letter rather than a *carta de relación*—a personal plea to Charles V rather than a historical account. He also makes some interesting comments on Cortés's education, concluding that he probably had no formal training in the law—in fact, that he was poorly educated in any formal sense.

The second volume, *Fernando Cortés and the Marquesado in Morelos, 1522-1547*, by G. Micheal Riley, is more difficult to assess. It is slim—less than seventy-five pages of text, excluding the introduction and summary—and about half of this previously appeared in three articles published in *The Americas* over the past six years. What it amounts to is a very brief summary of the formation and operation of one part of the Cortés estate in New Spain, "the richest part," according to Riley, although he provides no documentation to support the statement. In one place he estimates, again without documentation or further explanation, that the Morelos portion of the estate produced between 50 and 53 per cent of its total revenues after 1531. Ignored in this study, then, are

seventeen encomienda towns, containing about one-half of Cortés's tribute-paying vassals, his mining interests, his Vera Cruz sugar estates, his urban real estate interests, and his commercial and shipping enterprises in Mexico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, and Tehuantepec.

The reader is left with mixed feelings about Riley's book. At times stimulated by what is presented he is more often frustrated by what is skirted or left unsaid. One example of this is his commentary on textile tributes, by far the most significant revenue source of the Morelos portion of the marquesado. In the space of less than three pages devoted to tribute cottons Riley touches on some very interesting and complex matters: *tasación* rates and the changes they underwent; the value of goods received as tribute, their fluctuation, and the reasons for such fluctuations; and the partial conversion of in-kind payments to monetary ones. One would like to learn a great deal more about all of these things, at least as they relate to the Cortés estate, but also in the broader context of the Mexican economy as a whole. For instance, in connection with monetary payments in lieu of the actual cotton goods, Riley states that "many surviving encomienda Indians sought and were able to earn their wages and pay their tribute assessments in money rather than in textiles and other goods. Some even began to buy the clothing they needed." This would indicate a rather rapid transformation of Morelos into a monetary and wage economy, and it raises several questions. In what occupations and where did Indians earn wages in Morelos? With only three Spanish landholders in the area, and with the Cortés estate dominating the others with more than two-thirds of the total (1,402 acres out of a total 2,085), the opportunities had to be limited. Did Morelos Indians (and therefore Cortés tributaries) find temporary work outside of Morelos in sufficient numbers and with sufficient remuneration to pay a significant portion of the annual \$27,640 *pesos de oro de minas* in textile tributes in the 1541-44 period? These are some interesting questions, and I think they deserve at least a few comments if not an attempt at some answers.

LESLIE J. ROYAL
California State University,
Sacramento

ROBERT E. QUIRK. *The Mexican Revolution and the Catholic Church, 1910-1929*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press. 1973. Pp. 276. \$10.00.

In a scholarly and readable style the author examines the causes of the conflicts between the Church and the state from 1910 to 1929. Quirk proves that the Cristero rebellion of 1926-29 was inevitable since both the Church and the state wanted absolute dominion over the other; even when their goals were the same neither was willing to subordinate itself to the other.

Unfortunately the book contains flaws, none grievous enough to destroy the solid base of his excellent work. Contrary to his assertion (p. 7), Church lands *did* revert to secular ownership, as Taylor's work on colonial Oaxaca has shown. The attempts by the Spanish government at the end of the colonial period to usurp Church wealth and the role of the clergy in the independence movement are not touched upon even though those actions greatly influenced future relations between the two entities. Díaz's government was not "free from revolt, free from internal dissension" (p. 15), even after 1884, as Cosío Villegas has shown. Why the Church "opposed Madero as a matter of course" (p. 25) is never made clear. How many priests (at least approximately) were murdered by Villa's men (p. 54)? The reader cannot judge the importance of the state laws limiting the number of clerics unless he knows how many priests there actually were (pp. 149, 152, 155). Should not the assertion that "the vaunted wealth of the Church had simply disappeared, swallowed up in the nineteenth-century confiscations under the Reform Laws" (p. 121) be modified to point out the recuperation of some of that wealth through settlements with the owners? It was Calles and not Obregón (p. 112) who issued the Plan de Agua Prieta. Why Valverde Téllez's biography of Jesuit Alfredo Méndez Medina is cited to support a paragraph on the two political currents of the Revolution (p. 23) is inexplicable unless it was due to sloppy editing as in the case of missing page citations in three of the items in footnote 4, page 264.

In other cases one wishes assertions were based on direct primary evidence. How true is it that the attempt to consecrate Mexico to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was "the beginning

of a movement . . . to supplant the Indian Christ at Chalma and the dark Virgin of Guadalupe with the more theologically respectable and thoroughly Europeanized Sacred Heart of Jesus" (p. 131)? The *New York Times* is certainly not the best source for proving that "the bishops were concerned by reports from priests throughout Mexico that the Catholics were not as staunch as the clergy had expected or hoped" (p. 183). Perhaps British and French diplomatic sources are adequate, but direct Vatican sources would strengthen the statement that "It is clear that by the end of 1924 the Vatican was far from pleased with the state of the Mexican Church, especially with the aristocratic and reactionary social attitudes of prelates such as Guadalajara's Orozco y Jiménez, and that reforms would be effected by Rome as soon as possible" (p. 137). What basis does Quirk have for asserting that after 1929 "the Vatican was determined to change the complexion of the Mexican Church, to bring able and ambitious priests from the non-elite [mestizo and even Indian] classes into places of leadership" (p. 245)? The sources he cites for the paragraph certainly do not support the statement.

Quirk's work would have been strengthened had the archives of the National League for the Defense of Religious Liberty been available to him and had he used Vicente Camberos Vizcaino's two-volume biography of Orozco y Jiménez. The former, fortunately, was utilized in Alicia Olivera Sedano's *Aspectos del conflicto religioso*, which Quirk mentions in his brief bibliographic essay. Olivera Sedano deals with the class origins of the participants, which Quirk disregards, and she plots the geographical extent of the rebellion in great detail. Any future edition of Nicolás Larín's Marxist analysis, *La rebelión de los cristeros* (the first one was written before Olivera's work was available) will have to take into consideration that many of the participants who actually took up arms were from the rural element, and that they joined the Cristeros out of a desire to install a government favorable to agrarian reform.

The definitive history of Church-state relations in Mexico from 1910 to 1929 will not be written until the archives of most of the participants are available. In the meantime

Quirk's detached analysis of the relations of the federal and, peripherally, a few of the state authorities with the ecclesiastical hierarchy will remain the best work in English on the subject.

JOSÉ ROBERTO JUÁREZ
University of California,
Davis

WILLIAM H. BEEZLEY, *Insurgent Governor: Abraham González and the Mexican Revolution in Chihuahua*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press. 1973. Pp. xiv, 195. \$7.50.

The full title describes the contents of this book. Though Abraham González stemmed from a well-connected family he did not fit in during his mature years with the increasingly powerful Terrazas-Creel clique incarnating Porfirismo. A Madero lieutenant from 1909 to 1911, he served as governor of Chihuahua, 1911-13, very briefly as minister of Gobernación, 1911-12, and died sadly at the hands of Huerista officers shortly after Madero's assassination.

Several problems confronted the author. First, does a Maderista leader, important only at the state-level, deserve a full-length study? On the whole results bear out the publisher's faith in author and subject. Second, a two-pronged methodological hurdle faced Beezley. Unpublished documents were scarce and scattered. The writer merits commendation for thoroughly exploring all possible data in both the United States and Mexico. The absence of any González private papers compounded his difficulty, making a full-scale biography virtually impossible. Consequently, the author was circumscribed in presenting González's reasons and motivations. The danger of too close an overlap with the work of the Chihuahuense historian, Francisco R. Almeda, constituted the other dimension of the methodological problem. Beezley is forthright in paying tribute to his Mexican counterpart, both formally and by reference to the other's work, yet his study is as independent of Almeda as he can make it. By providing added breadth and balance Beezley's monograph stands on its own merit.

With Chihuahua a focal point during the Revolution, and with regional history in vogue, the undertaking needed to turn into a significant contribution to sectional history. Here

lies its signal success. The inner workings of Chihuahuense politics during the Madero period are not readily discernible. In his concentration on González's role Beezley considerably clarifies the muddled waters of 1910-13.

A final challenge lay in fitting the Chihuahua tableau into the larger Madero scenario. In this endeavor the author seems least successful, which is regrettable, because troubles in Chihuahua contributed significantly to Madero's downfall.

A satisfactory index and bibliography, several illustrations, and a map of the state in 1910, with the railroads drawn in, are provided.

LOWELL L. BLAISDELL
Texas Tech University

MURDO J. MACLEOD. *Spanish Central America: A Socioeconomic History, 1520-1720*. Berkeley: University of California Press. 1973. Pp. xvi, 554. \$20.00.

Any effort to periodize the erratic course of colonial Latin American history may well be applauded. The author periodizes Central American history to 1720 by boom and bust cycles that run the gamut from conquerors, gold, and Indian slavery to about 1550; cacao plantations based on forced labor for the next fifty years; and indigo plantations during the seventeenth century. The latter enterprise was accompanied by a growing depression because of the inability of Spain to supply adequate markets or transportation. A moderate recovery marked the thirty years prior to 1720, which the author ascribes with probable correctness to contraband trade. The cycles of prosperity varied by regions, resulting in a more complex pattern than can be presented here.

During these booms the Indian population sharply declined owing to epidemics, removal to different climates, and exportation as slaves. Central America may thus be likened to Europe, the author suggests, when population scarcity following the Black Death altered the economic and social structure. Though this comparison proved illuminating it is arguable whether the shift from mining to various forms of agriculture was dictated by labor scarcity or by depleted natural resources such as exhausted placers. Excellent statistical charts document

the rise and fall of commodity production and of the Indian population.

No doubt, as the author states, the Indians suffered from intensive labor demands during boom periods. However, he seems uncertain whether labor pressure was relaxed during the seventeenth-century depression. He states that Indians were better treated (p. 118), but speculates (p. 301) that they could be exploited on haciendas unobserved by the authorities. Indeed, the author seems to champion the currently popular "lower-class backlash" in Latin American historiography. Where well documented, no objection need be offered, but repeated generalizations concerning the callousness, covetousness, and dishonesty of Spaniards, juxtaposed against the statements (pp. 191, 225) that the castes rustle, steal, and cheat employers because of alienation and disaffection does sound like a double standard of judgment. The work would have profited from sharper editing, for it contains treatises on the Black Death, the laying out of towns, how to raise crops, how to kill cattle, etc., all of which obscure by an uncritical thoroughness the otherwise relevant themes.

Nonetheless, the writer has presented the main lineaments of Central American economic history to 1720 so well and so thoroughly that his work is unlikely to be surpassed for many years. The social structure and human relations need more research and less assumptions.

TROY S. FLOYD
University of New Mexico

NORMAN ASHCRAFT. *Colonialism and Underdevelopment: Processes of Political Economic Change in British Honduras*. (Publications of the Center for Education in Latin America, Institute of International Studies.) New York: Teachers College Press, Teachers College, Columbia University. 1973. Pp. ix, 180. Cloth \$8.50, paper \$3.95.

NARDA DOBSON. *A History of Belize*. [London:] Longman Caribbean; distrib. by Longman, New York. 1973. Pp. xiv, 362. £3.50.

British Honduras, or Belize, illustrates the Third World complaint. Itself a creation of empire, its capital surplus systematically transferred to a distant metropolis throughout most of its history, the colony now seeks viability in a postcolonial environment. Founded for the

exploitation of its forests and as a strategic base in the Central American trade, it was effectively deforested by the beginning of the twentieth century and deprived of all commercial leverage. It is, in short, underdeveloped. The two works under consideration, by authors who have done substantial field work in British Honduras, represent opposite approaches to understanding this condition and process.

Dr. Ashcraft examines the culture of poverty, seeking its internal and external context. Anthropologist, good observer, and disciple of André Gunder Frank, he makes a unique contribution of detailed social information. He labors to explain how the present situation came about and what it means. Unfortunately the book is not as effective as its substance might indicate. The interior chapters contain much interesting and important material, both contemporary and historical, which will remain largely inaccessible. Specifically the introductory chapter, "The Meaning of Underdevelopment," contains a number of good insights but is very difficult for the reader and creates the impression that the author is trying to explain the material to himself by trying on several conceptual hats. More damaging in a work of this sort is the inexcusable absence of an index. Sad to say, not even a detailed table of contents was provided. Among puzzling bibliographical choices it is a mystery how the author could fail even to list N. S. Carey Jones, *Pattern of a Dependent Economy: The National Income of British Honduras* (1953).

Narda Leon Dobson's work spans the entire history of the colony. Intended to be suitable for a textbook, it is more. The author contributed previously to the social and administrative history of British Honduras in her Oxford thesis. She builds upon that expertise and upon her period of residence in Belize by surveying the colony's entire historiography, and she has produced the best effort yet toward a general history of the colony. The scholarly apparatus is truly helpful and ample, as is a section of photographs. Writing from a viewpoint acceptable both in London and in Belize the author strives for balance in interpretation. In the stylistic sense this work is clearly a compromise. It is designed to be read either by a citizen of Belize, a foreign tourist, or a scholar.

The compromise succeeds, and *A History of Belize* is dignified and vital.

WAYNE M. CLEGERN

Colorado State University

WILLIAM PAUL MCGREEVEY. *An Economic History of Colombia, 1845-1930*. (Cambridge Latin American Studies, number 9.) New York: Cambridge University Press. 1971. Pp. xiv, 330. \$10.95.

William McGreevey has combined the methodology of the new economic history with traditional treatment to produce a major work in Latin American history. Setting his scene with a review of the institutional and policy framework within which Colombia emerged from the Spanish Empire into independent status, McGreevey continues his narrative into what he argues persuasively was a period of economic decline, from 1850 to 1885. The nature of his quantitative material and approach precludes him, he tells us, from continuing "the kind of exciting narrative which the reader has enjoyed up to this point" (p. 100). The graphs, charts, tables, and analyses that follow are, in fact, only slightly less exciting than McGreevey's earlier narrative, but they are decidedly less enjoyable. Nevertheless, for the serious student of Latin American economic and social history they offer not only great insight into the Colombian economic experience, but also a variety of models and hypotheses to test in other parts of the region. In his final section McGreevey explains and analyzes the period from 1890 to 1930 as one of economic and social growth, brought on principally by the transition to coffee cultivation, especially in the Antioquia region.

As with most attempts at synthesis in Latin American history the paucity of monographic research for much of the area with which he deals has restricted McGreevey. Thus he has been forced to base much of his work on a relatively small number of secondary and theoretical works whose models are not uniformly applicable. McGreevey has supplemented these with a considerable amount of his own research into primary sources, but it is small wonder that in places his evidence appears flimsy and his assumptions too large. He frequently makes comparative analysis, particu-

larly with Mexico and Brazil. Unfortunately, he almost entirely avoids comparison with areas having a more similar experience of development and dependence. Central America, for example, where the liberals' efforts on behalf of economic growth, development of coffee cultivation, and foreign investment, has almost entirely escaped his notice. McGreevey appears unaware of the isthmus's similarities to the pattern he describes for Colombia and gives no indication that he is aware of the growing data—much of it as yet in unpublished doctoral dissertations—that exists on nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Central American economic development.

Such criticism, however, is not intended to obscure the truly laudable aims and contributions that this book makes. No future work on Colombian economic history can ignore McGreevey. He has opened the way for a multitude of studies into many facets of Colombian development as well as stimulated honest controversy among Latin Americanists regarding his methodology and conclusions. The results can only be salubrious and stimulating.

RALPH LEE WOODWARD, JR.
Tulane University

JAMES LOCKHART. *The Men of Cajamarca: A Social and Biographical Study of the First Conquerors of Peru*. (Latin American Monographs, number 27. Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas at Austin.) Austin: University of Texas Press, for the Institute. 1972. Pp. xvi, 496. \$10.00.

Over a period of some years James Lockhart has skillfully honed his talent for social history. The results are evident in the insights and precision of his *Men of Cajamarca*, a group portrait of the 168 Spaniards who captured the Inca emperor, Atahualpa, at Cajamarca in 1532. Lockhart has an affinity for plumbing the secrets of early colonial Spanish American society through the ferreting out of isolated details from a multitude of archival and published sources. To his advantage is the fact that the men of Cajamarca constitute a larger sample for one category than those used for the group portraits contained in his earlier work, *Spanish Peru, 1532–1560: A Colonial Society* (1968).

Men of Cajamarca is as much historiography

as social history, not only in its review and evaluation of the sources available concerning the topic, but also in its methodological approach. The author suggests two ways of exploring topics such as his: the studying of the daily activities of individuals at several levels of society through their officially recorded actions and the subsequent reconstitution of the main societal types and processes, or the intensive examination of individuals composing a group whose role in society serves to substantially reveal the nature of that entity.

Hence this book begins with a number of analytical chapters detailing general patterns—social, collective, or organizational—and concludes with short biographies of the conquistadors, divided according to type or function. The initial analysis is highlighted by over two dozen tables examining such variables as experience in the Indies, regional origins, social rank, rate of return to Spain, residence patterns of repatriates, and Peruvian municipal offices held. One of the author's conclusions is that no truly essential elements of Spanish culture were lost in the New World, a reassertion of one of the main findings of his earlier work. He also argues that there was an impulse toward standardization of society in America as regional groups from the peninsula clashed and as early arrivals socialized later ones. Lockhart also holds that the characteristics of the areas settled and traditional social ideals brought from Spain were more influential in determining what occurred in America than ideologies, such as utopianism, and individual and group psychology. The author emphasizes the *ad hoc* nature of conquest and colonization, the prevailing self-interest of the conquistadors, and their acceptance of existing society both in Spain and the Indies. Lockhart contrasts the temperaments of the conquerors with those of their creole successors, characterizing the latter as idlers and talkers as a consequence of their experience having been akin to sons who have had everything done for them by their fathers. For one normally so judicious it is surprising that Lockhart lapses into a conclusion that is not only unsupported by the available psychological data concerning the phenomenon, but is also a stereotype. This latter, however, is a tendency he displays in his descriptions of regional characteristics. Nevertheless, the book

is skillfully researched, felicitously written, and stimulating in terms of the new research areas it suggests.

MARGARET E. CRAHAN

*Herbert H. Lehman College,
City University of New York*

PETER F. KLARÉN. *Modernization, Dislocation, and Aprismo: Origins of the Peruvian Aprista Party, 1870-1932*. (Latin American Monographs, number 32. Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas at Austin.) Austin: University of Texas Press, for the Institute. 1973. Pp. xxiii, 189. \$8.50.

Between 1870 and 1930 the Peruvian north coast sugar industry underwent a complete transformation. Originally made up of small- and medium-sized haciendas, worked largely by imported Chinese labor, a process of progressive consolidation took place until the industry was totally dominated by gigantic foreign-owned corporate plantations, particularly Gildemeister and W. R. Grace. These plantations used indentured Indian labor, drove small truck farmers and local merchants out of business, legally and illegally monopolized precious water supplies, turned flourishing commercial and farming centers into ghost towns, and made and broke governments in Lima.

It is Peter Klarén's thesis that it was this process that turned Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre from a dilettantish member of a circle of young Trujillo literati into the radical, antiimperialist founder of the *Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana* and the Peruvian *Aprista* party, which dominated that country's civilian politics for almost forty years.

Apparently Haya de la Torre does not agree with this thesis, and neither do I after reading Klarén's book. Klarén himself admits that Haya's political ideas were vague and diffuse until he spent some time as aide to the military prefect of Cuzco, where the plight of the highland Indians shocked him into becoming a revolutionist. An application of Occam's razor suggests a simpler explanation for Aprismo's relatively greater electoral strength in the north; Haya and his principal lieutenants were northerners, and in a highly regionalized country such as Peru, as elsewhere in Latin America, that counts.

Despite some question as to whether Klarén

has supported his thesis, however, his highly competent, readable, scholarly, and fascinating narrative of the destruction of a functioning rural/urban society by the introduction and application of the techniques and organization of extensive capitalist agriculture should be read by anyone interested in the social processes involved in the transformation of traditional societies.

NORMAN A. BAILEY

*Queens College,
City University of New York*

CHARLES D. CORBETT. *The Latin American Military as a Socio-Political Force: Case Studies of Bolivia and Argentina*. (Monographs in International Affairs.) [Coral Gables, Fla.:] Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami. 1972. Pp. xx, 143. Cloth \$4.95, paper \$3.95.

One should not expect to find in this monograph the kind of depth in historical background that scholars such as Professors Lyle McAlister, Robert Potash, or Robert Gilmore bring to their studies of politico-military relations. Nonetheless the author of this monograph has certain advantages over many other investigators of the roles of the military leaders in Latin America. Charles D. Corbett is both a Latin American specialist and a colonel in the United States Army. His military assignments, which have included postgraduate studies in Argentina during 1964-65 and service as director of instruction at the United States Army School of the Americas in Panama, have afforded him opportunities that few other North Americans have had to observe the military institutions of Latin America. As a result of his military training and experience Colonel Corbett is unusually well equipped to deal with the key question of the level of professionalism in the military establishments of Argentina and Bolivia. The results of his examination of each establishment are carefully and clearly presented. Furthermore he does not make the mistake of trying to draw extended comparisons between Argentina and Bolivia or with other Latin American military forces.

The author makes it clear that to measure the development of a military establishment and its role one must also analyze the other institutions of the society. Thus those who prefer to see the

pernicious influence of "the military" as the root cause of a country's socioeconomic and political problems will find no solace but possibly some enlightenment in Colonel Corbett's summing up of why the military has played so prominent a role in Argentina. "The weakness of other political institutions in Argentina is the single most important factor contributing to the military's strong role. Political parties, the labor movement, business groups, and the university community are all factionalized and historically have been unable to find overlapping areas of common interest" (p. 123).

Similarly, the author's evaluation of the role of the Bolivian military establishment, vis-à-vis other Bolivian institutions, bears careful consideration by anyone trying to understand *cosas de Bolivia*. "The sense of discipline that exists in the army—imperfect as it may be—stands in stark relief to the virtual anarchy that obtains in political parties and even among civil servants. In a word, no resource is in shorter supply in Bolivia than disciplined administrative talent, and the officer corps provides an immediately available pool" (p. 68).

In sum, this relatively brief monograph is an excellent contribution to the growing number of serious studies of the military establishments of Latin America.

JOSEPH R. BARAGER
McLean, Virginia

VINCENTE BARRETTO. *A ideologia liberal no processo da independência do Brasil (1789-1824)*. (Câmara dos Deputados, Diretoria Legislativa.) Brasília: Centro de Documentação e Informação, Divisão de Publicações. 1973. Pp. 160.

In the composition of this prize-winning monograph on the political thought of Brazilian independence Professor Barretto utilized standard references and documentary collections with imagination and diligence. After defining his terms and sketching the liberal idea in Western Europe from the Middle Ages forward, he explains the introduction of scientific and economic aspects of the Enlightenment into Portugal by the marquis de Pombal, who ruled from 1750 to 1777. The dictator, however, would not permit the discussion of current political and philosophical thought, thus weakening the development of liberalism in the

Portuguese-speaking world. Barretto then evaluates the liberal spirit in such Brazilian happenings as the Guerra dos Mascates (1710) in Pernambuco, the Inconfidência of Minas Gerais (1789), the Bahian Conspiracy of 1798, the Pernambucan revolts of 1817 and 1823-24, and the independence movement itself (1821-22). The author finishes with a brief analysis of the Assembly's 1823 project and the Constitution of 1824. At all times he applies the standards of English and French liberalism and is impressed with the middle-class objectives of Brazilian revolutionaries.

In my opinion, however, he weakens his interpretation by the constant reference to a European model, which he acknowledges was not always germane to the Brazilian setting. Differences are explained away in almost simplistic fashion, in which he underscores the villainy of the Inquisition and the Jesuit order. The Jesuits, for example, destroyed the healthy humanism that emerged in early sixteenth-century Portugal. Also, Barretto ignores certain developments in nearby Spain: the contributions of the Jesuits Francisco Suárez and Juan de Mariana to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as well as the ideas of Francisco de Vitoria, a Spanish Dominican, on international law. Thus, he fails to see the projection of Christian medieval contractual law into the modern era, a movement that flourished again in the Spain of Charles III (1759-88) and prepared the ground for the Cádiz Constitution of 1812. The Spanish model of liberalism would have been more applicable to the Brazilian scene, rather than overemphasizing the French example. Moreover, it was the negative example of the French Revolution that affected Hispanic liberalism, a point that Professor Barretto mentions, but does not stress. His interpretation, nevertheless, is still plausible until further research appears.

MARIO RODRÍGUEZ
University of Southern California

ROBERT CONRAD. *The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery, 1850-1888*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1972. Pp. xviii, 344. Cloth \$14.50, paper \$4.25.

Just a decade ago students interested in an English language account of the abolition of

slavery in Brazil suffered from a paucity of materials. Now, thanks to several important new articles and books by North American, Brazilian, and British scholars, the Brazilian abolitionist movement appears in clearer historical perspective. Robert Conrad's new book represents an excellent contribution to this scholarly revolution in fact-finding and interpretation.

Professor Conrad is particularly strong in his criticism of the recently popular thesis that planters from São Paulo were progressive in their attitudes toward emancipation and became leaders in the struggle for abolition. Conrad shows that most Paulista slaveholders converted to the emancipation cause only in the last years of controversy, after holding the questionable distinction of remaining among the planters who were most reluctant to liberate their bondsmen. The planters' push for change developed especially out of the north, not the south, argues Conrad. When economic dislocations weakened the viability of slavery in the northeastern provinces, planters there sold bondsmen to the south, converted to free labor, and became less defensive about Brazil's peculiar institution. In the important legislative battles over slavery reform in 1870–71 and 1884–85 several representatives of the northern provinces pressed for change, while spokesmen for the coffee-rich southern provinces resisted emancipation. Other pressures, too, bore down on Brazil's slaveholding aristocracy during the years of growing controversy. Emancipation in the United States, followed by abolitionist gains in Cuba, left Brazil isolated as the last slaveholding country in the Western Hemisphere. Then abolitionism gathered momentum in the early 1880s, as urban citizens formed antislavery clubs and emancipationist members of parliament pushed for reforms. The coffee planters'

resistance to significant change finally broke in the 1886–88 period, when radical abolitionists and restive slaves brought chaos to the southern region.

Conrad's study touches on many important issues that need more attention in future research. For example, was the north-south distinction in attitudes toward emancipation as significant as Conrad argues, or was the division between urban and rural attitudes a more important demographic factor in the conflict of viewpoints? Did Emperor Dom Pedro II contribute as much to abolition as Conrad suggests, or did Pedro's cautious posture operate as an obstacle to change? Was Brazilian slavery already declining significantly by the 1880s due to economic unprofitability, or did the system still have several years of life left in it—years cut short by the pressures of abolitionism? How much did social and political factors motivate proprietors to continue defending slavery even where the institution was relatively unprofitable? In what ways did abolitionists differ among themselves about the speed of change, the potential for legislative reform, extra-legal tactics, and the role of Afro-Brazilians in post-abolition society? To what degree was racism a factor in the antislavery controversy, including the attitudes of abolitionists themselves? And, finally, how many slaves rebelled against their condition in the 1880s, independent of influence from the abolitionists? These and other important questions are presently being investigated by a new generation of scholars, individuals who should appreciate Robert Conrad's helpful survey of the principal developments in the abolition of slavery in Brazil.

ROBERT BRENT TOPLIN
Denison University

Communications

A communication will be considered only if it relates to an article or review published in this journal; publication of such a communication or of any part of it is solely at the editors' discretion. Limitations of space require that a communication, whether concerning articles, review articles, or reviews, be no longer than 300 words. The schedule of publication and the time needed to send a communication to the author of the article or review in question for such reply as he may care to make virtually preclude the possibility of publication in the issue following that in which the original article or review appeared. Unless, in the editors' judgment, some major scholarly purpose is served, rejoinders will not be published.

TO THE EDITOR:

Gerard Braunthal, in his review of Klaus Schönhoven's *Die Bayerische Volkspartei, 1924–1932* (*AHR*, 79[1974]:175–76), writes that the Bavarian People's party was Catholic, anti-Prussian, and separatist. It is, on the whole, correct to describe the party as Catholic and anti-Prussian, but separatist it was not, and such a statement is not supported by Schönhoven's material. Most probably the BVP contained some crypto-separatists, but the party as such never went beyond a strong advocacy of states' rights (*Partikularismus*) within the framework of the Reich. At the utmost—and this only occasionally between 1920 and 1923—the idea of a temporary separation was countenanced by some party leaders in the event that, as Braunthal puts it, “anarchists and Bolsheviks” were to take over the North, but always with the implication that, as soon as possible, the *Ordnungszelle Bayern* should take measures to restore

order in the North and reunify Germany. Even if the leaders of the BVP had been separatists at heart, a separatist policy would have been impossible because it would have found support only in very limited rural areas of Southern Bavaria and would have been vigorously opposed in Munich and other cities and in Franconia and the Bavarian Palatinate; in other words, a separatist policy would have disrupted Bavaria itself. As Schönhoven and others have explained, the conduct of affairs by the leaders of the BVP was not exactly statesman-like, but they were intelligent enough to see that separation was impossible, even if they had considered it desirable, which hardly any of them did.

CARL LANDAUER
*University of California,
Berkeley*

TO THE EDITOR:

I would like to take exception to Professor Woodford McClellan's hostile review of my *Russian Police Trade Unionism: Experiment or Provocation?* (*AHR*, 79[1974]: 539–40).

I had no ulterior motives in limiting the statistical tables in chapter 1 to the years prior to 1900, for they appear only to show the socioeconomic background of the Zubatov experiment and become irrelevant to the context of the book thereafter. The same is true of his other reproaches of omissions. A book should be judged on its contents, not on its omissions.

McClellan finds three or four factual mistakes of detail in my study, for which I apologize, but is there a single scholarly work by authorities much greater than myself that does not contain errors of fact? His claim of in-

sufficient bibliography in the book is even stranger in view of the fact that it contains over 10 pages of bibliography for 169 pages of main text.

Finally, I should reproach Mr. McClellan for misrepresenting two subjects in my book. One refers to the dedicated Jewish Social Democrat Mania Vil'bushevich, who turned a Zubatovist, then a Zionist, and later became one of the pioneer Israeli settlers. Surely McClellan knows that she was not just an ordinary "police informer," when he cites out of context a quotation from her letter to Zubatov: "an honest person can be a traitor only if he betrays others into the hands of another honest person." The quotation appears in the original text to show how the mind of a dedicated revolutionary worked, the mind of a person who accepted the principles of a relativist morality: whatever is good for the cause of my party is moral.

The other point is on the difference between anti-Semitism and anti-Judaism. Nowhere did I say that the tsarist government was "merely" anti-Judaic. It was anti-Judaic, not anti-Semitic, because a Jew received equal rights with all other citizens of the Empire once he changed his religion, which has not been the case in either anti-Semitic Nazi Germany or in the currently anti-Semitic Soviet Union. Boris Slutsky, a contemporary Soviet poet of Jewish background, wrote an unpublished poem about a Russian Orthodox priest in the Soviet Union. Just as before the Revolution, this converted Jew was, in the eyes of the local Russian bishop, now a Russian priest; but to the "commissar," for whom blood is what matters, he remained "a dirty Jew." This is the distinction between the anti-Judaic prerevolutionary regime and the anti-Semitic Soviet regime.

Ironically, a Soviet reviewer of my book proved to be freer from clichés than some Western colleagues. The review in the *Istoriia SSSR* (no. 5, 1972) gave full justice to the book, showing the forest rather than the trees, by presenting a comprehensive précis of its main theses. This indicates to me the timeliness of the book, which is the greatest gratification for an author.

DIMITRY POSPIELOVSKY

University of Western Ontario

TO THE EDITOR:

In his review of several books about the Bolshevik Revolution (*AHR*, 79[1974]:546-49) Professor Robert C. Williams states that "émigré historians," while emphasizing the weakness of Bolshevik forces in October and the lack of broad popular support for Lenin's uprising, "fail to explain why" it succeeded.

The author of the book most immediately at issue, S. P. Melgunov, in his *Bolshevik Seizure of Power* explicitly avoids interpretation of what he calls "the dynamics of history" and focuses on a description of the crucial three weeks in October and November of 1917. However, in my editorial introduction, it seems, the reasons for the victory of the Bolsheviks are made sufficiently clear.

They lie precisely in the failure of their opponents, even if Professor Williams considers this reason insufficient. Conditions in the army and the country were chaotic, people were tired of the seemingly endless war and confused by domestic politics. The Provisional Government was so discredited that nobody saw it worth their while to defend it—save the few hundred military cadets and the 150 members of the Women's Volunteer Battallion.

The ease with which power—which no one held in fact—was seized was recognized several times by Lenin. His resolution, adopted by the Petrograd Soviet in the meeting of October 26, hailed "this unusually bloodless and unusually successful uprising" (*Lenin's Collected Works* [Moscow, 1964], 26:241). In his speech before representatives of the Petrograd garrison on October 29 he stated: "We took power almost without bloodshed" (*ibid.*, 270), which means without serious armed struggle. Thus, Lenin himself "debunks" the later Soviet legends of a bloody and heroic storm of the Winter Palace. In his report to the fourth All-Russian Congress of Soviets on March 14, 1918, he said that the Bolshevik struggle against the ruling classes "was not so much a military operation as agitation" (*Works*, 27:174).

This brings us to the second cause for victory, namely, that nobody saw a clear way out of the confusion of the Revolution; only Lenin had the plan—a dictatorship of the Bolshevik party under the guise of popular government by Soviets. Neither the advocates of strong govern-

ment on the right, nor advocates of a far-reaching democracy on the left could match that combination.

The power in Petrograd was seized with the army and the country as passive onlookers, helping neither the Provisional Government nor the Bolsheviks. The power spread to the provinces, albeit very slowly, as Melgunov shows, because of successful "agitation": emphatic promises to give "all power to the Soviets" of elected popular deputies, "land to the peasants," and "peace."

One should not underestimate this factor, which is easily forgotten: the power of demagoguery and grand-scale political deceit. It worked not only in the half-illiterate Russia of 1917, but also in more advanced countries, not limited to Germany and Italy.

SERGEI PUSHKAREV
New Haven, Connecticut

The following letters have been received in connection with the publication of C. Richard Arena's review of Warren Cook's Flood Tide of Empire: Spain and the Pacific Northwest, 1543-1819 in AHR, 79 (1974): 569-70.

TO THE EDITOR:

C. Richard Arena's review of my book claims that I attempt "to show that Spain was not waging a losing defensive action from 1790 on." Quite the contrary, on page 533 and elsewhere I maintain that "no matter what loopholes Floridablanca thought he perceived in its terminology, the Nootka Convention of 1790 drove a fatal wedge into Spain's position in the Pacific Northwest."

"It is hard to accept his main point," Arena remarks, "that a serious effort was made by Spanish royal forces to save either the Pacific Northwest or Louisiana." Arena cannot have read pages 446-85, documenting persistent Iberian efforts to "apprehend" Lewis and Clark, which came perilously close to success. Nor chapters 8 and 9, showing the apogee of Spanish activities on the Northwest coast to have been 1790-92.

Arena berates an anthropological approach that examines Spanish efforts in competition with Indian, Russian, British, and American

life styles striving for hegemony over the Northwest coast. He censures a textual quote on cannibalism for not "possibly determining, as Cook claims, the outcome of the Nootka crisis." I made no such assertion, but considered relevant the impact of Spanish reactions upon native culture. Abraham Nasatir (*The History Teacher*, 7 [1973]: 144-45) deemed this but one virtue of "a work of exceptional character, . . . eye-opening to one who has spent a lifetime in research in foreign archives."

An unfair review in the *AHR* can blight the results of years of worthwhile effort. Arena dismisses what E. W. Giesecke (*Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 74 [1973]: 353-54) calls "a superb book, a major publication event," and W. Michael Mathes (*New Mexico Historical Review*, 49 [1974]: 79-81) "monumental . . . a fine contribution to the history of the Spanish borderlands [which] should be in the library of all persons interested in that field." For Murray Morgan (*Seattle Post Intelligencer*, Apr. 15, 1973), it "stands as a high water mark in Northwest historical writing."

Reviewing a book entails a commitment to read it, and Arena quite obviously did not fulfill his obligation. He should heed Theodore Treutlein's recommendation (*California Historical Quarterly*, 52 [1973]: 371-72): "This massive book should be required reading for those brought up on the inaccurate generalization that Spain's 'decline' set in during the days of Ferdinand and Isabella. Contrarily, Spain continued to develop, and the empire reached its greatest extent in the year 1789. . . . The volume's subtitle, 'Spain and the Pacific Northwest,' is too modest, since this impressive study considers in great detail the complicated international struggles of two continents which swirled about the coasts and waters from San Francisco Bay north to Alaska."

For Arena, the Spanish Empire of Jefferson's time was incapable of defending its holdings "against even a flotilla of Western Yankees in flatboats whenever it suited their fancy to float down the Mississippi." "This traditional perspective," he feels, "still seems quite healthy in spite of his [Cook's] concentrated assault."

Reluctant to weigh the evidence, Arena only prolongs an ethnocentric tunnel vision of competition for the American West that, ironically,

shortchanges his own ethnic ancestry's important role.

WARREN L. COOK
Castleton State College

TO THE EDITOR:

Several rereadings of Professor C. Richard Arena's review have confirmed my dismay over the impression created that Cook attempts to unseat earlier scholars from their merited eminent positions. The fact is that this temperately written study repeatedly incorporates the findings of Cook's academic predecessors (e.g., p. 43 n. 2; p. 268 n. 46; p. 460 n. 72), presents new evidence (e.g., p. 116 n. 76; p. 286 n. 33; pp. 591-95), and notes needed modifications in earlier interpretations (e.g., p. 462 n. 77; p. 472 n. 96; p. 469 n. 82). He consistently cites others as authorities, not antagonists.

The difference between Cook's presentation and Professor Arena's reactions to the vivid description of the cannibalism of Ma-kwee-na, the Nootka chief (p. 190), is a case in point. Arena remarks that Cook claims this cannibalism as "possibly determining the outcome of the Nootka crisis." One might reach this conclusion from a general observation in the preface (p. ix) that "Spanish alternatives, choices, successes, and failures . . . often hinged upon cultural differences as much as on economic and political factors." Cook dispels any possible ambiguity by his later specific statement that "Don Juan's [Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra] tolerance for Ma-kwee-na's customs drew the line at anthropophagy, but the patience, wisdom, and justice displayed in his treatment of the Indians contrasts notably with the behavior of his contemporaries and added measurably to Spain's hold over Nootka Sound." Cook ascribes no significant importance to Ma-kwee-na's dietary preferences at Nootka. He does put the determining factors of the entire incident in bold relief on page 533.

The reader of *Flood Tide of Empire* is struck by the meticulous research and matching style that mark both text and notes. The masterful use of sources and a comprehensive bibliography contribute to the unusual importance of this latest elucidation of Spanish activity in the Pacific Northwest.

W. N. BISCHOFF, S.J.
Seattle University

TO THE EDITOR:

I appreciate Professor von Klemperer describing my book, *Hahnenschwanz und Hakenkreuz: Steirischer Heimatschutz und österreichischer Nationalsozialismus, 1918-1934*, as the most scholarly one of the four he reviewed (*AHR*, 79[1974]:179-81). Nevertheless, I must take exception to several of his statements.

Although it is true that the two chapters on the Austrian *Heimwehr* were based largely on secondary sources this was intentional, as I saw no need to retrace the path followed by Professor C. Earl Edmondson in his excellent monographic study of the *Heimwehr*. It was for this reason that the name *Heimwehr* was deliberately excluded from the subtitle of my book. The *Heimwehr* is brought into the narrative only because (as is explained on p. 47) the Styrian *Heimatschutz* was a member of the whole Austrian *Heimwehr* (albeit an autonomous one) during the late twenties and early thirties.

Professor von Klemperer's charge that I also used secondary materials for the *Heimatschutz* is nothing short of incredible. Except for the *Pfimer-Putsch*, where Josef Hofmann's book is in many respects definitive, my chapters on the *Heimatschutz* are based almost exclusively on unpublished and never before used documents found in Graz, Bonn, and Koblenz, as well as on Styrian newspapers. Equally misleading is the statement that I quote Ludwig Jedlicka on the Korneuburg Oath. What is quoted is simply Jedlicka's verbatim translation of the oath; the analysis that follows is entirely my own.

I fail to understand why Professor von Klemperer finds my use of Nolte's definition of fascism "reprehensible." The fact is that anti-Marxism was one of the few elements common to all Austrian fascists. In any event my use of Nolte's definition is by no means "uncritical" since I point out (p. 161) that the Styrian *Heimatschutz*, despite its ostentatious anti-Marxism, did not disband once the Austrian Social Democratic party was outlawed in 1934.

Even more perplexing is von Klemperer's assertion that I make an "ill-founded and irresponsible warning that economic crisis coupled with a 'new movement against the *Parteienstaat* and parliamentarianism' would be tantamount to a revival of fascism in Austria." Such an equation is neither stated nor implied anywhere in my book. As for my warning, it has

been well received by my Austrian reviewers and indeed Karl D. Bracher makes the identical point concerning Germany in *The German Dictatorship* (p. 487).

Finally, it is true that I find Austrian fascism "understandable," but only in the sense of it being subject to rational analysis (p. 11). I have been at pains to show that although the Austrian NSDAP and Styrian *Heimatschutz* did at least recognize some of the weaknesses of Austrian democracy they were not the only groups to do so and that "their solutions only would have made matters worse" (p. 208). Their opposition to the "Parteienstaat" was little more than a demagogic battle cry and certainly was not the sole cause of their existence.

BRUCE F. PAULEY

Florida Technological University

PROFESSOR VON KLEMPERER REPLIES:

Mr. Bruce F. Pauley's letter to the editor has just reached me. Since I do not have his book with me and was unable to find it in the

Cambridge University Library, I have to fall back on recollection for my response.

As for Mr. Pauley's excessive reliance for vital information on secondary materials, I have documented it amply in my review. Otherwise the chief source for Mr. Pauley is periodical literature, which I do not consider sufficient for this kind of study. In the Vienna Staatsarchiv and the Graz Landesarchiv Mr. Pauley undoubtedly would and should have found primary materials that would have made his work more substantial, original, and convincing.

As for Mr. Pauley's use of Ernst Nolte's definition of fascism, I find it reprehensible because he adopted it without considering the fact that Nolte carefully confined fascism to "its epoch." In any case, the prognostication of a revival of fascism in Austria in the form of a "new movement against the 'Parteienstaat' and parliamentarism" violates the standard of rational analysis.

I cannot alter my opinion that Mr. Pauley's book, important though its topic is, falls short of a perfect piece of research and conceptualization.

KLEMENS VON KLEMPERER
Smith College

Recent Deaths

CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN, scholar, musician, and one of America's foremost biographers, died of cancer on November 1, 1973, at the age of seventy-six. Mrs. Bowen was born on January 1, 1897, in Haverford, Pennsylvania. Her father, Henry Sturgis Drinker, was a prominent lawyer and later became president of Lehigh University. Mrs. Bowen received a teacher's certificate from the Institute of Musical Art in New York and in 1919, gave up a career in music to marry Ezra Bowen, a professor. Her writing career began with music criticism articles and later she created a series of enormously well-received biographies including *Yankee From Olympus*, a fictionalized narrative of Oliver Wendell Holmes. She was also noted for her biographies of John Adams and Sir Francis Bacon. In 1957 she won the National Book Award for *The Lion and the Throne*, a biography of Sir Edward Coke. Her last book, *Family Portrait*, was published in 1970.

FRANK T. NOWAK, professor of history at Boston University until his retirement in 1965, died February 21, 1974, at the age of seventy-eight. Professor Nowak was born in Elmira, New York, on February 22, 1895. He was a graduate of the University of Rochester and received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Polish history from Harvard University in 1920 and 1924, respectively. During World War I Professor Nowak served as a captain in the United States Army and later became a member of the Inter-Allied Commission and the Hoover Commission in East-Central Europe, mainly Poland. He was a member of the history faculty at Boston University for forty-three years from 1922 until his retirement in 1965. While there he was a mem-

ber of Phi Epsilon and was Phi Beta Kappa president for twenty years. From 1944-61 he also taught Russian and East European diplomatic history to the graduate students of the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy. Professor Nowak was the author of the recently republished monograph, *Medieval Slavdom and the Rise of Russia* (1930, 1957), and contributed several chapters to the *Great Men and Women of Poland* (1941) and to the *Cambridge History of Poland*.

JAMES WELCH PATTON, director emeritus of the Southern Historical Collection and professor emeritus of history at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, died in his sleep on May 17, 1973, while visiting in Charleston, South Carolina. Born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on September 28, 1900, he received his bachelor's degree from Vanderbilt University with membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He completed both his master's and doctor's degrees at the University of North Carolina.

Professor Patton's teaching career took him to Georgia State Woman's College, the Citadel, Wittenburg College, Converse College, and in 1942 to North Carolina State University as chairman of the department of history and political science. In 1948 he returned to the University of North Carolina to become director of the Southern Historical Collection. From 1948 until the fall of 1967 Professor Patton served in this capacity while teaching a class in North Carolina history. Upon retirement from his directorship he devoted his full time to the department of history and continued to teach with a reduced load until complete retirement in May 1973.

Published works by Professor Patton include *Unionism and Reconstruction in Tennessee* (1934) and *Women of the Confederacy* (1936), written jointly with Francis B. Simkins. He contributed numerous articles and reviews to professional journals, wrote articles for the *Dictionary of American Biography* and the *Dictionary of American History*, and edited several volumes.

In 1959 Professor Patton was elected a fellow by the Society of American Archivists. He was president of the South Carolina Historical Association, the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, and the Historical Society of North Carolina; he served as secretary-treasurer and then president of the Southern Historical Association. Though recognized as a careful and conscientious scholar and a superior teacher, his greatest contribution to the profession was the leadership he gave the Southern Historical Collection during the nineteen years under his direction.

J. ISAAC COPELAND
*University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill*

MARGARET LEECH PULITZER, historian, died February 24, 1974, at her home in New York City, following a stroke. She was eighty years old. Miss Leech was born in Newburg, New York, and was graduated from Vassar College in 1915. She started her career as a writer with the Condé Nast Publishing Company and during World War I served with the American Com-

mittee for Devastated France. Miss Leech won the Pulitzer Prize for history twice, in 1942 for *Reveille in Washington*, an account of the nation's capital during the Civil War, and in 1959 for *In the Days of McKinley*, which also won the Columbia University Bancroft Prize. She was the widow of Ralph Pulitzer, former publisher of the *New York World*, whose family established the Pulitzer awards. At the time of her death, Miss Leech had finished the basic research for a biography of James A. Garfield.

DAVID HARRIS WILLSON, professor of English history at the University of Minnesota until his retirement in 1969, died December 11, 1973, at the age of seventy-two. Professor Willson was born in Philadelphia in 1901 and was graduated from Friends Select School and Haverford College. He received his Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1925. Joining the University of Minnesota faculty in 1924, he was awarded the distinguished teacher award of the College of Liberal Arts. A specialist in the field of Tudor and Stuart England and a leading authority on James I, he was the author of *King James VI & I* (1955) and *A History of England* (1967). He was also editor of *The Parliamentary Diary of Robert Bowyer* (1931) and author of *Privy Councillors in the House of Commons 1604-1629* (1940). In addition to his forty-five years spent at the University of Minnesota he also was distinguished visiting professor at the University of Texas from 1966 until 1968.

Festschriften and Miscellanies

These volumes, recently received in the *AHR* office, do not lend themselves readily to unified reviews; the contents are therefore listed. Other *Festschriften* and similar volumes that are amenable to reviewing will be found in the review section.

BRADEEN, DONALD WILLIAM, and MCGREGOR, MALCOLM FRANCIS, editors. *Phoros—Tribute to Benjamin Dean Meritt*. Locust Valley, N.Y.: J. J. Augustin, Inc., Publisher. 1974. Pp. 187, 27 plates. \$18.00.

Bibliography of Benjamin Dean Meritt. A. ANDREWS. The Survival of Solon's *Axones*. DONALD W. BRADEEN, An Athenian Peltast? PAUL A. CLEMENT, L. Kornelios Korinthos of Corinth. GEORGES DAUX, Notes d'Epigraphie Attique. C. W. J. ELIOT, Hay—A Mason's Mark on the Parthenon? DANIEL J. GEAGAN, Ordo Areopagitarum Atheniensium, MARGHERITA GUARDUCCI, L'offerta di Xenokrateia nel santuario di Cefiso al Falero. MICHAEL H. JAMESON, A Treasury of Athena in the Argolid (*IG IV*, 554). L. H. JEFFERY, *IG I²*, 1007: An Aiginetan Grave-Inscription. MABEL L. LANG, Again the "Marathon" Epigram. DAVID M. LEWIS, Entrenchment-Clauses in Attic Decrees. HAROLD B. MATTINGLY, Athens and Eleusis: Some New Ideas. MALCOLM F. MCGREGOR, The Join in *IG I²*, 55. FORDYCE W. MITCHEL, Three Bars or Four? T. B. MITFORD, A Note from Salamis. MARKELLOS TH. MITSOS, Some Lists of Athenian Ephebes: VI¹. WERNER PEEK, Epigramme von der Agora. DINA PEPPA-DELMOUSOU, Three Inscriptions from the Epigraphical Museum. ANTONY E. RAUBITSCHKE, Koliéis. O. W. REINMUTH, The Ephebic Dedications to Hermes. WESLEY E. THOMPSON, Tot Atheniensibus Idem Nomen Erat . . . JOHN S. TRAILL, Some Revisions in the Late Roman Archon List. EUGENE VANDERPOOL, The Date of the Pre-Persian City-Wall of Athens. MICHAEL B. WALBANK, Criteria for the Dating of Fifth-Century Attic Inscriptions. A. GEOFFREY WOODHEAD, West's Panel of Ship-Payers. R. E. WYCHERLEY, Poros: Notes on Greek Building-Stones.

LANDSBERGER, HENRY A., editor. *Rural Protest: Peasant Movements and Social Change*. New York: Barnes & Noble. 1973. Pp. x, 430. \$17.50.

HENRY A. LANDSBERGER, Peasant Unrest: Themes and Variations. RODNEY H. HILTON, Peasant Society, Peasant Movements and Feudalism in Medieval Europe. BETTY H. LANDSBERGER and HENRY A. LANDSBERGER, The English Peasant Revolt of 1381. E. J. HOBBSAWM, Social Banditry. MIKLÓS MOLNÁR and JUAN PEKMEZ, Rural Anarchism in Spain and the 1873 Cantonalist Revolution. PHILIP LONGWORTH, The Pugachev Revolt: The Last Great Cossack-Peasant Rising. GEORGE D. JACKSON, JR., Peasant Political Movements in Eastern Europe. DYZMA GALAJ, The Polish Peasant Movement in Politics: 1895–1969. YU. G. ALEXANDROV, The Peasant Movements of Developing Countries in Asia and North Africa after the Second World War. GERRIT HUIZER and RODOLFO STAVENHAGEN, Peasant Movements and Land Reform in Latin America: Mexico and Bolivia.

THACKRAY, ARNOLD, and MENDELSON, EVERETT, editors. *Science and Values: Patterns of Tradition and Change*. New York: Humanities Press. 1974. Pp. viii, 251. \$11.00.

ARNOLD THACKRAY, The Industrial Revolution and the Image of Science. CHARLES E. ROSENBERG, Science and Social Values in Nineteenth-Century America: A Case Study in the Growth of Scientific Institutions. ROY M. MACLEOD, The Ayrton Incident: A Commentary on the Relations of Science and Government in England, 1870–1873. D. V. A. SEGRE, Social Marginality and Political Legitimacy in Nineteenth-Century Madagascar. JAMES BARTHOLOMEW, Japanese Culture and the Problem of Modern Science. PETER BUCK, Western Science in Republican China: Ideology and Institution Building. CHARLES WEINER, Institutional Settings for Scientific Change: Episodes from the History of Nuclear Physics. YARON EZRAHI, The Authority of Science in Politics.

Other Books Received

Books listed were received by the *AHR* between May 1 and July 15, 1974. Books that will be reviewed are not listed, but listing does not preclude subsequent review.

GENERAL

ADAMS, HENRY. *Lettres des Mers du Sud*. Tr. from the American with notes and an introd. by EVELYNE DE CHAZEUX. Publications de la Société des Océanistes, no. 34. Paris: the Société. 1974. Pp. xxxii, 444, 1 map. 70 fr.

ALLAN, TED, and GORDON, SYDNEY. *The Scalpel, the Sword: The Story of Dr. Norman Bethune*. Rev. ed.; New York: Monthly Review Press. 1973. Pp. xii, 320. Cloth \$8.95, paper \$3.95.

BAINTON, ROLAND H., assisted by SUMATHI DEVASAHAYAM. *Behold the Christ*. New York: Harper and Row. 1974. Pp. 224. \$10.00.

BOGGS, JAMES and GRACE LEE. *Revolution and Evolution in the Twentieth Century*. New York: Monthly Review Press. 1974. Pp. 266. \$10.00

BURLING, ROBBINS. *The Passage of Power: Studies in Political Succession*. Studies in Anthropology. New York: Academic Press. 1974. Pp. xiv, 322. \$11.50.

BURNS, EDWARD MCNALL, and RALPH, PHILIP LEE. *World Civilizations: Their History and Their Culture*. 5th ed.; New York: W. W. Norton. 1974. Pp. xxvii, 1319. 1-vol. ed., cloth \$10.95; 2-vol. ed, paper \$6.50 each.

CANO, MELCHOR. *L'autorità della storia profana (De humane historiae auctoritate)*. Ed. by ALBANO BIONDI. Preface by LUIGI FIRPO. Pubblicazioni dell'Istituto di Scienze Politiche dell'Università di Torino, vol. 28. Turin: Edizioni Giappichelli. 1973. Pp. lx, 196. L. 2,800.

CLARK, KENNETH B. *Pathos of Power*. New York: Harper and Row. 1974. Pp. xviii, 188. \$7.95.

DRUCKER, H. M. *The Political Uses of Ideology*. The London School of Economics and Political Science. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1974. Pp. xiii, 170. \$19.00.

EARLE, PETER (ed., for the Economic History Society). *Essays in European Economic History, 1500-*

1800. New York: Oxford University Press. 1974. Pp. vi, 273. \$16.00.

FLOUD, RODERICK (ed., for the Economic History Society, and with an introd.). *Essays in Quantitative Economic History*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1974. Pp. viii, 250. \$17.75.

GILLISPIE, CHARLES COULSTON (ed. in chief). *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*. Vol. 9, *A. T. Macrobius-K. F. Naumann*. Published under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1974. Pp. xiii, 620. \$35.00. See rev. of vols. 1 and 2 (1970), *AHR*, 78 (1973): 65.

GREGOR, A. JAMES. *The Fascist Persuasion in Radical Politics*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1974. Pp. xiii, 472. \$15.00.

GREGOR, A. JAMES. *Interpretations of Fascism*. Morristown, N.J.: General Learning Press. 1974. Pp. v, 281. Cloth \$6.95, paper \$4.50.

HARDY, JAMES D., JR., and SLAVIN, ARTHUR J. *The Western World: The Development of Modern Civilization*. New York: Random House. 1974. Pp. vii, 418.

HARVEY, DODD L., and CICCORITTI, LINDA C. *U.S.-Soviet Cooperation in Space*. With a foreword by ROY D. KOHLER. Monographs in International Affairs. Coral Gables, Fla.: Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami. 1974. Pp. xxxiii, 408.

HEAPS, LEO. *Log of the Centurion*. Based on the original papers of Captain Philip Saumarez on board HMS Centurion, Lord Anson's flagship during his circumnavigation 1740-44. New York: Macmillan. 1974. Pp. 264. \$8.95.

HENIG, RUTH B. (ed.). *The League of Nations*. Evidence and Commentary: Historical Source Books. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1973. Pp. x, 203. Cloth \$11.50, paper \$5.75.

HOLLIS, HELEN R. *Pianos in the Smithsonian Institution*. Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology, no. 27. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press. 1973. Pp. iii, 47. 80 cents.

HOLLISTER, C. WARREN. *Odysseus to Columbus: A Synopsis of Classical and Medieval History*. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1974. Pp. xi, 339. Cloth \$10.95, paper \$5.95.

- HUNTRESS, KEITH (ed. with an introd. and checklist of titles). *Narratives of Shipwrecks and Disasters, 1586-1860*. Ames: Iowa State University Press. 1974. Pp. xxxii, 249. \$9.95.
- KINGDON, ROBERT M. (ed.). *Transition and Revolution: Problems and Issues of European Renaissance and Reformation History*. Minneapolis: Burgess Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. viii, 274. \$3.95.
- KOHLER, FOY D., et al. *The Soviet Union and the October 1973 Middle East War: The Implications for Detente*. Monographs in International Affairs. Coral Gables, Fla.: Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami. 1974. Pp. xi, 131.
- LEITH, JOHN H. (ed.). *Creeds of the Churches: A Reader in Christian Doctrine from the Bible to the Present*. Rev. ed.; Richmond, Va.: John Knox Press. 1973. Pp. x, 597. \$3.95.
- MANGELSDORF, PAUL C. *Corn: Its Origin, Evolution, and Improvement*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1974. Pp. xiv, 262. \$20.00.
- MANSCHRECK, CLYDE L. *A History of Christianity in the World: From Persecution to Uncertainty*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. v, 378. \$7.95.
- MARX, KARL. *Grundrisse: Foundations of the Critique of Political Economy*. Tr. with a foreword by MARTIN NICOLAUS. New York: Random House. 1973. Pp. 897. Cloth \$15.00, paper \$3.95.
- MARX, KARL. *The Revolutions of 1848*. Ed. and with an introd. by DAVID FERNBACH. Political Writings, vol. 1. New York: Random House. 1973. Pp. 305. Cloth \$10.00, paper \$2.45.
- MARX, KARL. *Surveys from Exile*. Ed. and with an introd. by DAVID FERNBACH. Political Writings, vol. 2. New York: Random House. 1973. Pp. 375. Cloth \$10.00, paper \$2.45.
- MAZRUI, ALI A. *World Culture and the Black Experience*. The John Danz Lectures. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 1974. Pp. viii, 110. Cloth \$5.95, paper \$2.95.
- MERRILL, GEORGE, et al. *A Handbook of Civilization: Earliest Times to the Present*. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. xvi, 576, xxxii. \$8.95.
- MITCHELL, ALLAN, and DEAK, ISTVAN. *Everyman in Europe: Essays in Social History*. Vol. 1, *The Pre-industrial Millennium*; vol. 2, *The Industrial Centuries*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. xiii, 300; xiii, 397. \$6.50 each.
- MODELL, SOLOMON. *A History of the Western World*. Vol. 1. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. xxv, 623. \$7.95.
- MORELLI, UMBERTO (ed.). *Metodologia della ricerca storica: Bibliografia (1900-1970)*. Pubblicazioni dell'Istituto di Scienze Politiche dell'Università di Torino, vol. 30. Turin: Edizioni Giappichelli. 1974. Pp. 197. L. 3,500.
- PATERSON, WILLIAM E., and CAMPBELL, IAN. *Social Democracy in Post-War Europe*. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1974. Pp. xi, 82. \$6.95.
- PAWLEY, MARTIN. *The Private Future: Causes and Consequences of Community Collapse in the West*. New York: Random House. 1974. Pp. 217. \$7.95.
- PAZ, OCTAVIO. *In Praise of Hands: Contemporary Crafts of the World*. Foreword by JAMES S. PLAUT. Greenwich, Conn.: New York Graphic Society, in association with the World Crafts Council. 1974. Pp. 223. \$19.95.
- POLLARD, SIDNEY. *European Economic Integration, 1815-1970*. History of European Civilization Library. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 1974. Pp. 180. \$3.95.
- RALPH, PHILIP LEE. *The Renaissance in Perspective*. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1973. Pp. 273. Cloth \$9.95, paper \$3.50.
- ROSENBERG, HANS. *Die Weltwirtschaftskrise 1857-1859*. 2d ed.; Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. 1974. Pp. xxv, 210. DM 12.80. See rev. of 1st ed. (1934), *AHR*, 40 (1934-35): 374.
- ROWLAND, K. T. *Eighteenth Century Inventions*. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1974. Pp. 160. \$10.00.
- SEIDENBERG, RODERICK. *Posthistoric Man: An Inquiry*. Viking Compass Book. New York: Viking Press. 1974. Pp. ix, 244. \$2.75.
- SETTON, KENNETH M. *Europe and the Levant in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance*. London: Variorum Reprints. 1974. Pp. 412.
- SKINNER, B. F. *About Behaviorism*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1974. Pp. xiii, 256, viii.
- STEPHENS, LESTER D. *Probing the Past: A Guide to the Study and Teaching of History*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1974. Pp. xii, 307. \$11.95.
- STOESSINGER, JOHN G. *Why Nations Go to War*. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1974. Pp. 230. \$8.95.
- SUÁREZ, FRANCISCO. *De Legibus*. Vol. 1, *De Natura Legis*; vol. 2, *De Legis Obligatione*. Critical bilingual ed. by LUCIANO PEREÑA et al. *Corpus Hispanorum de Pace*, 11 and 12. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. 1971; 1972. Pp. lix, 158, 158, 162-359; xiv, 186, 186, 190-366. 550 ptas., 600 ptas.
- TILLY, CHARLES. *An Urban World*. Boston: Little, Brown. 1974. Pp. xiii, 487. \$7.95.
- Toward a New International Economic System: A Joint Japanese-American View*. A statement by the Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development and Keizai Doyukai, the Japan Committee for Economic Development. [New York: Committee for Economic Development.] 1974. Pp. 54. Cloth \$3.50, paper \$2.00.
- TUTE, WARREN, et al. *D-Day*. Foreword by EARL MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA. New York. Macmillan. 1974. Pp. 256. \$9.95.

ANCIENT

BÂRZU, LIGIA. *Continuitatea populației autohtone în Transilvania în secolele IV-V (Cimitirul 1 de la Bratei)* [The Continuity of the Autochthonous

Population of Transilvania in the 4th and 5th Centuries (Cemetery Number 1 at Bratei).] Academia de Științe Sociale și Politice a Republicii Socialiste România, Institutul de Arheologie, Biblioteca de Arheologie, 21. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România. 1973. Pp. 281, 35 plates. Lei 32.

DUMITRAȘCU, SEVER. *Tezaurul de la Tăuteni-Bihor* [The Treasure of Tauteni-Bihor]. Comitetul de Cultură și Educație Socialistă al Județului Bihor. Oradea: Muzeul Țării Crișurilor. 1973. Pp. 123, 70 plates.

MEIGGS, RUSSELL. *Roman Ostia*, 2d ed.; New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. xix, 622, 40 plates, 1 map. \$27.25. See rev. of 1st ed. (1960), *AHR*, 66 (1960-61): 499.

MOSSÉ, CLAUDE. *The Ancient World at Work*. Tr. from the French by JANET LLOYD. Ancient Culture and Society. New York: W. W. Norton. 1969. Pp. 126. \$5.00.

PREDĂ, CONSTANTIN. *Monedele geto-dacilor* [Geto-Dacian Coins]. Academia de Științe Sociale și Politice a Republicii Socialiste România, Institutul de Arheologie, Biblioteca de Arheologie, 19. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste România. 1973. Pp. 564. Lei 62.

WARMINGTON, B. H. *Nero: Reality and Legend*. Ancient Culture and Society. New York: W. W. Norton. 1969. Pp. 180. \$6.00.

MEDIEVAL

ALAN OF LILLE. *Anticlaudianus: Or the Good and Perfect Man*. Tr. and commentary by JAMES J. SHERIDAN. Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies. 1973. Pp. 250. \$5.50.

ALLMAND, C. T. (ed.). *Society at War: The Experience of England and France during the Hundred Years War*. Evidence and Commentary: Historical Source Books. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1973. Pp. xii, 220. Cloth \$11.50, paper \$5.75.

DELAVILLE LE ROULX, J. *Les Hospitaliers à Rhodes (1310-1421)*. Introd. by ANTHONY LUTTRELL. London: Variorum Reprints. 1974. Pp. vi, 452.

JACKSON, GABRIEL. *The Making of Medieval Spain*. History of European Civilization Library. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 1972. Pp. 216. \$3.95.

LEBANDE, EDMOND-RENÉ. *Spiritualité et vie littéraire de l'Occident, Xe-XIVe s.* London: Variorum Reprints. 1974. Pp. 312.

LERNER, RALPH (tr., with an introd. and notes). *Averroes on Plato's Republic*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1974. Pp. xxix, 176. Cloth \$15.00, paper \$2.95.

OAKLEY, FRANCIS. *The Medieval Experience: Foundations of Western Cultural Singularity*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1974. Pp. ix, 228. \$8.95.

STAVENHAGEN, LEE (ed. and tr., with commentary). *A Testament of Alchemy: Being the Revelations of Morienus, Ancient Adept and Hermit of Jerusalem,*

to Khalid Ibn Yazid Ibn Mu'awiyya, King of the Arabs, of the Divine Secrets of the Magisterium and Accomplishment of the Alchemical Art. Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England for the Brandeis University Press. 1974. Pp. 76. \$7.50.

STOLLBERG, GUNNAR. *Die soziale Stellung der intellektuellen Obersicht im England des 12. Jahrhunderts*. Historische Studien, no. 427. Lübeck: Matthiesen Verlag. 1973. Pp. 184. DM 35.

STRAYER, JOSEPH R. *Western Europe in the Middle Ages: A Short History*. 2d ed.; Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. viii, 245. Cloth \$7.95, paper \$4.95.

TIERNEY, BRIAN. *The Middle Ages*. Vol. 1, *Sources of Medieval History*; vol. 2, *Readings in Medieval History*. 2d ed.; New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1973. Pp. xiv, 356; xi, 363.

TRITHEMIUS, JOHANNES. *In Praise of Scribes: De Laude Scriptorum*. Ed. with introd. by KLAUS ARNOOLD. Tr. by ROLAND BEHRENDT. Lawrence, Kan.: Coronado Press. 1974. Pp. viii, vi, 111. \$6.50.

TUDEBODE, PETER. *Historia de Hierosolymitano Itinere*. Tr. with introd. and notes by JOHN HUGH HILL and LAURITA L. HILL. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 101. Philadelphia: the Society. 1974. Pp. ix, 137. \$5.00.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND IRELAND

BRAND, CARL F. *The British Labour Party: A Short History*. Hoover Institution Publications 136. Rev. ed.; Stanford: Hoover Institution Press. 1974. Pp. viii, 424. \$10.00. See rev. of 1st ed. (1964), *AHR*, 70 (1964-65): 859.

BRODY, HUGH. *Inishkillane: Change and Decline in the West of Ireland*. New York: Schocken Books. 1974. Pp. viii, 226. \$8.95.

CLARKSON, LAURENCE. *The Lost Sheep Found*. Reprint; Exeter: *The Rota*, University of Exeter. 1974. Pp. 61. \$3.25.

Debate: A Digest of Parliamentary Debates & Questions. Vol. 2, 1972-73. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman and Littlefield. 1974. Pp. 586, xxviii. \$35.00.

EDWARDS, RUTH DUDLEY. *An Atlas of Irish History*. London: Methuen; distrib. by Barnes and Noble, New York. 1973. Pp. 261. Cloth \$11.00, paper \$5.75.

ELTON, G. R. *Studies in Tudor and Stuart Politics and Government: Papers and Reviews 1946-1972*. Vol. 1, *Tudor Politics/Tudor Government*; vol. 2, *Parliament/Political Thought*. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1974. Pp. xii, 401; x, 267. \$21.00; \$15.00; \$32.50 the set.

EMDEN, A. B. *A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford, A.D. 1501 to 1540*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1974. Pp. xxiv, 742. \$58.00.

HEWITT, LINDA. *Chippendale and All the Rest: Some Influences on Eighteenth-Century English Furniture*. South Brunswick, N.J.: A. S. Barnes. 1974. Pp. 161. \$8.95.

HOCH, A. D. (ed.). *Canadian Tokens and Medals: An Anthology*. Gleanings from *The Numismatist*, vol. 4. Lawrence, Mass.: Quarterman Publications. 1974. Pp. ix, 333. \$20.00.

HORN, MICHEL, and SABOURIN, RONALD (eds.). *Studies in Canadian Social History*. Toronto: McClland and Stewart. 1974. Pp. 480. \$6.95.

KENNEDY, ROBERT E., JR. *The Irish: Emigration, Marriage, and Fertility*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1973. Pp. xvii, 296. \$10.00.

LATHAM, ROBERT, and MATTHEWS, WILLIAM (eds.). *The Diary of Samuel Pepys: A New and Complete Transcription*. Vol. 8, 1667. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1974. Pp. xi, 626. \$15.00. See rev. of vols. 1-3, *AHR*, 77 (1972): 135.

MANROSS, WILLIAM WILSON (ed.). *S.P.G. Papers in the Lambeth Palace Library: Calendar and Indexes*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1974. Pp. xi, 230. \$37.00.

MILLER, LEO. *John Milton among the Polygamophiles*. New York: Loewenthal Press. 1974. Pp. xii, 378. \$15.00.

PORTER, GLENN, and CUFF, ROBERT D. (eds.). *Enterprise and National Development: Essays in Canadian Business and Economic History*. Toronto: Hakkert. 1973. Pp. 138.

The Queen v Louis Riel. With an introd. by DESMOND MORTON. *The Social History of Canada*. [Toronto:] University of Toronto Press. 1974. Pp. xxxv, 383. \$6.95.

REDCLIFFE-MAUD, LORD, and WOOD, BRUCE. *English Local Government Reformed*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1974. Pp. viii, 186. \$9.75.

R. G. *A Copy of a Letter from an Officer of the Army in Ireland*. Reprint; Exeter: *The Rota*, University of Exeter. 1974. Pp. 23. \$2.00.

SOUTH, RAYMOND (ed., with an introd.). *The Fifth Hall Book of the Borough of New Windsor, 1828-1852*. Windsor Borough Historical Records Publications, vol. 3. Windsor: Royal Borough of New Windsor. 1974. Pp. xxxv, 210. £2.50.

STRICKLAND, IRINA (comp.). *The Voices of Children, 1700-1914*. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1973. Pp. viii, 224. \$10.00.

THOLFSEN, TRYGVE R. (ed., with an introd. and notes). *Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth on Popular Education*. Classics in Education, no. 49. New York: Teachers College Press, Teachers College, Columbia University. 1974. Pp. ix, 181. Cloth \$5.95, paper \$2.50.

WALTER, RICHARD, and ROBINS, BENJAMIN. *A Voyage round the World in the Years MDCCXL, I, II, III, IV, by George Anson*. Ed. with an introd. by GLYNDWR WILLIAMS. Oxford English Memoirs and Travels. New York: Oxford University Press. 1974. Pp. xxv, 402, 2 maps. \$17.75.

WEBSTER, CHARLES (ed.). *The Intellectual Revolution of the Seventeenth Century*. Past and Present

Ser. Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1974. Pp. x, 445. \$18.50.

WILSON, C. ANNE. *Food & Drink in Britain: From the Stone Age to Recent Times*. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1974. Pp. 472. \$17.50.

FRANCE

ANDRESKI, STANISLAV (ed. and with an introd.). *The Essential Comte: Selected from Cours de Philosophie Positive*. Tr. and annotated by MARGARET CLARKE. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1974. Pp. 252. Cloth \$18.75, paper \$5.25.

CONLON, PIERRE M. *Prélude au siècle des Lumières en France: Répertoire chronologique de 1680 à 1715*. Vol. 5, *Supplément: Index*, pt. 1. Geneva: Librairie Droz. 1974. Pp. 333.

DESGRAVES, LOUIS, and HIGOUNET-NADAL, ARLETTE. *Histoire de Bordeaux*. Vol. 8, *Index générale des noms de personnes et de lieux et des matières*. Bordeaux: Fédération historique du Sud-Ouest. 1974. Pp. 246.

HEINZ, GRETE, and PETERSON, AGNES F. *The French Fifth Republic: Continuity and Change, 1966-1970. An Annotated Bibliography*. A sequel to *The French Fifth Republic, 1958-1965*. Hoover Institution Bibliographical Ser. 54. Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University. 1974. Pp. xvii, 125. \$9.00.

POIRIER-COUTANSAIS, FRANÇOISE. *Gallia Monastica: Tableaux et cartes de dépendances monastiques*. Vol. 1, *Les abbayes bénédictines du diocèse de Reims*. Paris: A. & J. Picard. 1974. Pp. xv, 554, 17 maps.

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND SWITZERLAND

ASENDORF, MANFRED (ed.). *Aus der Aufklärung in die permanente Restauration: Geschichtswissenschaft in Deutschland*. Hamburg: Hoffmann und Campe. 1974. Pp. 438.

BLUNT, WILFRID. *On Wings of Song: A Biography of Felix Mendelssohn*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1974. Pp. 288. \$17.50.

GRAB, WALTER, and FRIESEL, UWE. *Noch ist Deutschland nicht verloren: Eine historisch-politische Analyse unterdrückter Lyrik von der Französischen Revolution bis zur Reichsgründung*. [Munich:] Carl Hanser Verlag. 1970. Pp. 342. DM 24.80.

KOCKA, JÜRGEN. *Unternehmensverwaltung und Angestelltenschaft am Beispiel Siemens 1847-1914: Zum Verhältnis von Kapitalismus und Bürokratie in der deutschen Industrialisierung*. Industrielle Welt, no. 11. Stuttgart: Ernst Klett Verlag. 1969. Pp. 639. DM 80.

LABARTHE, OLIVIER, and LESCAZE, BERNARD (eds.). *Registres de la Compagnie des Pasteurs de Genève*. Vol. 4, 1575-1582. Travaux d'Humanisme et Renaissance, 137. Geneva: Librairie Droz. 1974. Pp. xxiii, 485.

SILFEN, PAUL HARRISON. *The Völkisch Ideology and the Roots of Nazism: The Early Writings of Arthur*

Moeller van den Bruck. *Exposition-University Book*. New York: Exposition Press. 1973. Pp. 85. \$5.00.

VOLKMAR, LLOYD B. *Luther's Response to Violence: Why the Reformer Hurled His Harsh 'No' against the Peasants*. New York: Vantage Press. 1974. Pp. xxx, 33-181. \$5.95.

EASTERN EUROPE

DUTU, ALEXANDRU, and CERNOVODEANU, PAUL (eds.). *Dimitrie Cantemir: Historian of South East European and Oriental Civilizations*. Extracts from "The History of the Ottoman Empire." With a foreword by HALIL INALCIK. Bucharest: Association Internationale d'Études du Sud-Est Européen. 1973. Pp. 358.

KANIEWSKA, IRENA. *Małopolska reprezentacja sejmowa za czasów Zygmunta Augusta, 1548-1572*. [The Parliamentary Representation of the Little Poland Nobility in the Sigismundus Augustus Age at the 1548-1572 Diets]. *Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego*, 351. *Prace historyczne*, 48. Warsaw: Nakładem Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. 1974. Pp. 189. Zł. 30.

KOUSOULAS, D. GEORGE. *Modern Greece: Profile of a Nation*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1974. Pp. xvi, 300. \$10.00.

SOVIET UNION

GOURÉ, LEON, et al. *The Role of Nuclear Forces in Current Soviet Strategy*. Monographs in International Affairs. Coral Gables, Fla.: Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami. 1974. Pp. xxiii, 148.

PLATONOV, S. F. *Boris Godunov: Tsar of Russia*. Tr. from the Russian by L. REX PYLES. With an introd. essay, *S. F. Platonov: Eminence and Obscurity*, by JOHN T. ALEXANDER. The Russian Ser., vol. 10. [Gulf Breeze, Fla.:] Academic International Press. 1973. Pp. xlii, 230. \$11.00.

PLATONOV, S. F. *Ivan the Terrible*. Ed. and tr. by JOSEPH L. WIECZYNSKI. With *In Search of Ivan the Terrible*, by RICHARD HELLIE. The Russian Ser., vol. 28. [Gulf Breeze, Fla.:] Academic International Press. 1974. Pp. xxxviii, 166. \$11.50.

PRESNIAKOV, A. E. *Emperor Nicholas I of Russia: The Apogee of Autocracy, 1825-1855*. Ed. and tr. by JUDITH C. ZACEK. With *Nicholas I and the Course of Russian History*, by NICHOLAS V. RIASANOVSKY. The Russian Ser., vol. 23. [Gulf Breeze, Fla.:] Academic International Press. 1974. Pp. xl, 102. \$10.00.

ROSENFELDT, NIELS ERIK. *Kapitalismens genesis: Et periodiseringsproblem i sovjetisk historieskrivning* [The Origins of Capitalism: The Problems of Periodization in Soviet Historical Writing]. København: Universitet, Institut for Økonomisk Historie. Publication no. 3. Copenhagen: G. E. C. Gads Forlag. 1971. Pp. 176. 34.50 D. kr.

SAKHAROV, ANDREI D. *Sakharov Speaks*. Ed. and with a foreword by HARRISON E. SALISBURY. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1974. Pp. vi, 245. \$6.95.

ULAM, ADAM B. *Expansion and Coexistence: Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917-73*. 2d ed.; New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. viii, 797. Cloth \$15.95, paper \$6.95. See rev. of 1st ed. (1968), *AHR*, 74 (1968-69): 1330.

AFRICA

DAVIDSON, BASIL. *Africa in History: Themes and Outlines*. Rev. ed.; New York: Collier Books. 1974. Pp. xi, 341. Cloth \$6.95, paper \$2.95.

HOPKINS, RAYMOND F. *Political Roles in a New State: Tanzania's First Decade*. Yale Studies in Political Science, 23. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1971. Pp. xi, 293. \$12.50.

MAGUIRE, G. ANDREW. *Toward 'Uhuru' in Tanzania: The Politics of Participation*. Cambridge Commonwealth Ser. New York: Cambridge University Press. 1969. Pp. xxix, 403. \$13.50.

WERE, GIDEON S. *A History of South Africa*. New York: Africana Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. xvi, 198. Cloth \$8.95, paper \$4.95.

WRIGHT, MICHAEL. *Buganda in the Heroic Age*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1971. Pp. xvi, 244. \$8.00.

ASIA

Australia. OECD Economic Surveys. Washington: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 1974. Pp. 73. \$1.25.

BETTELHEIM, CHARLES. *Cultural Revolution and Industrial Organization in China: Changes in Management and the Division of Labor*. Tr. by ALFRED EHRENFELD. New York: Monthly Review Press. 1974. Pp. 128. \$6.95.

BINGHAM, WOODBRIDGE, et al. *A History of Asia*, Vol. 1, *Formation of Civilizations, from Antiquity to 1600*; vol. 2, *Old Empires, Western Penetration, and the Rise of New Nations since 1600*. 2d ed.; Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1974. Pp. xv, 592; xvi, 735. \$13.50 each.

Descriptive List of Secret Department Records. Vol. 3, 1781-1782; vol. 6, 1785-1786. New Delhi: National Archives of India. 1972. Pp. 230; 347.

ERLINGHAGEN, HELMUT. *Japan: Ein deutscher Japaner über die Japaner*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt. 1974. Pp. 437. DM 35.

HARRISON, FRANCIS BURTON. *Origins of the Philippine Republic: Extracts from the Diaries and Records of Francis Burton Harrison*. Ed. and annotated by MICHAEL P. ONORATO. Data Paper: no. 95, Southeast Asia Program. Ithaca: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University. 1974. Pp. x, 258. \$6.50.

HU PU-YU. *A Brief History of Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945)*. Taipei: Chung Wu Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. xii, 358, 7 maps. \$5.00.

LÉVY, PAUL. *Histoire du Laos*. "Que sais-je?" no. 1549. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1974. Pp. 127.

LIU, JAMES T. C. (ed.). *Political Institutions in Traditional China: Major Issues*. Major Issues in History. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1974. Pp. ix, 156. \$9.95.

National Register of Private Records. No. 2, *Descriptive Lists of Documents Available in Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal* (Based on the information received in 1960-61); no. 4, pt. 1, *Descriptive Lists of Documents Available in Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh & National Archives of India, New Delhi* (Based on the information received in 1962-63); no. 5, *Descriptive Lists of Documents Available in Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh* (Based on the information received in 1963-64). New Delhi: National Archives of India. 1973. Pp. 172; vii, 160; ix, 293.

OSBORNE, W. G. *The Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing*. With an introd. by KHUSHWANT SINGH. Oxford in Asia Historical Reprints. New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. xxx, xlv, 46-236. \$10.00.

RAHUL, RAM. *Politics of Central Asia*. New York: Barnes and Noble. 1974. Pp. v, 183. \$9.00.

ROSS, ANTHONY CLUNIES, and LANGMORE, JOHN (eds.). *Alternative Strategies for Papua New Guinea*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1973. Pp. viii, 263. \$18.25.

VON DER MEHDEN, FRED R. *South-East Asia, 1930-1970: The Legacy of Colonialism and Nationalism*. Library of World Civilization. New York: W. W. Norton. 1974. Pp. 144. Cloth \$7.95, paper \$3.45.

UNITED STATES

ADAIR, DOUGLASS. *Fame and the Founding Fathers: Essays*. Ed. by TREVOR COLBOURN, with a personal memoir by CAROLINE ROBBINS and a bibliographical essay by ROBERT E. SHALHOPE. New York: W. W. Norton, for the Institute of Early American History and Culture. 1974. Pp. xxxv, 315. \$14.95.

ALLARDICE, CORBIN, and TRAPNELL, EDWARD R. *The Atomic Energy Commission*. Praeger Library of U.S. Government Departments and Agencies. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. xv, 236. \$10.00.

APPLEBY, JOYCE O. *Materialism and Morality in the American Past: Themes and Sources, 1600-1860*. Addison-Wesley Ser. in History. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley. 1974. Pp. xiii, 481. \$6.50.

ASWAD, BARBARA C. (ed.). *Arabic Speaking Communities in American Cities*. New York: Center for Migration Studies of New York; Association of Arab-American University Graduates. 1974. Pp. vii, 191. \$5.95.

BANNER, LOIS W. *Women in Modern America: A Brief History*. The Harbrace History of the United States. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 1974. Pp. xii, 276. \$4.25.

BASLER, ROY P. (ed.). *The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln: Supplement 1832-1865*. Contributions in American Studies, no. 7. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press. 1974. Pp. xi, 320. \$15.00.

BAYDO, GERALD (ed.). *Topical Readings in American History*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. xv, 283. \$4.95.

BENJAMIN, GERALD. *Race Relations and the New York City Commission on Human Rights*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1974. Pp. 274. \$12.50.

BERKOWITZ, MARVIN. *The Social Costs of Human Underdevelopment: Case Study of Seven New York City Neighborhoods*. Praeger Special Studies in U.S. Economic, Social, and Political Issues. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. xv, 299. \$18.50.

BOATNER, MARK MAYO, III. *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*. Bicentennial ed. Rev. ed.; New York: David McKay. 1974. Pp. xviii, 1290. \$17.50.

BOLT, CHRISTINE. *A History of the U.S.A.* London: Macmillan. 1974. Pp. xiii, 730. £6.20.

BROOK, MICHAEL (comp.). *Reference Guide to Minnesota History: A Subject Bibliography of Books, Pamphlets, and Articles in English*. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society. 1974. Pp. viii, 132. \$7.50.

BROWN, CHARLES H. *William Cullen Bryant*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1971. Pp. 576. \$12.50.

BROWN, VINSON. *Voices of Earth and Sky: The Vision Life of the Native Americans and Their Culture Heroes*. [Harrisburg, Pa.:] Stackpole Books. 1974. Pp. 224. \$8.95.

BROWNLIE, W. ELLIOT. *Dynamics of Ascent: A History of the American Economy*. Foreword by ARTHUR S. LINK. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1974. Pp. xvii, 381.

BUCZEK, DANIEL S. *Immigrant Pastor: The Life of the Right Reverend Monsignor Lucyan Bójnowski of New Britain, Connecticut*. Waterbury, Conn.: Hem-inway Corp. 1974. Pp. ix, 184. \$2.95.

BURNER, DAVID, et al. *America: A Portrait in History*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. xvi, 704. \$8.95.

BURNER, DAVID, et al. (eds.). *America through the Looking Glass: A Historical Reader in Popular Culture*. In 2 vols. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. x, 350; x, 308. \$4.95 each.

BURNETTE, ROBERT, and KOSTER, JOHN. *The Road to Wounded Knee*. New York: Bantam Books. 1974. Pp. xv, 332. \$1.95.

CADENHEAD, I. F., JR. *Theodore Roosevelt: The Paradox of Progressivism*. Shapers of History Ser. Woodbury, N.Y.: Barron's Educational Series. 1974. Pp. x, 385. \$2.95.

CARRINGTON, ULRICH S. *The Making of an American: An Adaptation of Memorable Tales by Charles Sealsfield*. Foreword by RAY ALLEN BILLINGTON. Bicentennial Ser. in American Studies, 2. Dallas: SMU Press. 1974. Pp. xii, 211. \$7.95.

Choosing the President. The American Assembly, Columbia University. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall. 1974. Pp. vii, 208. Cloth \$7.95, paper \$2.95.

CLARK, DAVID SANDERS. *Index to Maps of the French and Indian War in Books and Periodicals: Illustrat-*

- ing the Background of the Conflict, British and French Military Operations in North America, the Cherokee War, the Havana Campaign, and Post-War Boundaries. Fayetteville, N.C.: the author. 1974. Pp. x, 118. \$5.00 postpaid.
- CLOWARD, RICHARD A., and PIVEN, FRANCES FOX. *The Politics of Turmoil: Essays on Poverty, Race and the Urban Crisis*. New York: Pantheon Books. 1974. Pp. xiv, 365. \$10.00.
- CONKIN, PAUL K., and BURNER, DAVID. *A History of Recent America*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1974. Pp. xi, 738.
- CONRON, JOHN. *The American Landscape: A Critical Anthology of Prose and Poetry*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1974. Pp. xxiv, 625. \$6.95.
- CULLEN, JOSEPH P. *The Peninsula Campaign, 1862: McClellan & Lee Struggle for Richmond*. [Harrisburg, Pa.:] Stackpole Books. 1973. Pp. 192. \$8.95.
- CUMMING, WILLIAM P. *British Maps of Colonial America*. The Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, for the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, the Newberry Library. 1974. Pp. xii, 114. \$10.95.
- CUOMO, MARIO MATTHEW. *Forest Hills Diary: The Crisis of Low-Income Housing*. With a preface by JIMMY BRESLIN and an afterword by RICHARD SENNETT. New York: Random House. 1974. Pp. xii, 209. \$6.95.
- [DE BRAHM, WILLIAM.] *The Atlantic Pilot*. A facsimile reproduction of the 1772 ed. with introd. and index by LOUIS DE VORSEY, JR. Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Ser. University of Florida Book. Gainesville: University Presses of Florida. 1974. Pp. lxvii, 25, 6. \$6.50.
- EBERT, JOHN AND KATHERINE. *Old American Prints for Collectors*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1974. Pp. ix, 277. \$15.00.
- FELDSTEIN, STANLEY, and COSTELLO, LAWRENCE (eds.). *The Ordeal of Assimilation: A Documentary History of the White Working Class*. Anchor Books. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Press/Doubleday. 1974. Pp. xxiii, 500. \$4.95.
- FONER, JACK D. *Blacks and the Military in American History: A New Perspective*. Foreword and conclusion by JAMES P. SHENTON. New Perspectives in American History. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. x, 278. Cloth \$10.00, paper \$3.95.
- FOSTER, EDWARD HALSEY. *Catharine Maria Sedgwick*. Twayne's United States Authors Ser., 233. New York: Twayne. 1974. Pp. 171. \$6.50.
- FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. *The Negro Church in America*. C. ERIC LINCOLN. *The Black Church since Frazier*. Sourcebooks in Negro History. New York: Schocken Books. 1974. Pp. vi, 216. Cloth \$10.00, paper \$2.95.
- FRIEDMAN, JEAN E., and SHADE, WILLIAM G. (eds.). *Our American Sisters: Women in American Life and Thought*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. 1973. Pp. v, 354. \$4.95.
- FUNSTON, RICHARD (ed.). *Judicial Crises: The Supreme Court in a Changing America*. Halsted Press Book. Cambridge, Mass.; Schenkman Publishing Co.; distrib. by John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1974. Pp. viii, 376. Cloth \$12.50, paper \$5.95.
- GAGER, NANCY (ed.). *Women's Rights Almanac, 1974*. [5857 Marbury Road,] Bethesda, Md.: Elizabeth Cady Stanton Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. 620. \$4.95.
- GARTNER, ALAN, and RIESSMAN, FRANK. *The Service Society and the Consumer Vanguard*. Introd. by COLIN GREER. New York: Harper and Row. 1974. Pp. xix, 266. \$8.95.
- GERSTENBERGER, HEIDE. *Zur politischen Ökonomie der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft: Die historischen Bedingungen ihrer Konstitution in den USA*. Frankfurt am Main: Athenäum Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag. 1973. Pp. 231.
- GILLES, ALBERT S., SR. *Comanche Days*. Bicentennial Ser. in American Studies, 3. Dallas: SMU Press. 1974. Pp. xviii, 126. \$6.95.
- GINGER, ANN FAGAN. *The Law, the Supreme Court, and the People's Rights*. Woodbury, N.Y.: Barron's Educational Series. 1973. Pp. xxxiv, 697. Cloth \$10.95, paper \$3.95.
- GODBOLD, E. STANLY, JR. *Ellen Glasgow and the Woman Within*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press. 1972. Pp. xiii, 322. \$10.95.
- GOLDSTONE, HARMON H., and DALRYMPLE, MARTHA. *History Preserved: A Guide to New York City Landmarks and Historic Districts*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1974. Pp. 576. \$12.95.
- GORDON, MICHAEL (ed.). *The American Family in Social-Historical Perspective*. New York: St. Martin's Press. 1973. Pp. xv, 428. Cloth \$12.95, paper \$5.50.
- GREER, COLIN (ed.). *Divided Society: The Ethnic Experience in America*. New York: Basic Books. 1974. Pp. x, 405. \$6.95.
- GROSS, THEODORE L. *The Heroic Ideal in American Literature*. New York: Free Press. 1971. Pp. xvi, 304. \$9.00.
- HEWITT, JAMES (ed.). *Eye-Witnesses to Wagon Trains West*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1973. Pp. x, 178. \$7.95.
- HILEN, ANDREW (ed.). *The Letters of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*. Vol. 3, 1844-1856; vol. 4, 1857-1865. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1972. Pp. xii, 572; ix, 530. \$40.00 the set.
- HOLDER, ANGELA RODDEY. *The Meaning of the Constitution*. Rev. ed.; Woodbury, N.Y.: Barron's Education Series. 1974. Pp. v, 120. Cloth \$6.25; paper \$2.25.
- ICHIOKA, YUJI, et al. (comps.). *A Buried Past: An Annotated Bibliography of the Japanese American Research Project Collection*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1974. Pp. 227. \$10.00.

- JAMES, BESSIE ROWLAND. *Anne Royall's U.S.A.* New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press. 1972. Pp. viii, 447. \$15.00.
- JOHNSON, DONALD BRUCE, and PORTER, KIRK H. (comps.). *National Party Platforms, 1840-1972*. 5th ed.; Urbana: University of Illinois Press. [1974.] Pp. xii, 889. \$20.00.
- JOHNSON, E. A. J. *The Foundations of American Economic Freedom: Government and Enterprise in the Age of Washington*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. 1973. Pp. ix, 335. \$13.50.
- JOHNSTON, JOHANNA. *The Heart That Would Not Hold: A Biography of Washington Irving*. New York: M. Evans; distrib. in association with J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia. 1971. Pp. viii, 376. \$7.95.
- KELLEY, JOSEPH J., JR., and FEINSTONE, SOL. *Courage & Candlelight: The Feminine Spirit of '76*. [Harrisburg, Pa.:] Stackpole Books. 1974. Pp. 240. \$8.95.
- KIEPPER, JAMES J. *Styles Bridges: A Register of His Papers in the New England College Library*. Manuscript Register Ser., Register no. 1. [Henniker, N.H.:] Manuscript Collections, New England College Library. 1972. Pp. 150.
- KIRK, JOHN T. *Early American Furniture: How to Recognize, Evaluate, Buy & Care for the Most Beautiful Pieces—High-Style, Country, Primitive, & Rustic*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1974. Pp. x, 208. \$5.95.
- KIRKENDALL, RICHARD S. *The United States, 1929-1945: Years of Crisis and Change*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 1974. Pp. x, 308. Cloth \$8.95, paper \$4.95.
- KROSS, HERMAN E. *Executive Opinion: What Business Leaders Said and Thought on Economic Issues, 1920s-1960s*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday. 1970. Pp. xv, 438. \$8.95.
- KUTZ, MYER. *Rockefeller Power*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1974. Pp. 288. \$7.95.
- LASLETT, JOHN H. M., and LIPSET, SEYMOUR MARTIN (eds.). *Failure of a Dream? Essays in the History of American Socialism*. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Press/Doubleday. 1974. Pp. xiii, 754. Cloth \$12.95, paper \$5.95.
- LAZERSON, MARVIN, and GRUBB, W. NORTON (ed., with an introd. and notes). *American Education and Vocationalism: A Documentary History, 1870-1970*. Classics in Education, no. 48. New York: Teachers College Press, Teachers College, Columbia University. 1974. Pp. xii, 176. Cloth \$5.95, paper \$2.50.
- LINDSEY, DAVID. *Andrew Jackson & John C. Calhoun*. Shapers of History Ser. Woodbury, N.Y.: Barron's Educational Series. 1973. Pp. x, 438. \$2.95.
- LINK, ARTHUR S., and CATTON, WILLIAM B. *American Epoch: A History of the United States since 1900*. Vol. 1, *The Progressive Era and the First World War, 1900-1920*; vol. 2, *The Age of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1921-1945*; vol. 3, *The Era of the Cold War, 1946-1973*. 4th ed.; New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1973; 1973; 1974. Pp. xiv, 271; xvi, 352; xiv, 409.
- LURIE, EDWARD. *Nature and the American Mind: Louis Agassiz and the Culture of Science*. New York: Science History Publications. 1974. Pp. 121. \$5.35.
- MAGRUDER, JEB STUART. *An American Life: One Man's Road to Watergate*. New York: Atheneum. 1974. Pp. xii, 338. \$10.00.
- MANE, ROBERT. *Henry Adams on the Road to Chartres*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press. 1971. Pp. viii, 288. \$10.00.
- MARCHETTI, VICTOR, and MARKS, JOHN D. *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*. Introd. by MELVIN L. WULF. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1974. Pp. xxvi, 398, xxi. \$8.95.
- MARCUS, ROBERT D., and BURNER, DAVID (eds.). *America Personified: Portraits from History*. Combined ed.; New York: St. Martin's Press. 1974. Pp. 434. \$5.95.
- MATHIS, G. RAY (ed.). *College Life in the Reconstruction South: Walter B. Hill's Student Correspondence, University of Georgia, 1869-1871*. Miscellanea Publications, no. 10. Athens: University of Georgia Libraries. 1974. Pp. xii, 265.
- MATTHEWS, WILLIAM. *American Diaries in Manuscript, 1580-1954: A Descriptive Bibliography*. Athens: University of Georgia Press. 1974. Pp. xvi, 176. \$12.50.
- MAY, GEORGE S., and BRINKS, HERBERT J. (eds.). *A Michigan Reader: 11,000 B.C. to A.D. 1865*. Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. xii, 287. \$4.95.
- MCCARTHY, MARY. *The Mask of State: Watergate Portraits*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 1974. Pp. 165. \$6.95.
- MCCULLOCH, FRANK W., and BORNSTEIN, TIM. *The National Labor Relations Board*. Praeger Library of U.S. Government Departments and Agencies. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. xii, 200. \$10.00.
- MCCUSKER, JOHN J. *Alfred: The First Continental Flagship, 1775-1778*. Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology, no. 20. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press. 1973. Pp. 18. 50 cents postpaid.
- [MCGOVERN, GEORGE.] *An American Journey: The Presidential Campaign Speeches of George McGovern*. New York: Random House. 1974. Pp. xvii, 246. \$8.95.
- MCKEE, RUSSELL. *The Last West: A History of the Great Plains of North America*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell. 1974. Pp. 312. \$8.95.
- MERLI, FRANK J., and WILSON, THEODORE A. (eds.). *Makers of American Diplomacy: From Benjamin Franklin to Henry Kissinger*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1974. Pp. xix, 728. \$17.50.
- MILLER, C. WILLIAM. *Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Printing, 1728-1766: A Descriptive Bibliography*. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 102. Philadelphia: the Society. 1974. Pp. lxxxv, 583. \$40.00.

- MILLER, ROGER LEROY. *American Economic Life: Yesterday and Today*. San Francisco: Canfield Press. 1974. Pp. 281. \$5.95.
- MITGANG, HERBERT. *The Fiery Trial: A Life of Lincoln*. New York: Viking Press. 1974. Pp. 207. \$7.95.
- MOQUIN, WAYNE (ed.), with CHARLES VAN DOREN. *A Documentary History of the Italian Americans*. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. xii, 443. \$15.00.
- MURPHY, JOHN F. *The Pinnacle: The Contemporary American Presidency*. The Lippincott Ser. in American Government. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott. 1974. Pp. 215. \$2.95.
- OLIVER, SMITH HEMPSTONE, and BERKEBILE, DONALD H. *Wheels and Wheeling: The Smithsonian Cycle Collection*. Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology, no. 24. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press. 1974. Pp. v, 104. \$1.90.
- ONUF, PETER S. (ed. and with an introd.). *Maryland and the Empire, 1773: The Antillon-First Citizen Letters*. Maryland Bicentennial Studies. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1974. Pp. x, 236. \$10.00.
- ORBAN, EDMOND. *La présidence moderne aux États-Unis: Personnalité et institutionnalisation*. Montreal: Presses de l'Université du Québec. 1974. Pp. 228. \$5.75.
- PETSCH, JEROME E. *The Steamboat Bertrand: History, Excavation, and Architecture*. Publications in Archeology 11. Washington: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. 1974. Pp. xx, 177. \$2.65.
- ROBERTS, GENE, and JONES, DAVID R. (eds.). *Assignment America: A Collection of Outstanding Writing from The New York Times*. New York: Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co. 1974. Pp. xiii, 274. \$8.95.
- ROGG, ELEANOR MEYER. *The Assimilation of Cuban Exiles: The Role of Community and Class*. New York: Aberdeen Press. 1974. Pp. viii, 241. \$10.00.
- ROSE, RICHARD (ed.). *Lessons from America: An Exploration*. Halsted Press Book. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1974. Pp. 308. \$14.95.
- SCHRAG, PETER. *Test of Loyalty: Daniel Ellsberg and the Rituals of Secret Government*. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1974. Pp. 414. \$9.95.
- SHAW, ANNA MOORE. *A Pima Past*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press. 1974. Pp. xv, 262. \$3.95.
- SIEVERS, HARRY, S.J. (ed.). *Six Presidents from the Empire State*. Tarrytown, N.Y.: Sleepy Hollow Restorations. 1974. Pp. x, 208. \$8.95.
- SMITH, DUANE A. *Silver Saga: The Story of Caribou, Colorado*. Foreword by ROBERT G. ATHEARN. Boulder, Colo.: Pruett Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. xvi, 269.
- SMITH, DWIGHT L. (ed.). *Afro-American History: A Bibliography*. Introd. by BENJAMIN QUARLES. Clio Bibliography Ser., 2. Santa Barbara, Calif.: ABC-Clio. 1974. Pp. xvi, 856. \$45.00.
- SOLO, ROBERT A. *The Political Authority and the Market System*. Cincinnati: South-Western Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. viii, 418.
- SPANIER, JOHN, and USLANER, ERIC M. *How American Foreign Policy Is Made*. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. 180. Cloth \$8.50, paper \$2.95.
- STILL, BAYRD. *Urban America: A History with Documents*. Boston: Little, Brown. 1974. Pp. xxvi, 566. \$7.95.
- THORNBROUGH, GAYLE, and RIKER, DOROTHY L. (eds.). *The Diary of Calvin Fletcher*. Vol. 3, 1844-1847, Including Letters to and from Calvin Fletcher. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society. 1974. Pp. xxiii, 475. \$10.00.
- TREMPER, PANAGIOTES N. *The Autocephaly of the Metropolia in America*. Tr. and ed. by GEORGE S. BEBIS et al. Brookline, Mass.: Holy Cross Theological School Press. 1973. Pp. 80.
- VAN LAER, ARNOLD J. F. (tr. and annotated). *New York Historical Manuscripts: Dutch*. Vol. 1, *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1638-1642*; vol. 2, *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1642-1647*; vol. 3, *Register of the Provincial Secretary, 1648-1660*; vol. 4, *Council Minutes, 1638-1649*. Ed. with added indexes by KENNETH SCOTT and KENNETH STRYKER-RODDA. Pub. under the direction of the Holland Society of New York. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. xv, 402; 521; 469; 641.
- WARNER, ROBERT M., and VANDER HILL, C. WARREN (eds.). *A Michigan Reader: 1865 to the Present*. Grand Rapids, Mich.: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co. 1974. Pp. x, 319. \$4.95.
- WEINSTEIN, DAVID, and DEITCH, LILLIAN. *The Impact of Legalized Gambling: The Socioeconomic Consequences of Lotteries and Off-Track Betting*. Praeger Special Studies in U.S. Economic, Social, and Political Issues. Published in cooperation with the Futures Group under the direction of HAROLD S. BECKER and Research Applied to National Needs (RANN), National Science Foundation. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. xii, 208. \$10.00.
- WEINSTEIN, ALLEN, and WILSON, R. JACKSON. *Freedom and Crisis: An American History*. Vol. 1, *To 1877*; vol. 2, *Since 1860*. New York: Random House. 1974. Pp. xvi, 431, xvii-xlviii; xiv, 385-813, xvii-xlviii.
- WENDEL, THOMAS. *Benjamin Franklin & the Politics of Liberty: A Biography with Readings*. Shapers of History Ser. Woodbury, N.Y.: Barron's Educational Series. 1974. Pp. xiv, 454. \$2.95.
- WHITE, HILDA. *Truth Is My Country: Portraits of Eight New England Authors*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday. 1971. Pp. 289. \$5.95.
- WILSON, WILLIAM H. *Coming of Age: Urban America, 1915-1945*. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1974. Pp. viii, 221. \$9.95.

LATIN AMERICA

AQUIRRE, CARLOS, et al. *Fuentes para la historia de la Ciudad de México*; UNIKEL, LUIS. *Bibliografía sobre desarrollo urbano y regional de México*. Colección Científica, 2. Ser.: Catálogos y bibliografías. México,

- D. F.: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. 1972. Pp. 269.
- BAKER BELL, GEORGE T. *Mexican-Euro-American Affairs, 1846-1848: A Topography of Scholarly Interest since 1949*. Ponencia preparada para el XLI Congreso Internacional de Americanistas (México, D. F. September 2-7, 1974). México, D.F.: [the author.] 1974. Pp. 41.
- CÉSPEDES, GUILLERMO. *Latin America: The Early Years*. Studies in World Civilization. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1974. Pp. xv, 127, vi.
- DE BENÍTEZ, ANA M. *Cocina prehispánica: Pre-Hispanic Cooking*. Mexico, D.F.: Ediciones Euroamericanas. 1974. Pp. 133. \$4.20.
- GURRÍA LACROIX, JORGE. *Itinerario de Hernán Cortés/Itinerary of Hernan Cortes*. 2d ed.: [México, D.F.:] Ediciones Euroamericanas. 1973. Pp. 175. \$7.15.
- The Harkness Collection in the Library of Congress. Manuscripts Concerning Mexico: A Guide*. With selected transcriptions and translations by J. BENEDICT WARREN. Washington: Library of Congress. 1974. Pp. xi, 315. \$6.70.
- KANE, WILLIAM EVERETT. *Civil Strife in Latin America: A Legal History of U.S. Involvement*. Published under the auspices of the American Society of International Law. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1972. Pp. ix, 240. \$10.00.
- MARCUS, JACOB R., and CHYET, STANLEY F. (eds.). *Historical Essay on the Colony of Surinam, 1788*. Tr. by SIMON COHEN. Publications of the American Jewish Archives, no. 8. Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives; New York: Ktav Publishing House. 1974. Pp. xii, 258. \$15.00.
- RITTER, ARCHIBALD R. M. *The Economic Development of Revolutionary Cuba: Strategy and Performance*. Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development. New York: Praeger. 1974. Pp. xvi, 372. \$21.50.
- SWEEZY, PAUL M., and MAGDOFF, HARRY (eds.). *Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Chile*. New York: Monthly Review Press. 1974. Pp. 169. Cloth \$7.50, paper \$2.75.
- TOLLENARE, LOUIS-FRANÇOIS DE. *Notes dominicales prises pendant un voyage en Portugal et au Brésil en 1816, 1817 et 1818*. Vol. 3, *Brésil (Recife-Bahia)*. Ed. by LÉON BOURDON. Foundation Calouste Gulbenkian, Publications du Centre Culturel Portugais. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France. 1973. Pp. 636-1000.

Index to *American Historical Review*, Volume 79

Compiled by JOHN T. APPLEBY

The titles of articles in the *AHR* are printed in italics; titles of books reviewed are in quotation marks. The reviewer of a book is designated by (R); communications by (C).

Aaron, Daniel (R), 1264
Abbateci, A., *et al.*, "Crimes et criminalité en France sous l'Ancien Régime, 17^e-18^e siècles," 789
Abbott, Isabel R. (R), 1528
Abbott, Richard H., "Cobbler in Congress," 1268
Abolitionism: Gratus, "The Great White Lie," 784; Gravely, "Gilbert Haven, Methodist Abolitionist," 1632; Pease and Pease, "Bound with Them in Chains," 579; Perry, "Radical Abolitionism," 580
Abrams, Richard M., *United States Intervention Abroad: The First Quarter Century* (Review article), 72-102; (R), 834
Acomb, Frances, "Mallet Du Pan (1749-1800)," 1188; (R), 1519
"Acropole d'Athènes," by Des Gagniers, 1152
"Acton, Lord, and Simpson, Richard, The Correspondence of," 2, ed. by Altholz *et al.*, 149
Adams, Arthur E. (R), 549; and Adams, Jan S., "Men versus Systems," 551
Adams, Robert McC., and Nissen, Hans J., "The Uruk Countryside," 1523
Adcock, Jennetta. *See* Heer, Friedrich
Addario, Arnaldo d', "Aspetti della Controriforma a Firenze," 181
Addy, George M. (R), 1199
Adeleye, R. A., "Power and Diplomacy in Northern Nigeria 1804-1906," 1228
Adelson, Howard L. (R), 1526
Adler, Jacob, and Barrett, Gwynn (eds.), "The Diaries of Walter Murry Gibson, 1886, 1887," 597
Adler, Selig (R), 610
"Africa nella coscienza europea e l'imperialismo italiano," by Zaghi, 488
"African Art: An Introduction," by Willett, 559
"African Revolutionary: The Life and Times of Nigeria's Aminu Kano," by Feinstein, 1228
"After the Forty-Five: The Economic Impact on the Scottish Highlands," by Youngson, 1185
"Aftermath of War: World War I and U.S. Policy toward Latin America," by Tulchin, 72
Ageron, Charles-Robert, "Politiques coloniales au Maghreb," 208
"Aggressive Introvert: A Study of Herbert Hoover and Public Relations Management, 1912-1932," by Lloyd, 606
Agnew, Theodore L. (R), 1282

"Agonía de un neutral (Las relaciones hispanoalemanas durante la segunda guerra mundial y la División Azul)," by Proctor, 621
Agrarian history: Baker and Butlin (eds.), "Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles," 771; Cesar, "Revoluční hnuti na venkově v českých zemích v letech 1918-1922," 190; Constantiniu, "Relatiile agrare din Tara Românească in secolul al XVIII-lea," 530; Finberg (ed.), "The Agrarian History of England and Wales," 1, pt. 2, 1163; King, "Peterborough Abbey, 1086-1310," 495; Kuropiatnik, "Fermerskoe dvizhenie v SShA," 877; Rasila, "Torpparikysymyksen ratkaisuvaihe," 522; Santonen, "Pienviljelijäin järjestäytymiskysymys ja pienviljelijäjäjärjestöjen vakiintuminen Suomessa," 800
Agricultural history: Adams and Adams, "Men versus Systems," 551; Corfus, "Agricultura Tării Românești in prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea," 1592; Coulter, "Daniel Lee, Agriculturist," 865; Craton and Walvin, "A Jamaican Plantation," 1499; Davydov, "Bor'ba za khleb," 551; Green, "Land of the Underground Rain," 1280; Higgs (ed.), "Papers in Economic Prehistory," 1522; Postan, "Essays on Medieval Agriculture and General Problems of the Medieval Economy," 1165; Potichnyj, "Soviet Agricultural Trade Unions," 551; Sheridan, "The Development of the Plantations to 1750," 1499; Zelenin, "Sovkhovy v pervoe desiatiletie Sovetskoi vlasti, 1917-1927," 551
"Air Plan That Defeated Hitler," by Hansell, 1284
"Airline Pilots: A Study in Elite Unionization," by Hopkins, 841
Akamatsu, Paul, "Meiji 1868," tr. by Kochan, 1612
"Akbar the Great," 3, by Srivastava, 212
"Akuapem State, Government and Politics in the, 1730-1850," by Kwamena-Poh, 1606
"Alans in the West, A History of the: From Their First Appearance in the Sources of Classical Antiquity through the Early Middle Ages," by Bachrach, 501
"Alaska, The Americanization of, 1867-1897," by Hinckley, 1270
"Alaska Gold Rush," by Wharton, 1270
Alba, Victor (R), 1570
Albertin, Lothar, "Liberalismus und Demokratie am Anfang der Weimarer Republik," 175
Albion, Robert G. (R), 570
Albrecht-Carrié, René (R), 1173
Alcock, Leslie, "Arthur's Britain," 769
Aldridge, A. Owen (R), 572
Alexander, John T., *Catherine II, Bubonic Plague, and the Problem of Industry in Moscow*, 637-71; (R), 534
Alexander, Paul J. (R), 777
Alexander, Thomas B. (R), 868; and Beringer, Richard E., "The Anatomy of the Confederate Congress," 869
"Alexander, Edward Porter," by Klein, 587
"Alexander the Great," by Hamilton, 762
"Alexandria, Ptolemaic," 1-3, by Fraser, 763

- Allen, Robert V. (R), 877
 Allinson, Gary D. (R), 826
 Altholz, Josef L., *et al.* (eds.), "The Correspondence of Lord Acton and Richard Simpson," 2: 149
 "Ambassadors for Christ: Seven American Preachers," by Wagenknecht, 582
 Ambler, Effie, "Russian Journalism and Politics, 1861–1881," 1218
 "Ameilh, Pierre, archevêque de Naples puis d'Embrun (1363–1369), La correspondance de," ed. by Bresc, 775
 "America Encounters India, 1941–1947," by Hess, 1285
 "America for Americans: Economic Nationalism and Anglophobia in the Late Nineteenth Century," by Crapol, 1646
 "American Architecture, The Rise of an," by Hitchcock *et al.*, ed. by Kaufmann, 564
 "American Architecture Comes of Age: European Reaction to H. H. Richardson and Louis Sullivan," by Eaton, 886
 "American Boarding Schools: A Historical Study," by McLachlan, 1255
 "American Buildings and Their Architects," 3 and 4, by Jordy, 887
 "American Business and Foreign Policy, 1920–1933," by Wilson, 246
 "American Business in the Twentieth Century," by Cochran, 598
 "American Cooperative Enterprise, The Advance of: 1920–1945," by Knapp, 895
 "American-East Asian Relations: A Survey," ed. by May and Thomson, 219
 "American Economic Growth: An Economist's History of the United States," by Davis *et al.*, 214
 "American Economic History, Approaches to," ed. by Taylor and Ellsworth, 835
 "American Empire, The Forging of the," by Lens, 834
 "American Gentility, The Decline of," by Persons, 1237
 "American Intervention in the First World War, The Origins of," by Gregory, 72
 "American Mail: Enlarger of the Common Life," by Fuller, 1241
 "American Painting to 1776: A Reappraisal," ed. by Quimby, 1619
 "American Policy and the Division of Germany: The Clash with Russia over Reparations," by Kuklick, 1661
 "American Policy toward Communist China, 1949–1969," by Dulles, 1239
 "American Quest, 1790–1860: An Emerging Nation in Search of Identity, Unity, and Modernity," by Rossiter, 851
 American Revolution: Hanley, "The American Revolution and Religion: Maryland 1770–1800," 848; Ketchum, "The Winter Soldiers," 1624; Main, "The Sovereign States, 1775–1783," 1253; Martin, "Men in Rebellion," 1624; Rankin, "The North Carolina Continentals," 221; Rice and Brown (trs. and eds.), "The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783," 1 and 2: 1254; Stewart, "The Life of Brigadier General William Woodford of the American Revolution," 1254
 "American Slave: A Composite Autobiography," 1–19, ed. by Rawick, 470
 "American Way of War: A History of United States Military Strategy and Policy," by Weigley, 1641
 "American West in the Twentieth Century: A Short History of an Urban Crisis," by Nash, 1651
 "American Woman: Her Changing Social, Economic, and Political Roles, 1920–1970," by Chafe, 604
 "Americans and the California Dream, 1850–1915," by Starr, 228
 "Americans in Antarctica, 1775–1948," by Bertrand, 1246
 "America's Response to China: An Interpretative History of Sino-American Relations," by Cohen, 1239
 Ameringer, Charles D. (R), 1297
 Ames, William E., "A History of the *National Intelligencer*," 856
 "Ames, William, The Learned Doctor: Dutch Backgrounds of English and American Puritanism," by Sprunger, 755
 Aminu Kano, 1228
 Ammon, Harry, "James Monroe," 1625
 An, Tai Sung, "Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution," 744
 "Anarquismo y revolución en la España de XIX," by Lida, 1196
 "Anarquismo y sindicalismo en España: La Primera Internacional, 1864–1881," by Termes, 1196
 Anchor, Robert (R), 1173
 "Ancient American Civilizations," by Katz, tr. by Simpson, 1295
 "Ancient and Rightful Customs: A History of the English Customs Service," by Carson, 143
 "Ancient Economy," by Finley, 1151
 Anderson, Donald F., "William Howard Taft," 1277
 Anderson, Edgar (R), 187
 Andics, Erzsébet, "Metternich und die Frage Ungarns," 809
 Andrade, Ernest, Jr. (R), 1662
 Andrews, Herbert D. (R), 1543
 "Angles, Angels, and Conquerors," by Rosenthal, 492
 "Anglo-American Politics 1660–1775: The Relationship between Parties in England and Colonial America," by Olson, 1550
 "Anglo-Japanese Relations during the First World War," by Dua, 115
 "Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1917–1921," 3, by Ullman, 115
 Anne of Russia, 198
 "Another Look at the Twentieth-Century South," by Mowry, 1275
 "Anschluss: The Week Hitler Seized Vienna," by Wagner and Tomkowitz, tr. by Strachan, 180
 Anthropology: Birket-Smith, "Eskimos," 1137; Katz, "The Ancient American Civilizations," tr. by Simpson, 1295; Keen, "The Aztec Image in Western Thought," 1675
 "Anticlericalism: A Brief History," by Sánchez, 112
 "Antiguo Régimen, La economía del: El señorío de Buitrago," by Grupo '73, 1569
 "Antiguo Régimen: Los reyes católicos y los Austrias," by Domínguez Ortiz, 793
 Antoine, Michel, "Le Conseil royal des Finances au XVIII^e siècle et le registre E 3659 des Archives nationales," 163
 "Apostle Bas-Relief at Saint-Denis," by Crosby, 1169
 "Apothecary in Colonial Virginia," by Gill, 572
 Apt, Leon J. (R), 157
 "Arab Lands of Western Asia," by Malone, 1226
 Arató, Endre, "Kelet-Európa története a 19. század első felében," 186
 Archaeology: Adams and Nissen, "The Uruk Countryside," 1523; Blackman (ed.), "Marine Archaeology," 270; Brunhouse, "In Search of the Maya," 913; Ceram, "The First American," 568; Chubinishvili, "K drevnei istorii Iuzhnogo Kavkaza," 1: 1525; Gimbutas, "The Slavs," 759
 Architecture: Benevolo, "History of Modern Architecture," 1 and 2: 108; Berg *et al.*, "Architecture in Wood: A History of Wood Building and Its Techniques in Europe and North America," ed. by Hansen, tr. by Seligman, 1141; Colvin, "Building Accounts of King Henry III," 496; Des Gagniers, "L'Acropole d'Athènes," 1152; Doxiadis, "Architectural Space in Ancient Greece," tr. and ed. by Tyrwhitt, 1152; Eaton, "American Architecture Comes of Age," 886; Hitchcock *et al.*, "The Rise of an American Architecture," ed. by Kaufmann, 564; Hoffmann, "The Architecture of John Wellborn Root," 595; Jordy, "American Buildings and Their Architects," 3 and 4: 887

- Arena, C. Richard (R), 569
 "Arms, Autarky and Aggression: A Study in German Foreign Policy, 1933-1939," by Carr, 1208
 Armstrong, Hamilton Fish, "Peace and Counterpeace," 1521
 Armstrong, John A., "The European Administrative Elite," 1538; (R), 193, 1193
 Arnakis, G. G. (R), 203
 Arnaud, Pierre. *See* Comte, Auguste
 Arnold, Herbert A. (R), 1208
 Arnold, Herbert. *See* Jäckel, Eberhard
 Arnold, Joseph L., "The New Deal in the Suburbs," 607
 "Arnold, Hap: Architect of American Air Power," by DuPre, 1284
 "Arthur, The Age of: A History of the British Isles from 350 to 650," by Morris, 768
 "Arthur's Britain: History and Archaeology, AD 367-634," by Alcock, 769
 Artola, Miguel, "La burguesía revolucionaria (1808-1869)," 1196. *See also* Marcos González, María Dolores
 "Arvefølgesag og forfatningsforhold i det danske monarki ved midten af 19. århundrede: Fr. v. Pechlins virksomhed for monarkiets opretholdelse ca. 1845-51," by Hjelholt, 1572
 Ascher, Abraham, "Pavel Axelrod and the Development of Menshevism," 200
 Ashcraft, Norman, "Colonialism and Underdevelopment," 1679
 "Aspects de la réforme de l'enseignement en Chine au début du XX^e siècle, d'après des écrits de Zhang Jian," by Bastid, 211
 "Assassination in Vienna," by Maass, 180
 Astaf'ev, I. I., "Russko-germanskie diplomatscheskie otnosheniia, 1905-1911 gg.," 541
 "Athenian Culture and Society," by Webster, 1155
 "Athenian Propertied Families, 600-300 B.C.," by Davies, 119
 Atherton, Lewis (R), 578
 "Atlantic Economies, The Rise of the," by Davis, 1142
 "Aufklärung und Orthodoxie am Mittelrhein, 1820-1850," by Weber, 1576
 "Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung," ed. by Temporini, 3: 273; 4, pts. 1 and 2, 1311
 "Augsburg, Bürgerliche Gesellschaft und Kirche in, im Spätmittelalter: Ein Beitrag zur Strukturanalyse der oberdeutschen Reichsstadt," by Kiessling, 130
 "August Reckoning: Jack Turner and Racism in Post-Civil War Alabama," by Rogers and Ward, 1643
 Ault, W. O. (R), 771, 1163
 Aurand, Harold W., "From the Molly Maguires to the United Mine Workers," 593
 Austen, Ralph A. (R), 170, 1606
 Austin, R. W. J. (tr.), "Sufis of Andalusia," 206
 "Australian-New Zealand Agreement, 1944," ed. by Kay, 562
 "Australie, Histoire de l'," by Lacour-Gayet, 1617
 "Authority, Participation and Cultural Change in China: Essays by a European Study Group," ed. by Schram, 1611
 "Autumn of Glory: The Army of Tennessee, 1862-1865," by Connelly, 1266
 Avrich, Paul, "Russian Rebels, 1600-1800," 533; (R), 536, 1601
 "Axelrod, Pavel, and the Development of Menshevism," by Ascher, 200
 "Aztec Image in Western Thought," by Keen, 1675
 Babii, A. I., "Formirovanie moldavskoi intelligentsii vo vtoroi polovine XIX-nachale XX v.," 1590
 Babu, B. Ramesh (R), 1285
 Bachrach, Bernard S., "A History of the Alans in the West," 501; (R), 1159; (C), 1304
 Badian, E., "Publicans and Sinners," 120
 Baender, Paul. *See* Twain, Mark
 Baer, George (R), 488
 Bagby, Nancy. *See* Huntington, R. T.
 Bagley, J. J., "Historical Interpretation," 1 and 2: 510
 Bahlman, Dudley W. R. (ed.), "The Diary of Sir Edward Walter Hamilton, 1880-1885," 1 and 2: 150
 Bailes, Kendall E., *The Politics of Technology: Stalin and Technocratic Thinking among Soviet Engineers*, 445-69
 Bailey, Hugh C. (R), 602
 Bailey, M. Thomas, "Reconstruction in Indian Territory," 876; (C), 916
 Bailey, Norman A. (R), 1682
 Bailey, Thomas A. (R), 114, 608
 Bainton, Roland H. (R), 1536
 Baker, Alan R. H., and Butlin, Robin A. (eds.), "Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles," 771
 Baker, Derek (ed.), "Sanctity and Secularity," 927
 Baker, Jean H., "The Politics of Continuity," 1635
 Baker, Thomas Harrison, "The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*," 1242
 "Bakounine, Michael, et ses relations avec Sergej Nečaev, 1870-1872: Ecrits et matériaux," ed. by Lehning, 536
 "Baku Commune, 1917-1918: Class and Nationality in the Russian Revolution," by Suny, 549
 Balabkins, Nicholas (R), 814
 Balázs, Eva H., and Kópeczi, Béla (eds.), "Paysannerie française, paysannerie hongroise," 1310
 Baldwin, Albert, 1140
 Baldwin, Marshall W. (R), 131, 302, 1170
 "Baltischen Länder, Die Neuordnung der: Zum nationalsozialistischen Inhalt der deutschen Besatzungspolitik," by Myllyniemi, 1202
 Baluev, B. P., "Politicheskaia reaktsiia 80-kh godov XIX veka i russkaia zhurnalistika," 1218
 Barager, Joseph R. (R), 1682
 Barclay, Glen St. J., "The Rise and Fall of the New Roman Empire," 1588
 Barfield, Lawrence, "Northern Italy before Rome," 765
 Barkan, Elliott R. (R), 576
 Barker, Bernard (ed.), "Ramsay MacDonald's Political Writings," 153
 Barker, Charles A. (R), 1655
 Barker, Danny, and Buerkle, Jack V., "Bourbon Street Black," 619
 Barker, Nancy Nichols (tr. and ed.), "The French Legation in Texas," 2: 861; (R), 791; and Brown, Marvin L., Jr. (eds.), "Diplomacy in an Age of Nationalism," 270
 "Barker, Eugene C.: Historian," by Pool, 892
 Barlow, William, and Shapiro, Peter, "An End to Silence," 911
 Barnea, Ion, and Ștefănescu, Ștefan, "Bizantini, Romani și Bulgari la Dunarea de jos," 491
 Barnes, Timothy David, "Tertullian," 768; (R), 501
 Barnett, Richard J., "Roots of War," 618
 Barney, William, "The Road to Secession," 583
 Barnhart, John D., and Riker, Dorothy L., "Indiana to 1816," 843
 "Baronial Movement of Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267. Documents of the," ed. by Treharne and Sanders, 772
 Barrett, Gwynn, and Adler, Jacob (eds.), "The Diaries of Walter Murray Gibson, 1886, 1887," 597
 Barretto, Vicente, "A ideologia liberal no processo da independência do Brasil (1789-1824)," 1683
 Barron, Gloria J., "Leadership in Crisis," 902
 Barrow, G. W. S. (ed.), "The Acts of William I, King of Scots, 1165-1214," 1167
 Bartlett, Ruhl J. (R), 905
 Basin, V. Ia., "Rossiia i kazakhskie khanstva v XVI-XVIII vv.," 195

- Bastid, Marianne, "Aspects de la réforme de l'enseignement en Chine au début du XX^e siècle, d'après des écrits de Zhang Jian," 211
- Battison, Edwin A. (R), 1260
- Bautier, Robert-Henri. *See* Odorannus de Sens
- Baxter, Annette K. (R), 867
- Baxter, Maurice G., "The Steamboat Monopoly," 1257
- Baxter, Stephen B. (R), 143, 513
- "Bayerische Volkspartei, 1924-1932," by Schönhoven, 175
- Beales, Derek, "The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy," 1584
- Beattie, J. M. (R), 783
- "Beauduin: A Prophet Vindicated," by Quitslund, 797
- Beaumont, Andre A. (deceased), 1307
- Beaver, James S. *See* Melgunov, S. P.
- Beck, Henry G. J. (R), 112
- Beck, Warren A. (R), 842
- Becker, Marshall Joseph (R), 913
- Becker, Winfried, "Der Kurfürstenrat," 1574
- "Becket Conflict and the Schools: A Study of Intellectuals in Politics," by Smalley, 495
- "Beda, Il Venerabile, storico dell'Alto Medioevo," by Musca, 493
- "Bedeutung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika für das deutsche Reparationsproblem, 1924-1929," by Wandel, 247
- Bedford, Henry F. (R), 910
- "Beecher, Catharine: A Study in American Domesticity," by Sklar, 1263
- Beers, Burton F. (R), 1239
- "Beethoven and the Age of Revolution," by Knight, 506
- Beezley, William H., "Insurgent Governor," 1678
- Beik, William H. (R), 1187
- Beitzell, Robert, "The Uneasy Alliance," 757
- "Belfast: Approach to Crisis. A Study of Belfast Politics, 1613-1970," by Budge and O'Leary, 1558
- "Belize, A History of," by Dobson, 1679
- Bell, Donald H. (R), 1587
- Bell, Leland V., "In Hitler's Shadow," 609
- Bellanger, Claude, *et al.*, (eds.), "Histoire générale de la presse française," 3: 167
- Bellush, Bernard (R), 1648
- Bemis, Samuel Flagg (deceased), 922
- Bene, Eduard (ed.), "Les Lumières en Hongrie, en Europe centrale et en Europe orientale," 136
- Benedict, Michael Les, "The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson," 837
- Benevolo, Leonardo, "History of Modern Architecture," 1 and 2: 108
- Benison, Saul (R), 241
- Benjamin, Francis (deceased), 1307
- Bennett, Geoffrey, "Nelson the Commander," 1178
- Berg, Arne, "Architecture in Wood," ed. by Hansen, tr. by Seligman, 1141
- Berg, Roger, *et al.*, "Histoire des Juifs en France," ed. by Blumenkranz, 157
- Berg, Walter L. (R), 1246
- Berger, Mark L., "The Revolution in the New York Party Systems, 1840-1860," 576
- Berger, Raoul, "Impeachment," 837
- "Berger, Victor, and the Promise of Constructive Socialism, 1910-1920," by Miller, 1278
- Bergeron, Paul H., and Weaver, Herbert (eds.), "Correspondence of James K. Polk," 2: 576
- Berghe, Yvan vanden, "Jacobijnen en Traditionalisten," 172
- Beringer, Richard E., and Alexander, Thomas B., "The Anatomy of the Confederate Congress," 869
- "Berkeley Rebellion and Beyond: Essays on Politics and Education in the Technological Society," by Wolin and Schaar, 911
- Berle, Adolf A., 603
- Berle, Beatrice Bishop, and Jacobs, Travis Beal (eds.), "Navigating the Rapids, 1918-1971," 603
- Berman, Milton (R), 1632
- "Bermuda from Sail to Steam: The History of the Island from 1784 to 1901," by Wilkinson, 155
- Bernstein, Barton J. (R), 618
- Berrêdo Carneiro, Paul E. de. *See* Comte, Auguste
- Berry, Mary Frances, "Black Resistance/White Law," 567
- Bertrand, Kenneth J., "Americans in Antarctica, 1775-1948," 1246
- Beskrovnyi, D. L., "Russkaia armia i flot v XIX veka," 1220
- "Between Harvard and America: The Educational Leadership of Charles W. Eliot," by Hawkins, 234
- "Bibliothèques françaises pendant la Révolution (1789-1795): Recherches sur un essai de catalogue collectif," by Riberette, 791
- Billias, George Athan (R), 487
- Billinger, Robert D., Jr. (R), 809
- Billington, Ray Allen (ed.), "People of the Plains and Mountains," 565
- "Binet, Alfred," by Wolf, 1566
- "Biracial Politics: Conflict and Coalition in the Metropolitan South," by Davidson, 906
- Bird, Keith W. (R), 176
- Bireley, Robert (R), 801
- Birket-Smith, Kaj, "Eskimos," 1137
- Birn, Raymond (R), 1188
- Bischoff, W. N., S. J. (C), 1688
- Bishko, C. J. (R), 129
- Bishop, Doris Taylor. *See* Blake, Marion Elizabeth
- "Bizantini, Romani și Bulgari la Dunarea de jos," by Barnea and Ștefănescu, 491
- Black, J. Laurence (R), 818
- "Black, Hugo: The Alabama Years," by Hamilton, 896
- "Black Bondage in the North," by McManus, 1246
- "Black Business in the New South: A Social History of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company," by Weare, 240
- "Black Country, The Economic Emergence of the: A Study of the Dudley Estate," by Raybould, 1179
- "Black Image in the White Mind: The Debate on Afro-American Character and Destiny, 1817-1914," by Fredrickson, 857
- "Black Resistance/White Law: A History of Constitutional Racism in America," by Berry, 567
- Blackman, D. J. (ed.), "Marine Archaeology," 270
- "Blacks in the City: A History of the National Urban League," by Parris and Brooks, 890
- Blackton, Charles S. (R), 562, 829
- Blaich, Fritz, "Kartell- und Monopolpolitik im kaiserlichen Deutschland," 1578
- Blaisdell, Lowell L. (R), 1678
- Blake, Marion Elizabeth, "Roman Construction in Italy from Nerva through the Antonines," ed. by Bishop, 120
- Blakiston, Georgiana, "Lord William Russell and His Wife, 1815-1846," 1555
- Blane, Andrew (ed.), "Russia and Orthodoxy," 3: 1309; (R), 197
- Blau, Joseph L. (R), 597
- Blet, Pierre, *et al.* (eds.), "Le Saint Siège et la guerre mondiale, novembre 1942-décembre 1943," 508; "Le Saint Siège et les victimes de la guerre, mars 1939-décembre 1940," 508
- Blewett, Mary H. (R), 612
- Blickenstorfer, Christian, "Die Haltung der englischen Regierung während der mandschurischen Krise (1931-1933)," 117
- Blickle, Peter, "Landschaften im Alten Reich," 1573
- Blue, Frederick J., "The Free Soilers," 862
- Blum, Albert A. (R), 1660
- Blum, George P. (R), 1204

- Blum, John Morton (ed.), "The Price of Vision," 1287
 "Blum, Léon, L'œuvre de," 1-6: 1491
 "Blum, Léon: The Formative Years, 1872-1914," by Logue, 792
 Blum, Léon, *The Poetry, Prose, and Politics of, 1872-1950* (Review article), by Colton, 1491-98
 Blumenkranz, Bernard. *See* Berg, Roger
 Blumenson, Martin, "The Patton Papers," 1: 596
 Boardman, John, and Kurtz, Donna C., "Greek Burial Customs," 1524
 Boase, T. S. R., "Kingdoms and Strongholds of the Crusaders," 131
 Bocca, Giorgio, "Palmiro Togliatti," 1211
 Bodde, Derk (R), 1609
 "Bodin, Jean, and the Rise of Absolutist Theory," by Franklin, 504
 "Bodin, Jean: Verhandlungen der internationalen Bodin Tagung in München," ed. by Denzer, 788
 Bodman, Herbert L., Jr. (R), 1226
 Boeck, George A. (R), 619
 Bohr, Paul Richard, "Famine in China and the Missionary," 1232
 Boicu, L., and Zub, Al. (eds.), "A. D. Xenopol," 813
 "Bolgáro-rossiiskikh revoliutsionnykh sviazei, Ocherki istorii (60-70-e gody XIX veka)," by Poglubko, 1593
 "Bolshevik Seizure of Power," by Melgunov, ed. by Pushkarev, tr. by Beaver, 546
 Bolt, Christine (R), 868
 "Bolton Priory: The Economy of a Northern Monastery, 1286-1325," by Kershaw, 1528
 "Bonds: An American Family," by Williams, 225
 Bonner, James C., "Georgia's Last Frontier," 840
 Bontemps, Arna, "Free at Last," 580
 "Bonus March: An Episode of the Great Depression," by Daniels, 897
 Borah, Woodrow (R), 1295
 "Borah, William E., and American Foreign Policy," by Maddox, 72
 "Bor'ba za khleb: Prodovol'stvennaia politika Kommunisticheskoi partii i Sovetskogo gosudarstva v grazhdanskoi voyny (1917-1920)," by Davydov, 551
 Boren, Henry C. (R), 1140
 Borg, Dorothy, and Okamoto, Shumpei (eds.), "Pearl Harbor as History," 756
 "Boris Godunov: The Tragic Tsar," by Grey, 1596
 "Born to Rebel: An Autobiography," by Mays, 909
 Bortz, Abe (R), 1244
 Boss, Valentin, "Newton and Russia," 196
 "Boss Politics, A Study in: William Lorimer of Chicago," by Tarr, 1279
 "Boston Priests, 1848-1910: A Study of Social and Intellectual Change," by Merwick, 228
 "Boston Prints and Printmakers, 1670-1775: A Conference Held by the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, 1 and 2 April 1971," 1621
 "Bougainville: A Personal History," by Oliver, 1616
 Bouloiseau, Marc, and Chéronnet, Bernard (eds.), "Cahiers de doléances du Tiers Etat du bailliage de Gisors (secondaire de Rouen) pour les Etats Généraux de 1789," 1560
 "Bound with Them in Chains: A Biographical History of the Antislavery Movement," by Pease and Pease, 579
 "Bourbon Street Black: The New Orleans Black Jazzman," by Buerkle and Barker, 619
 Bourgeon, Jean-Louis, "Les Colbert avant Colbert," 518
 "Bourjon et le code civil," by Martinage-Baranger, 789
 Bourne, Kenneth (R), 1646
 Bowden, Henry Warner, "Church History in the Age of Science," 591
 Bowden, J. J., "Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in the Chihuahuan Acquisition," 842
 Bowditch, John (R), 521
 Bowen, Catherine Drinker (deceased), 1690
 Bowman, Francis J. (R), 798, 1572
 Box, Geraldine T. (R), 878
 Boxer, C. R. (R), 828
 Boyce, D. G., "Englishmen and Irish Troubles," 155
 Boyd, Julian P., *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Thomas Jefferson," 18: 852
 Boyer, Richard O., "The Legend of John Brown," 231
 Brace, Richard M. (R), 208
 Bradeen, Donald (deceased), 1307; and McGregor, Malcolm Francis (eds.), "Phoros," 1692
 Bradford, Ernle, "Christopher Columbus," 1172
 Brady, J. D. (R), 1169
 Braeman, John, *et al.* (eds.), "Twentieth-Century American Foreign Policy," 1652
 Brancourt, Jean-Pierre, "Le duc de Saint-Simon et la monarchie," 790
 Brand, Charles M. (R), 777
 "Brandeis, Louis D., Letters of," 1 and 2, ed. by Urofsky and Levy, 235
 "Brandes, Ernst, 1758-1810," 1, by Haase, 1203
 Brant, Irving, "Impeachment," 837
 Brant, Michelle (R), 852
 Brauer, Kinley J. (R), 1262
 Braunthal, Gerard (R), 175
 "Brazilian Slavery, The Destruction of, 1850-1888," by Conrad, 1683
 Brecher, Jeremy, "Strike!" 593
 Breen, T. H. (R), 755
 "Bremen und Nordwestdeutschland am Kriegsende 1945," 1, by Schwarzwälder, 1581
 Bremner, Robert H. (R), 1653
 Bresc, Henri (ed.), "La correspondance de Pierre Ameilh, archevêque de Naples puis d'Embrun (1363-1369)," 775
 Brett, E. A., "Colonialism and Underdevelopment in East Africa," 1606
 Brewer, James (deceased), 1307
 "Bride of the Revolution: Krupskaya and Lenin," by McNeal, 544
 Bridenbaugh, Carl and Roberta, "No Peace beyond the Line," 1499
 "Briefwechsel mit deutschen Sozialdemokraten," 1, by Liebknecht, ed. by Eckert, 1203
 Brilliant, Richard (R), 1152
 Briscoe, John, "A Commentary on Livy, Books XXXI-XXXIII," 1157
 "Britain and the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1939: A Study in the Dilemmas of British Decline," by Lee, 516
 "Britain at Bay: Defence against Bonaparte, 1803-14," by Glover, 1554
 "British Government and Administration: Studies Presented to S. B. Chrimes," ed. by Hearder and Loyn, 1309
 "British Power in the Punjab, 1839-1858," by Khilnani, 827
 "British Society since 1900. Trends in: A Guide to the Changing Social Structure of Britain," ed. by Halsey, 154
 "British Welfare State, The Evolution of the: A History of Social Policy since the Industrial Revolution," by Fraser, 1556
 Brody, David (R), 1293
 Bromlei, Iu. V. *et al.* (eds.), "Slaviane i Rossiia," 1217
 Brooke, Christopher, "Medieval Church and Society," 123
 Brooks, Lester, and Parris, Guichard, "Blacks in the City," 890
 Brose, Olive J., "Frederick Denison Maurice," 514
 "Brothers' War: Biafra and Nigeria," by De St. Jorre, 1228
 Brouté, Pierre, and Témime, Emile, "The Revolution and the Civil War in Spain," tr. by White, 1198
 Brown, Anne S. K., and Rice, Howard C., Jr. (trs. and eds.), "The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783," 1 and 2: 1254

- Brown, Elizabeth A. R., *The Tyranny of a Construct: Feudalism and Historians of Medieval Europe*, 1063–88; (R), 128
- Brown, Ira V. (R), 225
- Brown, J. Douglas, "An American Philosophy of Social Security," 1244
- Brown, Marvin L., Jr., and Barker, Nancy N. (eds.), "Diplomacy in an Age of Nationalism," 270
- Brown, R. Allen, "Origins of English Feudalism," 124
- Brown, Robert E. (R), 1623
- Brown, Stuart Gerry, "The Presidency on Trial," 910
- Brown, Truesdell S. (R), 762
- "Brown, John, The Legend of: A Biography and a History," by Boyer, 231
- "Brown, Joseph E., and the Politics of Reconstruction," by Roberts, 871
- Brownson, Orestes, 1262
- Brucker, Gene A. (R), 528
- Bruegel, J. W., "Czechoslovakia before Munich," 1214
- Brundage, James A. (R), 1171
- Brune, Lester H. (R), 607
- Brunhouse, Robert L., "In Search of the Maya," 913
- Bryant, Keith L., Jr. (R), 617
- Bryson, Thomas A. (R), 557
- Buckland, Patrick, "Irish Unionism," 1: 156; 2: 1558; "Irish Unionism, 1885–1922," 156
- Budge, Ian, and O'Leary, Cornelius, "Belfast," 1558
- Buel, Richard, Jr., "Securing the Revolution," 850
- Bueler, William M., "U.S. China Policy and the Problem of Taiwan," 1287
- "Bündnisse in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von UNO, NATO, EWG und Warschauer Pakt," by Ruge, 1522
- Buerkle, Jack V., and Barker, Danny, "Bourbon Street Black," 619
- Buhite, Russell D., "Patrick J. Hurley and American Foreign Policy," 250; (R), 613
- Bulgaru, Maria Matilda Alexandrescu-Dersca, "Nicolae Iorga," tr. by Lăzărescu, 189
- Bullough, Vern L., "The Subordinate Sex," 1138
- Bunche, Ralph J., "The Political Status of the Negro in the Age of FDR," ed. by Grantham, 899
- Buni, Andrew (R), 909
- Bunselmeyer, Robert E. (R), 1288
- "Buren-Agitation, Die internationale, 1899–1902: Haltung der Öffentlichkeit und Agitation zugunsten der Buren in Deutschland, Frankreich und den Niederlanden während des Burenkrieges," by Kröll, 1175
- Burford, Alison, "Craftsmen in Greek and Roman Society," 1524
- "Burguesía revolucionaria (1808–1869)," by Artola, 1196
- Burks, R. V. (R), 1213
- Burns, Robert Ignatius (R), 129
- Burton, Ann M. (R), 143
- Burton, David H., "Theodore Roosevelt," 1654; "Theodore Roosevelt and His English Correspondents," 1654
- Burton, Ralph (deceased), 1307
- Burton, Robert E., "Democrats of Oregon," 600
- Busch, Briton C. (R), 1604
- Business history: Cash, "Working the Homestead," 880; Cochran, "American Business in the Twentieth Century," 598; Cochran, *The Business Revolution*, 1449–66; Francis, "The Wine Trade," 1545; Gascon, "Grand commerce et vie urbaine au XVI^e siècle," 158; Grindle, "Quarry and Kiln," 594; Gulvin, "The Tweedmakers," 1184; Jequier, "Une entreprise horlogère du Val-de-Travers," 1582; Macmillan, "Canadian Business History," 1668; Penelea, "Les foires de la Valachie pendant la période 1774–1848," tr. by Costescu, 812; Skaggs, "The Cattle-Trailing Industry," 1270; Smith, "A History of Lumbering in Maine, 1861–1960," 594; Walsh, "The Manufacturing Frontier," 860; Wilson, "American Business and Foreign Policy, 1920–1933," 246; Zane, "L'industrie roumaine au cours de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle," tr. by Crețeanu, 812
- Butlin, Robin A., and Baker, Alan R. H. (eds.), "Studies of Field Systems in the British Isles," 771
- Butt, J., and Clarke, I. F. (eds.), "The Victorians and Social Protest," 149
- Button, H. Warren (C), 918
- Byrnes, Robert F. (R), 791
- Byzantium: Dalven, "Anna Comnena," 777; "Dumbarton Oaks Papers," no. 26, 132; Karpozilos, "The Ecclesiastical Controversy between the Kingdom of Nicaea and the Principality of Epiros (1217–1233)," 1535; Lemerle, "Le premier humanisme byzantin," 1531; Symeonides, "Hoi Tsakones kai he Tsakonia," 134; Toynbee, "Constantine Porphyrogenitus and His World," 503; Vcalopoulos, "Origins of the Greek Nation," tr. by Moles, 777
- "Caciques: Oligarchical Politics and the System of Caciquismo in the Luso-Hispanic World," ed. by Kern, 620
- Cady, John F. (R), 560, 831
- "Caesars: The Roman Empire and Its Rulers," by Marsh, 766
- "Cahiers de doléances du Tiers Etat du bailliage de Gisors (secondaire de Rouen) pour les Etats Généraux de 1789," ed. by Bouloiseau and Chéronnet, 1560
- Cairns, John C., *A Nation of Shopkeepers in Search of a Suitable France: 1919–40*, 710–43
- Caizzi, Bruno, "L'economia lombarda durante la Restaurazione (1814–1859)," 182
- "Cajamarca, The Men of: A Social and Biographical Study of the First Conquerors of Peru," by Lockhart, 1681
- Caldwell, Malcolm, and Tan, Lek, "Cambodia in the Southeast Asian War," 831
- Calhoun, Daniel, "The Intelligence of a People," 845
- "California and the Dust Bowl Migration," by Stein, 898
- Calkin, Homer L. (R), 786
- Call, Paul (R), 531
- Callahan, Raymond (R), 155; 1178
- "Cambodia in the Southeast Asian War," by Caldwell and Tan, 831
- "Cambridge Ancient History," 2, pt. 1, ed. by Edwards *et al.*, 760
- Campbell, John C. (R), 1212
- Camporesi, Cristiano, "Il marxismo teorico negli USA, 1900–1945," 889
- "Canaanite Myth and Hebrew Epic: Essays in the History of the Religion of Israel," by Cross, 1149
- "Canada Invaded, 1775–1776," by Stanley, 1670
- "Canadian Business History: Selected Studies, 1497–1971," ed. by Macmillan, 1668
- "Canadian External Affairs, Documents on," 1–6: 1670
- "Canterbury, A History of the University of, 1873–1973," by Gardner *et al.*, 1181
- "Capitalismo en España. Los orígenes del: Banca, industria y ferrocarriles en el siglo XIX," by Tortella Casares, 796
- "Capodistria: The Founder of Greek Independence," by Woodhouse, 190
- "Captain Departs: Ulysses S. Grant's Last Campaign," by Pitkin, 1639
- "Captains & Cabinets: Anglo-American Naval Relations, 1917–1918," by Trask, 1520
- Cardoso, Jack J. (R), 906
- Carleton, Mark T., "Politics and Punishment," 1260
- Carpenter, Jesse Thomas, "Competition and Collective Bargaining in the Needle Trades, 1910–1967," 243

- Carpenter, John A., "Ulysses S. Grant," 1639
 Carr, Raymond (ed.), "The Republic and the Civil War in Spain," 1198
 Carr, William, "Arms, Autarky and Aggression," 1208
 Carroll, Daniel B., "Henri Mercier and the American Civil War," 589
 Carson, Edward, "The Ancient and Rightful Customs," 143
 Carson, R. A. G. (ed.), "Mints, Dies and Currency," 1140
 Carsten, F. L., "Revolution in Central Europe, 1918-1919," 1212
 Carter, Alice Clare, "The Dutch Republic in Europe in the Seven Years War," 172
 Carter, Harvey L. (R), 577
 Case, Lynn M. (R), 1174. *See also* 270
 Casey, James. *See* Domínguez Ortiz, Antonio
 Cash, Joseph H., "Working the Homestead," 880
 Casson, Lionel (R), 1151
 Caswell, John E. (R), 1180
 "Cataluña, Los agraviados de," 794
 Catherine I of Russia, 198
Catherine II, Bubonic Plague, and the Problem of Industry in Moscow, by Alexander, 637-71
 Cathey, Cornelius O. (R), 865
 "Catron, Thomas Benton, and His Era," by Westphall, 1646
 "Cattaneo, Carlo, and the Politics of the Risorgimento, 1820-1860," by Lovett, 183
 "Cattle-Trailing Industry: Between Supply and Demand, 1866-1890," by Skaggs, 1270
 Caughey, John (R), 1242
 "Cavour e Napoleone III nell'Italia centrale: Il sacrificio di Perugia," by Ugolini, 1585
 Cazel, Fred A., Jr. (R), 126
 Cecil, David, "The Cecils of Hatfield House," 1547
 "Cecils of Hatfield House: An English Ruling Family," by Cecil, 1547
 Ceram, C. W., "The First American," 568
 Cesar, Jaroslav, "Revoluční hnutí na venkově v českých zemích v letech 1918-1922," 190
 "Ceylon: Between Orient and Occident," by Zeylanicus, 829
 Chafe, William Henry, "The American Woman," 604
 Chambers, Clarke A., "Paul U. Kellogg and the *Survey*," 1280; (R), 895
 Chambers, John W. (R), 892
 "Champion of Southern Federalism: Robert Goodloe Harper of South Carolina," by Cox, 854
 Chandler, Billy Jaynes, "The Feitosas and the Sertão dos Inhamuns," 1296
 Chandler, David, "Marlborough as Military Commander," 513
 Chang, Hao, "Liang Ch'i-ch'ao and Intellectual Transition in China, 1890-1907," 1233
 Chang, Sidney (R), 1611
 Chantraine, Georges, "Mystère et Philosophie du Christ" selon Erasme, 1536
 Chaper, Achille, 1190
 Chapman, James, "Travels in the Interior of South Africa, 1849-1863," ed. by Tabler, 1608
 Charanis, Peter (R), 134
 "Charron, Pierre," by Kogel, 1187
 Chary, Frederick B. (R), 188
 Checkland, S. G. (R), 752
 Cheek, William (R), 1634
 "Chekoslávatsko-vengerskie otnosheniia (1935-1939)," by Pop, 1215
 Cherepnin, L. V., 1595
 "Cherkas'ka Oblast'," ed. by Steshenko *et al.*, 193
 "Chernigiv'ska Oblast'," ed. by Derykolenko *et al.*, 193
 Chéronnet, Bernard, and Bouloiseau, Marc (eds.), "Cahiers de doléances du Tiers Etat du bailliage de Gisors (secondaire de Rouen) pour les Etats Généraux de 1789," 1560
 Chesneaux, Jean, "Peasant Revolts in China, 1840-1949," tr. by Curwen, 1231
 Chevalier, Louis, "Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes in Paris during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century," tr. by Jellinek, 1563
 Chibnall, Marjorie (R), 774
 "Chicago, 1910-29: Building, Planning, and Urban Technology," by Condit, 1656
 "Children of Pride: A True Story of Georgia and the Civil War," ed. by Myers, 868
 "China: Management of a Revolutionary Society," by Pye *et al.*, ed. by Lindbeck, 1611
 "China Trade: Export Paintings, Furniture, Silver & Other Objects," by Crossman, 840
 "China's Changing Map: National and Regional Development, 1949-71," by Shabad, 744
 "Chinese Civilization, An Introduction to," ed. by Meskill, 209
 "Chinese Communism in 1927: City vs. Countryside," by Hsiao, 744
 "Chinese Past, The Pattern of the," by Elvin, 209
 "Chinese People, The Southern Expansion of the," by Fitzgerald, 1609
 "Chittenden, Hiram Martin: His Public Career," by Dodds, 891
 Chmielewski, Edward, "The Polish Question in the Russian State Duma," 1601
 Chrimes, S. B., 1309
 "Christian America: Protestant Hopes and Historical Realities," by Handy, 591
 "Christians in Persia: Assyrians, Armenians, Roman Catholics, and Protestants," by Waterfield, 1225
 "Christlichsozialen Partei, Zur Tradition der: Ihre Früh- und Entwicklungsgeschichte bis zu den Reichsratswahlen 1907," by Knoll, 1579
 Christman, Albert B., "Sailors, Scientists, and Rockets," 607
 Christoff, Peter K., "An Introduction to Nineteenth-Century Russian Slavophilism," 2: 534; (R), 819
 Chubinshvili, Tarizl, "K drevnei istorii Iuzhnogo Kavkaza," 1: 1525
 Chudacoff, Howard P., "Mobile Americans," 1647
 Church, Robert L. (R), 242
 Church, William F., "Richelieu and Reason of State," 161; (R), 163, 789
 Church history: Blane (ed.), "Russia and Orthodoxy," 1309; Bowden, "Church History in the Age of Science: Historiographical Patterns in the United States, 1876-1918," 591; Cracraft, "The Church Reform of Peter the Great," 197; Davis, "Immigrants, Baptists, and the Protestant Mind in America," 881; Eighmy, "Churches in Cultural Captivity: A History of the Social Attitudes of Southern Baptists," 566; Frost, "The Quaker Family in Colonial America," 1621; Hinrichs, "Preussentum und Pietismus," 801; Karpozilos, "The Ecclesiastical Controversy between the Kingdom of Nicaea and the Principality of Epiros (1217-1233)," 1535; Kitson Clark, "Churchmen and the Condition of England, 1832-1885: A Study in the Development of Social Ideas and Practice from the Old Regime to the Modern State," 148; Lapp, "The Mennonite Church in India, 1897-1962," 1614; McGiffert (ed.), "God's Plot," 844; Miller, "How Shall They Hear without a Preacher?" 1282; Moody and Simms (eds.), "The Bishopric of Derry and the Irish Society of London, 1602-1705," 1: 1186; Nelson, "Lutheranism in North America, 1914-1970," 1281; Olsen, "John Foxe and the Elizabethan Church," 142; Peterson, "Take Up Your Mission," 878; Pill, "The English Reformation, 1529-58," 511; Sprunger, "The Learned Doctor William Ames," 755; Van Dyken, "Samuel Willard, 1640-1707," 1248; Verheus, "Zeugnis und Gericht," 1574; Youings, "The Dissolution of the Monasteries," 511

- "Churches Militant: The War of 1812 and American Religion," by Gribbin, 848
- Churchill, W. S.: Nelson (ed.), "General Eisenhower on the Military Churchill," 609; Schoenfeld, "The War Ministry of Winston Churchill," 1558
- "Cicero," by Shackleton Bailey, 1157
- Cienciala, Anna M. (R), 1601
- Cioranescu, George, *et al.*, "Aspects des relations russo-roumaines," 814; "Aspects des relations soviéto-roumaines, 1967-1971," 814
- Cipolla, Carlo M. (ed.), "The Fontana Economic History of Europe," 1: 491; 3 and 4: 752
- "Citizen Soldiers: The Plattsburg Training Camp Movement, 1913-1920," by Clifford, 892
- "Citizens' Council: Organized Resistance to the Second Reconstruction, 1954-64," by McMillen, 617
- "City and Society in the 18th Century," ed. by Fritz and Williams, 1309
- "City in Communist China," ed. by Lewis, 744
- "Civil Lawyers in England, 1603-1641: A Political Study," by Levack, 1177
- Civil War: Carroll, "Henri Mercier and the American Civil War," 589; Connelly, "Autumn of Glory," 1266; Durden, "The Gray and the Black," 1267; Ellison, "Support for Secession," 868; Howard, "A Naval History of the Civil War," 585; Hyman, "A More Perfect Union," 872; Kerby, "Kirby Smith's Confederacy," 587; Longacre, "From Union Stars to Top Hat," 587; Murdock, "One Million Men," 586; Myers (ed.), "The Children of Pride," 868; Rowell, "Yankee Cavalrymen," 587; Starr, "Colonel Grenfell's Wars," 587; Wells, "The Confederate Navy," 585
- Clark, Clifford E., Jr. (R), 582
- Clark, Dora Mae (R), 1552
- Clark, James A., and Halbouty, Michel T., "The Last Boom," 1658
- Clark, Lovell C. (ed.), "Documents on Canadian External Affairs," 3: 1670
- Clark, Terry Nichols, "Prophets and Patrons," 517
- Clark, Thomas D. (R), 1275
- Clarke, I. F., and Butt, J. (eds.), "The Victorians and Social Protest," 149
- Clarke, Margaret. *See* Mousnier, Roland
- Clarkson, Jesse D. (R), 818
- Clasen, Claus-Peter (R), 1575
- Claster, Jill N. (R), 1158
- "Clay, Henry, the Papers of," 4, ed. by Hopkins *et al.*, 224
- Clayton, Bruce, "The Savage Ideal," 238
- Clegern, Wayne M. (R), 1679
- Clemens, Walter C., Jr. (R), 614, 1662
- Clements, Barbara (R), 554
- Cliadakis, Harry C. (R), 1595
- Clifford, John Garry, "The Citizen Soldiers," 892
- Cline, Catherine Ann (R), 153
- Clissold, Stephen, "Latin America," 620
- Clough, Shepard B. (R), 182
- "Co-operation and the Owenite Socialist Communities in Britain, 1825-45," by Garnett, 145
- Coakley, Robert W. (R), 1254
- "Cobbett, William," by Sambrook, 784
- "Cobbler in Congress: The Life of Henry Wilson, 1812-1875," by Abbott, 1268
- Cochran, Thomas C., *The Business Revolution*, 1449-66; "American Business in the Twentieth Century," 598; "Social Change in America," 1653; (R) 1538
- Cochrane, Eric, "Florence in the Forgotten Centuries, 1527-1800," 1583
- "Cod," by Jensen, 484
- "Code Number 72/Ben Franklin: Patriot or Spy?" by Currey, 573
- Cohen, Hennig (R), 582
- Cohen, I. Bernard, "Introduction to Newton's '*Principia*,' 104; and Koyré, Alexandre (eds.), "Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*," 104
- Cohen, Warren I., "America's Response to China," 1239
- "Colbert avant Colbert: Destin d'une famille marchande," by Bourgeon, 518
- "Cold War Critics: Alternatives to American Foreign Policy in the Truman Years," ed. by Paterson, 1664
- Cold War Warmed Over* (Review article), by Kimball, 1119-36
- Coletta, Paolo E., "The Presidency of William Howard Taft," 601
- "Collapse of Orthodoxy: The Intellectual Ordeal of George Frederick Holmes," by Gillespie, 1264
- Colleges and universities: Barlow and Shapiro, "An End to Silence," 911; Clark, "Prophets and Patrons," 517; Gardner *et al.*, "A History of the University of Canterbury, 1873-1973," 1181; Glazer, "Remembering the Answer," 911; Gusiatnikov, "Revolutsionnoe studencheskoe dvizhenie v Rossii, 1899-1907," 1600; Hawkins, "Between Harvard and America," 234; Lipset, "Rebellion in the University," 911; Nasonkina, "Moskovskii universitet posle vosstaniia dekabristov," 1598; Porter, "Student Protest and the Technocratic Society," 911; Sale, "SDS," 911; Sellers, "Dickinson College," 1628; Thompson, "Private Black Colleges at the Crossroads," 1666; Whitehead, "The Separation of College and State," 1626; Wolin and Schaar, "The Berkeley Rebellion and Beyond," 911
- "Colombia. An Economic History of, 1845-1930," by McGreevey, 1680
- "Colonial Legacy," 1 and 2, ed. by Leder, 572
- Colonies and colonization: Ageron, "Politiques coloniales au Maghreb," 208; Ashcraft, "Colonialism and Underdevelopment: Processes of Political Economic Change in British Honduras," 1679; Brett, "Colonialism and Underdevelopment in East Africa: The Politics of Economic Change, 1919-1939," 1606; Bridenbaugh and Bridenbaugh, "No Peace beyond the Line," 1499; De Silva, "The Portuguese in Ceylon, 1617-1638," 828; Rosenbaum, "Frankreich in Tunesien," 170; Sillery, "John Mackenzie of Bechuanaland, 1835-1899," 1607; Tarrade, "Le commerce colonial de la France à la fin de l'Ancien Régime," 519; Zaghi, "L'Africa nella coscienza europea e l'imperialismo italiano," 488
- "Colonizarea rurală în Tara Românească și Moldova (secolele XV-XVIII)," by Vlad, 1589
- "Colorado's War on Militant Unionism: James H. Peabody and the Western Federation of Miners," by Suggs, 593
- Coltman, Derek, *See* Dumézil, Georges
- Colton, Joel, *The Poetry, Prose, and Politics of Léon Blum, 1872-1950* (Review article), 1491-98; (R), 167
- "Columbus, Christopher," by Bradford, 1172
- Colvin, H. M., "Building Accounts of King Henry III," 496
- "Comercio colonial y guerras revolucionarias: la decadencia económica de Cádiz a raíz de la emancipación americana," by García-Baquero González, 1570
- "Commerce colonial de la France à la fin de l'Ancien Régime: L'évolution du régime de l'Exclusif de 1763 à 1789," by Tarrade, 519
- "Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages, 950-1350," by Lopez, 1526
- "Communauté juive de Manosque, Recherches sur la, au Moyen Age, 1241-1329," by Shatzmiller, 1529
- "Communicational Analysis and Methodology for Historians," by Heller, 1137
- Communism: An, "Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution," 744; Bocca, "Palmiro Togliatti," 1211; Diggins, *Getting Hegel out of History: Max Eastman's Quarrel with Marxism*, 38-71; Gras, "Alfred Rosmer (1877-1964) et

- le mouvement révolutionnaire international," 169;
Hsiao, "Chinese Communism in 1927," 744; Kwei,
"The Kuomintang-Communist Struggle in China,
1922-1949," 744; Langer, "Communism in Japan: A
Case of Political Naturalization," 1233; Maguire,
"Marx's Paris Writings," 137; Oren, "Revolution
Administered," 188; Ridley *et al.*, "The Making of a
Model Citizen in Communist China," 744; Spriano,
"Storia del Partito comunista italiano," 1-3: 183;
Trevelyan, "Living with the Communists," 744
"Comnena, Anna," by Dalven, 777
"Competition and Collective Bargaining in the Needle
Trades, 1910-1967," by Carpenter, 243
Comte, Auguste, "Correspondance générale et
confessions," 1. ed. by Berrêdo Carneiro and Arnaud,
1564
Condit, Carl W., "Chicago, 1910-29," 1656
Condon, Mary D. (deceased), 263
"Confederate Congress, The Anatomy of the: A Study of
the Influences of Member Characteristics on Legislative
Voting Behavior, 1861-1865," by Alexander and
Berlinger, 869
"Confederate Navy: A Study in Organization," by Wells,
585
Confino, Michael, "Violence dans la violence," 536
Connelly, Thomas Lawrence, "Autumn of Glory," 1266
Connor, Seymour V. (R), 861; and Faulk, Odie B., "North
America Divided," 862
Connors, Richard J., "A Cycle of Power," 1279
"Conquerors and Confucians: Aspects of Political Change
in Late Yüan China," by Dardess, 1229
Conquest, Robert, "V. I. Lenin," 543
Conrad, Agnes C. (ed.), "The Letters and Journals of
Francisco de Paula Marin," 222
Conrad, David E. (R), 897
Conrad, Robert, "The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery,
1850-1888," 1683
Conroy, Hilary, and Miyakawa, T. Scott (eds.), "East
across the Pacific," 1240
"Conseil royal des Finances au XVIII^e siècle et le registre E
3659 des Archives nationales," by Antoine, 163
Constable, Giles (R), 495
"Constantine Porphyrogenitus and His World," by
Toynbee, 503
Constantiniu, Florin, "Relatiile agrare din Tara
Românească in secolul al XVIII-lea," 530
"Constitution in Crisis Times, 1918-1969," by Murphy,
244
"Contradiction and Dilemma: Orestes Brownson and the
American Idea," by Gilhooley, 1262
"Controriforma a Firenze, Aspetti della," by Addario, 181
Conway, J. S. (R), 1580
Cook, Warren L., "Flood Tide of Empire," 569; (R), 571;
(C), 1687
Cooling, Benjamin Franklin (R), 585
Cooper, J. P. (ed.), "Wentworth Papers, 1597-1628," 781;
and Thirsk, Joan (eds.), "Seventeenth-Century
Economic Documents," 512
Coppa, Frank J., "Planning, Protectionism, and Politics in
Liberal Italy," 1586
Corbett, Charles D., "The Latin American Military as a
Socio-Political Force," 1682
"CORE: A Study in the Civil Rights Movement,
1942-1968," by Meier and Rudwick, 248
Corfus, Ilie, "Agricultura Tării Românești in prima
jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea," 1592
Cormack, Robin (R), 132
"Correspondance générale et confessions," 1, by Comte, ed.
by Berrêdo Carneiro and Arnaud, 1564
Cortés, Hernán, "Letters from Mexico," tr. by Pagden,
1676
"Cortés, Fernando, and the Marquesado in Morelos,
1522-1547: A Case Study in the Socioeconomic
Development of Sixteenth-Century Mexico," by Riley,
1676
Cortner, Richard C., "The Jones & Laughlin Case," 1257
Costescu, Madeleine. *See* Penelea, Georgeta
"Côte-d'Or, Un grand préfet de la, sous Louis-Philippe: La
correspondance d'Achille Chaper (1831-1840)," by
Gonnet, 1190
"Coughlin, Father: The Tumultuous Life of the Priest of
the Little Flower," by Marcus, 899
Coulter, E. Merton, "Daniel Lee, Agriculturist," 865
"County Courts in Antebellum Kentucky," by Ireland, 865
"Court-Martial: A Black Man in America," by Marszalek,
592
Covey, Cyclone (R), 879
Cox, Joseph W., "Champion of Southern Federalism," 854
Cracraft, James, "The Church Reform of Peter the Great,"
197
"Craftsmen in Greek and Roman Society," by Burford,
1524
Crahan, Margaret E. (R), 1681
Craig, Gordon A. (R), 524
Crapol, Edward P., "America for Americans," 1646
Crary, Catherine (deceased), 1307
Craton, Michael, and Walvin, James, "A Jamaican
Plantation," 1499
Crawford, Samuel J., 874
Crawford, W. Rex (R), 1296
"Creating the European Community," by Mowat, 1545
Crețeanu, Radu. *See* Zane, G.
"Crimes et criminalité en France sous l'Ancien Régime,
17^e-18^e siècles: Contributions," by Abbiatici *et al.*, 789
"Croatia, A History of," by Gazi, 1211
Crofut, Florence (deceased), 1307
Croizier, Ralph (R), 486
Cromwell, Thomas, 140
Cromwell, Valerie (R), 1180
Cronon, E. David (R), 1520
Crosby, Sumner McK., "The Apostle Bas-Relief at Saint-
Denis," 1169
Cross, Frank Moore, "Canaanite Myth and Hebrew
Epic," 1149
Crossman, Carl L., "The China Trade," 840
Crowe, Charles (R), 581
Crowley, F. K., "Forrest, 1847-1918," 1: 561
"Crusade for Justice: The Autobiography of Ida B. Wells,"
ed. by Duster, 237
"Crusader in Babylon: W.T. Stead and the *Pall Mall*
Gazette," by Schults, 146
"Crusaders, Kingdoms and Strongholds of the," by Boase,
131
"Crusaders, The World of the," by Prawer, 131
"Crusades," by Mayer, tr. by Gillingham, 131
Cuff, Robert (R), 901
Culotta, Charles A., "Respiration and the Lavoisier
Tradition," 755; (deceased), 1307
"Culture Factory: Boston Public Schools, 1789-1860," by
Schultz, 1255
Cumberland, Charles C., "Mexican Revolution," 253
Curato, Federico (ed.), "Le relazioni diplomatiche fra il
governo provvisorio siciliano e la Francia (31 marzo
1848-18 aprile 1849)," 810; "Le relazioni diplomatiche
fra il governo provvisorio siciliano e la Gran Bretagna
(14 aprile 1848-10 aprile 1849)," 810; "Le relazioni
diplomatiche fra la Gran Bretagna e il Regno di
Sardegna," 1st ser., 1: 810
Currey, Cecil B., "Code Number 72/Ben Franklin," 573
Currie, Harold W. (R), 593
Curry, Lerond, "Protestant-Catholic Relations in
America," 883
Curry, Richard O. (R), 589
Curry, T. J. (deceased), 1307
Curti, Merle (R), 832
"Curtis Magazines," by Wood, 1242

- Curtiss, John Shelton (R), 1220
 Curwen, C. A. *See* Chesneaux, Jean
 Cuttino, G. P. (R), 126, 496
 "Cycle of Power: The Career of Jersey City Mayor Frank Hague," by Connors, 1279
 "Czechoslovak Republic, A History of the, 1918-1948," ed. by Mamatey and Luža, 1213
 "Czechoslovakia before Munich: The German Minority Problem and British Appeasement Policy," by Bruegel, 1214
- "D-Day: The Normandy Invasion in Retrospect," 779
 Dahmus, Joseph, "Seven Medieval Queens," 1163; (R), 123, 1167
 Dakin, Douglas, "The Greek Struggle for Independence, 1821-1833," 190
 Dallin, Alexander (R), 201
 Dalven, Rae, "Anna Comnena," 777
 Danelski, David J., and Tulchin, Joseph S. (eds.), "The Autobiographical Notes of Charles Evans Hughes," 896
 Daniels, Marion Leathers (R), 788
 Daniels, Roger, "The Bonus March," 897
 Dante, Harris L. (R), 1638
 Darby, H. C., and Terrett, I. B. (eds.), "The Domesday Geography of Midland England," 771
 Dardess, John W., "Conquerors and Confucians," 1229
 Davidson, Chalmers Gaston, "The Last Foray," 866
 Davidson, Chandler, "Biracial Politics," 906
 Davies, J. K., "Athenian Propertied Families, 600-300 B.C.," 119
 Davies, Norman, "White Eagle, Red Star," 1593
 Davies, Wallace Evan (R), 1237
 Davis, Harold Eugene, "Latin American Thought," 913; (R), 253
 Davis, Kenneth S., "FDR," 1648
 Davis, Lance E., *et al.*, "American Economic Growth," 214
 Davis, Lawrence B., "Immigrants, Baptists, and the Protestant Mind in America," 881
 Davis, Leo Donald, and Steckler, Gerard G. (eds.), "Studies in Mediaevalia and Americana," 272
 Davis, Michael, "The Image of Lincoln in the South," 233
 Davis, Natalie Zemon (R), 158
 Davis, Ralph, "The Rise of the Atlantic Economies," 1142
 Davis, Robert R., Jr. (R), 784
 Davis, William Lyle, S. J., 272 "European Economic History," 1: 1151
 Davisson, William I., "Information Processing," 751; and Harper, James E., "European Economic History," 1: 1151
 Davydov, M. I., "Bor'ba za khleb," 551
 Dawn, C. Ernest, "From Ottomanism to Arabism," 1604; (R), 556
 Dawson, Jerry F. (R), 173
 Dawson, Philip, "Provincial Magistrates and Revolutionary Politics in France, 1789-1795," 165; (R), 1189
 "Days of Sadness, Years of Triumph: The American People, 1939-1945," by Perrett, 904
 "De la révolution à l'annexion: L'Autriche de 1918 à 1938," by Kreissler, 179
 De Silva, Chandra Richard, "The Portuguese in Ceylon, 1617-1638," 828
 Deak, Istvan (R), 186
 "Dear General: Eisenhower's Wartime Letters to Marshall," by Hobbs, 609
 "Dear Miss Em: General Eichelberger's War in the Pacific, 1942-1945," ed. by Luvaas, 609
 Dearing, Mary R. (R), 1566
 "Death and Burial in the Roman World," by Toynbee, 1524
 "Decision by Default: Peacetime Conscription and British Defence, 1919-39," by Dennis, 1184
 Degler, Carl N., *What Ought to Be and What Was: Women's Sexuality in the Nineteenth Century*, 1467-90; (C), 1304
 "Deiatel'nost' krest'ianskogo pozemel'nogo banka v Gruzii, 1906-1917 gg.," by Sanakoev, 1223
 Delaney, Norman C., "John McIntosh Kell of the Raider *Alabama*," 1265
 "Delany, Martin R.: The Beginnings of Black Nationalism," by Ullman, 581
 "Delbos, Yvon, at the Quai d'Orsay: French Foreign Policy during the Popular Front, 1936-1938," by Dreifort, 1194
 Del Treppo, Mario, "I mercati catalani e l'espansione della corona d'Aragona nel secolo XV," 1568
 de Luna, Frederick A. (R), 1565
 "Democratic Humanism and American Literature," by Kaplan, 216
 "Democrats of Oregon: The Pattern of Minority Politics, 1900-1956," by Burton, 600
 Demography: Chevalier, "Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes in Paris during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century," tr. by Jellinek, 1563; Forster and Tucker, "Economic Opportunity and White American Fertility Ratios, 1800-1860," 857; Källemark, "Reaktionen mot utvandringen," 799; Pierson, "The Moving American," 213; Russell, "Medieval Regions and Their Cities," 1161; Stein, "California and the Dust Bowl Migration," 898; Troper, "Only Farmers Need Apply," 1295
 "Demokraticeskogo napravleniia v russkoi istoriografii, Ocherki, 60-70-kh godov XIX v.," by Tsamutali, 818
 DeMolen, Richard (ed.), "One Thousand Years," 927; (ed.), "The Meaning of the Renaissance and Reformation," 927
 "Demuth, Charles: Behind a Laughing Mask," by Farnham, 243
 Dennis, Peter, "Decision by Default," 1184
 Denzer, Horst (ed.), "Jean Bodin," 788
 Deresiewicz, Janusz (ed.), "Studio historyczno-gospodarcze nad Polską zachodnią," 812
 Derry, T. K., "A History of Modern Norway, 1814-1972," 1571
 "Derry, The Bishopric of, and the Irish Society of London, 1602-1705," 1, ed. by Moody and Simms, 1186
 Derykolenko, O. I., *et al.* (eds.), "Chernigiv'ska Oblast," 193
 des Gagniers, Jean, "L'Acropole d'Athènes," 1152
 de St. Jorre, John, "The Brothers' War," 1228
 Desborough, V. R. d'A., "The Greek Dark Ages," 761
 "Destination Corregidor," by Underbrink, 1662
 "Destiny of a King," by Dumézil, tr. by Hildebeitel, 1149
 "Destiny of the Warrior," by Dumézil, tr. by Hildebeitel, 1149
 "Détente in Europe: Real or Imaginary?" by Korbelt, 1148
 "Detroit: City of Race and Class Violence," by Widick, 908
 "Deutsche Archive in West und Ost: Zur Entwicklung des staatlichen Archivwesens seit 1945," by Kahlenberg, 179
 "Deutsche Frauenbewegung im Spiegel repräsentativer Frauenzeitschriften: Ihre Anfänge und erste Entwicklung, 1843-1889," 1 and 2, by Twellmann, 174
 "Deutsche Reichstagsakten unter Kaiser Karl V.," 8, pts. 1 and 2, ed. by Steglich, 800
 "Deutsches Judentum in Krieg und Revolution, 1916-1923: Ein Sammelband," ed. by Mosse, 805
 Devendittis, Paul J. (R), 1586
 DeVries, Jan (R), 797
 Dew, Charles B., *Disciplining Slave Ironworkers in the Antebellum South: Coercion, Conciliation, and Accommodation*, 393-418

- Dewey, Donald O., "Marshall versus Jefferson," 1257; (R), 1625
- Diamandouros, Nikiforos P. (R), 137
- Dick, Everett, 565
- "Dickinson College: A History," by Sellers, 1628
- Dietrich, Craig (R), 209
- Diggins, John P., *Getting Hegel out of History: Max Eastman's Quarrel with Marxism*, 38-71; (R), 889; (C), 261
- "Diktierte Option: Die Umsiedlung der Deutsch-Balten aus Estland und Lettland, 1939-1941," ed. by Loeber, 187
- Dilliard, Irving (R), 837
- Dingman, Roger (R), 756
- "Diplomacy for Victory: FDR and Unconditional Surrender," by O'Connor, 610
- "Diplomacy in an Age of Nationalism: Essays in Honor of Lynn Marshall Case," ed. by Barker and Brown, 270
- "Diplomacy of Annexation: Texas, Oregon, and the Mexican War," by Pletcher, 1262
- Disciplining Slave Ironworkers in the Antebellum South: Coercion, Conciliation, and Accommodation*, by Dew, 393-418
- "Disrupted Decades: The Civil War and Reconstruction," by Jones, 1638
- "Disruption of the Solid South," by Tindall, 1275
- "Dissolution of Parliament, The Theory and Practice of: A Comparative Study with Special Reference to the United Kingdom and Greek Experience," by Markesinis, 137
- "Dissolution of the Monasteries," by Youings, 511
- Dmitrenko, V. P., "Torgovaia politika Sovetskogo gosudarstva posle perekhoda k nepu, 1921-1924 gg.," 1224
- Dmytryshyn, Basil (R), 556, 1591
- Dobbin, Christine, "Urban Leadership in Western India," 828
- Dobbs, Farrell, "Teamster Power," 1660
- Dobson, Narda, "A History of Belize," 1679
- Dobson, R. B., "Durham Priory, 1400-1450," 773
- Dobzhansky, Theodosius (R), 563, 1636
- Dodds, Gordon B., "Hiram Martin Chittenden," 891; (R), 898
- Dodge, Ernest S., "The Polar Rosses," 1180
- Dollar, Charles M., and Jensen, Richard J., "Historian's Guide to Statistics," 751
- Dolmetsch, Joan D. (R), 1619
- "Domesday Geography of Midland England," ed. by Darby and Terrett, 771
- Dominguez Ortiz, Antonio, "The Golden Age of Spain, 1516-1659," tr. by Casey, 793; "El Antiguo Régimen," 793
- Domson, Charles (deceased), 268
- Donald, Aida DiPace (R), 870
- Donnelly, James S., Jr. (R), 1558
- Donnelly, Marian Card, "A Short History of Observatories," 1518
- Dorpalen, Andreas (R), 804
- Dostian, I. S., "Rossiia i balkanskii vopros," 535
- Douglas, Paul H., "In the Fullness of Time," 899
- Douglas, Elisha P. (R), 853
- Douglass, Frederick, 580
- Dow, Sterling (R), 763
- Downey, Glanville (R), 1152
- Doxiadis, C. A., "Architectural Space in Ancient Greece," tr. and ed. by Tyrwhitt, 1152
- Dragnich, Alex N. (R), 1216
- "Drayton, Michael, and the Passing of Elizabethan England," by Hardin, 781
- Dreifort, John E., "Yvon Delbos at the Quai d'Orsay," 1194
- Drescher, Seymour (R), 1563
- Drew, K. F. (R), 491
- Drinnon, Richard, "White Savage," 1258
- Droz, Jacques (ed.), "Histoire générale du socialisme," 1: 110
- Dua, R. P., "Anglo-Japanese Relations during the First World War," 115
- Dubois, Ellen (C), 258
- Dülffer, Jost, "Weimar, Hitler und die Marine," 176
- Duggan, Lawrence G. (R), 1574
- Dulles, Foster Rhea, "American Policy toward Communist China, 1949-1969," 1239
- "Dulles, John Foster: A Statesman and His Times," by Guhin, 907
- "Dumbarton Oaks Papers," no. 26, 132
- Dumézil, Georges, "The Destiny of a King," tr. by Hiltebeitel, 1149; "The Destiny of the Warrior," tr. by Hiltebeitel, 1149; "From Myth to Fiction," tr. by Coltman, 1149; "Heur et malheur du guerrier," 1149
- Dunbar, Robert G. (R), 891
- Dunham, William H., Jr. (R), 510
- Dunn, Richard S., "Sugar and Slaves," 1499
- DuPre, Flint O., "Hap Arnold," 1284
- Duram, James C. (R), 836
- Duran, James A., Jr. (R), 1598
- Durden, Robert F., "The Gray and the Black," 1267; (R), 871
- "Durham Priory, 1400-1450," by Dobson, 773
- Duster, Alfred M. (ed.), "Crusade for Justice," 237
- "Dutch Republic in Europe in the Seven Years War," by Carter, 172
- Duus, Peter (R), 826
- Dvoichenko-Markov, Demetrius (R), 491
- "Early Germanic Kingship in England and on the Continent," by Wallace-Hadrill, 1160
- Earnhart, Hugh G. (R), 1635
- "East across the Pacific: Historical & Sociological Studies of Japanese Immigration & Assimilation," ed. by Conroy and Miyakawa, 1240
- Eastman, Max, 38
- Eaton, Leonard K., "American Architecture Comes of Age," 886; (R), 595, 1141
- Ebden, E. Pauline (ed.), "The Great Roll of the Pipe for the Second Year of the Reign of King Henry III, Michaelmas 1218 (Pipe Roll 62), Now First Printed from the Original in the Public Record Office," 126
- Eberhard, Wolfram (R), 1229
- Eccles, W. J., "France in America," 842
- "Ecclesiastical Controversy between the Kingdom of Nicaea and the Principality of Epiros (1217-1233)," by Karpozilos, 1535
- Eckert, Georg. See Liebknecht, Wilhelm
- Eckles, Robert E. (R), 484
- Economic history: Blaich, "Kartell- und Monopolpolitik im kaiserlichen Deutschland," 1578; Caizzi, "L'economia lombarda durante la Restaurazione (1814-1859)," 182; Cipolla (ed.), "The Fontana Economic History of Europe," 1: 491; Cipolla (ed.), "The Fontana Economic History of Europe," 3 and 4: 752; Cochran, *The Business Revolution*, 1449-66; Coppa, "Planning, Protectionism, and Politics in Liberal Italy," 1586; Crapol, "America for Americans," 1646; Davis *et al.*, "American Economic Growth," 214; Davis, "The Rise of the Atlantic Economies," 1142; Davisson and Harper, "European Economic History," 1: 1151; Del Treppo, "I mercati catalani e l'espansione della corona d'Aragona nel secolo XV," 1568; Deresiewicz (ed.), "Studia historyczno-gospodarcze nad Polską zachodnią," 812; Dmitrenko, "Torgovaia politika Sovetskogo gosudarstva posle perekhoda k nepu, 1921-1924 gg.," 1224; Finley, "The Ancient Economy," 1151; Forster and Tucker, "Economic Opportunity and White American Fertility Ratios,

- 1800-1860," 857; García-Baquero González, "Comercio colonial y guerras revolucionarias," 1570; Girault, "Emprunts russes et investissements français en Russie, 1887-1914," 1539; Gould, "Economic Growth in History: Survey and Analysis," 107; Greene, *Society and Economy in the British Caribbean during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (Review article), 1499-1517; Grupo 73, "La economía del Antiguo Régimen," 1569; Kemp, "Economic Forces in French History: An Essay on the Development of the French Economy, 1760-1914," 164; Kent, "War and Trade in Northern Seas," 1539; Kershaw, "Bolton Priory," 1528; Khonigsman, "Pronykennia inozemnoho kapitalu v ekonomiku Zakhidnoi Ukraïny v epokhu imperializmu (do 1918 r.)," 1222; Knapp, "The Advance of American Cooperative Enterprise," 895; Kozin (ed.), "Ocherki ekonomicheskoi istorii Latvii, 1860-1900," 814; Léon *et al.* (eds.), "L'industrialisation en Europe au XIX^e siècle," 1142; Lopez, "The Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages, 950-1350," 1526; McGreevey, "An Economic History of Colombia, 1845-1930," 1680; MacLeod, "Spanish Central America," 1679; North and Thomas, "The Rise of the Western World," 1526; Palyi, "The Twilight of Gold, 1914-1936," 1145; Postan, "Essays on Medieval Agriculture and General Problems of the Medieval Economy," 1165; *id.*, "Medieval Trade and Finance," 1165; Raybould, "The Economic Emergence of the Black Country," 1179; Rees, "The Great Slump," 488; Sheridan, "Sugar and Slavery," 1499; Taylor and Ellsworth (eds.), "Approaches to American Economic History," 835; Thirsk and Cooper (eds.), "Seventeenth-Century Economic Documents," 512; Tortella Casares, "Los orígenes del capitalismo en España," 796; Valentinov, "Novaia Ekonomicheskaiia Politika i krizis partii posle smerti Lenina," 1224; Wermelinger, "Lebensmittelteuerungen, ihre Bekämpfung und ihre politischen Rückwirkungen in Bern," 181; Winkler (ed.), "Organisierter Kapitalismus," 1311; Youngson, "After the Forty-Five," 1185
- "Economic Prehistory, Papers in: Studies by Members and Associates of the British Academy Major Research Project in the Early History of Agriculture," ed. by Higgs, 1522
- Edelstein, Tilden G. (R), 866
- Education: Bastid, "Aspects de la réforme de l'enseignement en Chine au début du XX^e siècle, d'après des écrits de Zhang Jian," 211; Calhoun, "The Intelligence of a People," 845; Kaestle, "The Evolution of an Urban School System," 845; McLachlan, "American Boarding Schools," 1255; Schultz, "The Culture Factory," 1255
- Edwardes, Michael, "A Season in Hell," 213
- Edwards, Alicia Betsy (R), 620
- Edwards, I. E. S., *et al.* (eds.), "The Cambridge Ancient History," 2, pt. 1, 760
- Edwards, Jerome E., "The Foreign Policy of Col. McCormick's Tribune, 1929-1941," 608
- Edwards, Lovett F. *See* Sigmann, Jean
- "Edwards, Jonathan, The Ethics of: Morality and Aesthetics," by Holbrook, 844
- Egbert, Donald Drew (deceased), 627
- Egerton, George W., *The Lloyd George Government and the Creation of the League of Nations*, 419-44
- Ehrenkreutz, Andrew S., "Saladin," 501
- Eichelberger, Robert L., 609
- Eighmy, John Lee, "Churches in Cultural Captivity," 566
- "Eighteen-forty-eight: The Romantic and Democratic Revolutions in Europe," by Sigmann, tr. by Edwards, 507
- "Eisenhower, General, on the Military Churchill: A Conversation with Alistair Cooke," ed. by Nelson, 609
- Ekirch, Arthur A., Jr. (R), 247, 1280
- Ekman, Ernst (R), 1571
- Eliot, Charles W., 234
- Elizabeth of Russia, 198
- Ellersieck, Heinz E. (R), 173
- Ellis, John Tracy (R), 228, 797
- Ellis, Richard E., "The Jeffersonian Crisis," 1629
- Ellison, Mary, "Support for Secession," 868
- Ellsworth, Lucius F., and Taylor, George Rogers (eds.), "Approaches to American Economic History," 835
- Elson, Robert T., "The World of Time, Inc.," 2, ed. by Norton-Taylor, 611
- Elton, G. R., "Reform and Renewal," 140
- Elvin, Mark, "The Pattern of the Chinese Past," 209
- "Emancipation of the Russian Nobility, 1762-1785," by Jones, 534
- "Emblem of Liberty: The Image of Lafayette in the American Mind," by Loveland, 848
- "Emprunts russes et investissements français en Russie, 1887-1914: Recherches sur l'investissement international," by Girault, 1539
- Emy, H. V., "Liberals, Radicals and Social Politics, 1892-1914," 151
- "End to Silence: The San Francisco State College Student Movement in the '60s," by Barlow and Shapiro, 911
- "Endurance and Endeavour. Russian History, 1812-1971," by Westwood, 817
- Engerman, Stanley L. (R), 214
- "English Common Law, The Birth of the," by Van Caenegem, 772
- "English Feudalism, Origins of," by Brown, 124
- "English Local Administration in the Middle Ages," by Jewell, 125
- "English Reformation, 1529-58," by Pill, 511
- "Englishmen and Irish Troubles: British Public Opinion and the Making of Irish Policy, 1918-22," by Boyce, 155
- Enno van Gelder, H. A. (ed.), "Gegevens betreffende roerend en onroerend bezit in de Nederlanden in de 16^e eeuw," 1: 797
- "Enserfment and Military Change in Muscovy," by Hellie, 194
- Enterline, James Robert, "Viking America," 1247
- "Entreprise horlogère du Val-de-Travers: Fleurier Watch Co SA. De l'atelier familial du XIX^e au concentrations du XX^e siècle," by Jequier, 1582
- "Epoux bordelais, 1450-1550: Régimes matrimoniaux et mutations sociales," by Lafon, 517
- Erasmus, Desiderius: Chantraine, "'Mystère' et 'Philosophie du Christ' selon Erasme," 1536
- Erlanger, Philippe, "Margaret of Anjou," 1167
- Esin, B. I., "Russkaia dorevoliutsionnaia gazeta, 1702-1917 gg.," 1218
- "Eskimos," by Birket-Smith, 1137
- "Espaces et réseaux du haut Moyen Age," by Lombard, 770
- "España del antiguo Régimen: Estudios históricos," 6, by Marcos González, ed. by Artola, 1569
- Esper, Thomas (R), 1218
- Eudes, Dominique, "The Kapetanios," tr. by Howe, 1595
- "Europe, Mother of Revolutions," by Heer, tr. by Kessler and Adcock, 1173
- "Europe Leaves the Middle East, 1936-1954," by Sachar, 1147
- "European Administrative Elite," by Armstrong, 1538
- "European and Muscovite: Ivan Kireevsky and the Origins of Slavophilism," by Gleason, 819
- "European Economic History," 1, by Davisson and Harper, 1151
- "European Pentarchy and the Congress of Verona, 1822," by Nichols, 1174
- Evans, Peter. *See* Mousnier, Roland
- Evans, W. McKee, "To Die Game," 876

- Fagan, Brian M. (R), 559
 Fairbank, John K. (R), 250
 Fairfield, Leslie P. (R), 511
 Falconeri, G. Ralph (R), 559
 Falk, Stanley L. (R), 886
 Fallis, Laurence S. (R), 842
 "Familia Caesaris: A Social Study of the Emperor's Freedmen and Slaves," by Weaver, 767
 "Family and Fortune: Studies in Aristocratic Finance in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," by Stone, 1547
 "Famine in China and the Missionary: Timothy Richard as Relief Administrator and Advocate of National Reform, 1876-1884," by Bohr, 1232
 Farkas, Josef Gerhard (ed.), "Überlieferung und Auftrag," 270
 Farnham, Emily, "Charles Demuth," 243
 "Fascismus und Kapitalismus in Deutschland: Studien zum Verhältnis zwischen Nationalsozialismus und Wirtschaft," by Turner, 1204
 Fascism: Lyttelton, "The Seizure of Power," 1209; Quazza *et al.*, "Fascismo e società italiana," ed. by Quazza, 1587; Sugar (ed.), "Native Fascism in the Successor States, 1918-1945," 1213; Tannenbaum, "The Fascist Experience: Italian Society and Culture, 1922-1945," 1588; Valeri, "Tradizione liberale e fascismo," 1209
 Faulk, Odie B., and Connor, Seymour V., "North America Divided," 862
 Fears, J. Rufus (R), 766
 "Federal Service and the Constitution: The Development of the Public Employment Relationship," by Rosenbloom, 836
 Fedorov, M. G., "Russkaia progressivnaia mysl' XIX v.," 819
 Fehrenbacher, Don E. (R), 872
 Feinstein, Alan, "African Revolutionary," 1228
 "Feitosas and the Sertão dos Inhamuns: The History of a Family and a Community in Northeast Brazil, 1700-1930," by Chandler, 1296
 Fellman, David (R), 567
 "Female and Male in Latin America: Essays," ed. by Pescatello, 1672
 Fenton, William N. (R), 1258
 "Feodal'naia Rossiia vo vsemirno-istoricheskom protsesse: Sbornik statei posviashchennyi L. V. Cherepninu," ed. by Guber *et al.*, 1595
 "Feodal'noi Rossii, Problemy istorii: Sbornik statei k 60-letiiu Prof. V. V. Mavrodina," ed. by Peshtich *et al.*, 532
 "Feodilizma, Puti razvitiia (Sakavkaz'e, Sredniaia Aziia, Rus', Pribaltika)," by Novosel'tsev *et al.*, 532
 Ferdinandy, Michael de, 270
 Ferguson, J. Wilson (R), 1185
 "Fermerskoe dvizhenie v SShA: Ot Greindzherov k Narodnoi partii, 1867-1896," by Kuropiatnik, 877
 Ferree, Walter L. (R), 863
 Ferrell, Robert H. (R), 1545
 "Feudal Nobility and the Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1174-1277," by Riley-Smith, 502
 "Fiction with a Parochial Purpose: Social Uses of American Catholic Literature, 1884-1900," by Messbarger, 883
 Field, Andrew. *See* Nabokov, V. D.
 Field, Daniel (R), 1599
 Field, G. G. (R), 805
 "Field Systems in the British Isles, Studies of," ed. by Baker and Butlin, 771
 Filler, Louis (R), 579
 Finberg, H. P. R. (ed.), "The Agrarian History of England and Wales," 1, pt. 2, 1163
 Finley, M. I., "The Ancient Economy," 1151
 Firchow, Evelyn Scherabon (C), 1302
 "First Across! The U.S. Navy's Transatlantic Flight of 1919," by Smith, 1656
 "First American: A Story of North American Archaeology," by Ceram, 568
 Fischer, Louis, "The Road to Yalta," 200
 Fischer-Galati, Stephen (R), 530, 814, 1590
 Fisher, Alan W. (R), 825, 1221
 Fishwick, Duncan (R), 1160
 Fishwick, Marshall W. (R), 848
 Fitzgerald, C. P., "The Southern Expansion of the Chinese People," 1609
 Fitzgibbon, Russell H. *See* Galíndez, Jesús de
 Fitzhugh, William (R), 1137
 Flacius, Matthias, 1574
 "Fleet Street Radical: A. G. Gardiner and the *Daily News*," by Koss, 153
 "Flood Tide of Empire: Spain and the Pacific Northwest, 1543-1819," by Cook, 569
 Florence: Cochrane, "Florence in the Forgotten Centuries, 1527-1800: A History of Florence and the Florentines in the Age of the Grand Dukes," 1583; Jones, "Francesco Vettori," 528
 Florovsky, Georges, 1309
 Floto, Inga, "Colonel House in Paris," 1657
 Floud, Roderick, "An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians," 751
 Floyd, Troy S. (R), 1679
 Flynn, John F. (R), 1522
 Fodale, Salvatore, "Comes et Legatus Siciliae," 1170
 Foley, William E., "A History of Missouri," 1: 1249; (R), 843
 Foner, Philip S., "The Spanish-Cuban-American War and the Birth of American Imperialism, 1895-1902," 1 and 2: 240; (C), 255, 1300
 "Fontana Economic History of Europe," ed. by Cipolla, 1: 491; 3 and 4: 752
 "Ford, Henry, and Grass-Roots America," by Wik, 1277
 "Foreign Policy and Interdependence in Gaullist France," by Morse, 1567
 "Foreign Policy of Col. McCormick's *Tribune*, 1929-1941," by Edwards, 608
 "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1946," 9 and 10, "The Far East: China; 1947," 7, "The Far East: China," 249
 "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1946," 8, "The Far East; 1947," 6, "The Far East," 613
 "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1946," 1, "General: The United Nations," 614
 "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947," 4, "Eastern Europe; The Soviet Union," 615
 "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947," 3, "The British Commonwealth; Europe," 1288; "1948," 7, "The Far East: China," 1289
 "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947," 8, "The American Republics," 905
 "Foreign Relations of the United States, 1947," 1, "General; The United Nations," 1662; 2, "Council of Foreign Ministers; Germany and Austria," 1663; "1948," 2, "Germany and Austria," 1663
 Forey, A. J., "The Templars in the *Corona de Aragón*," 129
 "Forrest, 1847-1918," 1, by Crowley, 561
 Forster, Colin, and Tucker, G. S. L., "Economic Opportunity and White American Fertility Ratios, 1800-1860," 857
 Forster, Robert, and Greene, Jack P. (eds.), "Preconditions of Revolution in Early Modern Europe," 1537
 "Fortune, T. Thomas: Militant Journalist," by Thornborough, 237
 Foster, Stephen (R), 1537
 Foulke, C. P. (deceased), 1307
 Fout, John C. (R), 803
 Fowler, Wilton B. (R), 1656

- Fox, William T. R. (R), 109
 "Foxe, John, and the Elizabethan Church," by Olsen, 142
 "France and Europe in 1848: A Study of French Foreign Affairs in Time of Crisis," by Jennings, 1565
 "France in America," by Eccles, 842
 Francis, A. D., "The Wine Trade," 1545
 Francis I of France, 1187
 Franck, Sebastian, 1574
 Frangos, George D. (R), 137
 Franklin, John Hope (ed.), "Reminiscences of an Active Life," 237
 Franklin, Julian H., "Jean Bodin and the Rise of Absolutist Theory," 504
 Franklin, Benjamin: Currey, "Code Number 72/Ben Franklin," 573; Newcomb, "Franklin and Galloway: A Political Partnership," 847; Willcox *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Benjamin Franklin," 16 and 17: 1252
 "Frankreich in Tunesien: Die Anfänge des Protektorates, 1881-1886," by Rosenbaum, 170
 Frantz, Joe B. (R), 1658
 Fraser, Colin (R), 1277
 Fraser, Derek, "The Evolution of the British Welfare State," 1556
 Fraser, P. M., "Ptolemaic Alexandria," 1-3: 763
 "Fraternity in America, The Idea of," by McWilliams, 1620
 Fredrickson, George M., "The Black Image in the White Mind," 857
 "Free at Last: The Life of Frederick Douglass," by Bontemps, 580
 "Free Soil: The Election of 1848," by Rayback, 863
 "Free Soilers: Third Party Politics, 1848-54," by Blue, 862
 "Freedom of Speech, The Meaning of: First Amendment Freedoms from Wilson to FDR," by Murphy, 1283
 "French Campaign in Portugal, 1810-1811," by Pelet, ed. and tr. by Horward, 521
 "French Foreign Policy since the Second World War," by Tint, 1195
 "French Legation in Texas," 2, tr. and ed. by Barker, 861
 French Revolution: Bouloiseau and Chéronnet (eds.), "Cahiers de doléances du Tiers Etat du bailliage de Gisors (secondaire de Rouen) pour les Etats Généraux de 1789," 1560; Dawson, "Provincial Magistrates and Revolutionary Politics in France, 1789-1795," 165; Gottschalk and Maddox, "Lafayette in the French Revolution," 1561; Hoeges, "François Guizot und die Französische Revolution," 1561; Horward, "The French Revolution and Napoleon Collection at Florida State University: A Bibliographical Guide," 521; Kennedy, "The Jacobin Club of Marseilles, 1790-1794," 1562; Lucas, "The Structure of the Terror," 1189; Riberette, "Les bibliothèques françaises pendant la Révolution (1789-1795)," 791
 "Freud and the Americans: The Beginnings of Psychoanalysis in the United States, 1876-1917," by Hale, 881
 Freudenberg, Herman (R), 181, 802
 Friedman, Isaiah, "The Question of Palestine, 1914-1918," 1226
 Friedman, Leon, "The Wise Minority," 218
 Fritz, Henry E. (R), 859
 Fritz, Paul, and Williams, David (eds.), "City & Society in the 18th Century," 1309
 Fritze, Wolfgang H., "Papst und Frankenkönig," 122
 "From Colony to Empire: Essays in the History of American Foreign Relations," ed. by Williams, 1652
 "From Confederation to Nation: The American Constitution, 1835-1877," by Schwartz, 1629
 "From Myth to Fiction: The Saga of Hadingus," by Dumézil, tr. by Coltman, 1149
 "From Ottomanism to Arabism: Essays on the Origins of Arab Nationalism," by Dawn, 1604
 "From Superiority to Parity: The United States and the Strategic Arms Race," by Moulton, 1667
 "From the Missouri to the Great Salt Lake: An Account of Overland Freighting," by Lass, 577
 "From the Molly Maguires to the United Mine Workers: The Social Ecology of an Industrial Union, 1869-1897," by Aurand, 593
 "From Union Stars to Top Hat: A Biography of the Extraordinary General James Harrison Wilson," by Longacre, 587
 "Frontier Governor: Samuel J. Crawford of Kansas," by Plummer, 874
 Frost, J. William, "The Quaker Family in Colonial America," 1621
 Fry, Michael G., "Illusions of Security," 1146
 Frye, Richard N. (R), 1523
 Fuhrmann, Joseph T. (R), 198, 1597; (C), 919
 Fuller, Wayne E., "The American Mail," 1241
 "Function of Documents in Islamic Law: The Chapters on Sales from Tāhawī's *Kitāb al-shurūt al-kabīr*," ed. by Wakin, 204
 Funigiello, Philip J. (R), 1651
 Fussner, F. Smith (R), 1176
 Futrell, Robert F. (R), 1284
 Gabaldón Márquez, Edgar, "El México virreinal y la 'Sublevación' de Caracas, 1810," 1297
 Gaddis, John Lewis, "The United States and the Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1947," 1119
 Gätje, Helmut, "Koran und Koranexegese," 202
 Gailey, Harry A. (R), 1607
 Galai, Shmuel, "The Liberation Movement in Russia, 1900-1905," 822
 Galambos, Louis (R), 598
 "Galenism: Rise and Decline of a Medical Philosophy," by Temkin, 1139
 Galíndez, Jesús de, "The Era of Trujillo," ed. by Fitzgibbon, 1673
 Gallman, Robert E. (R), 227
 Gann, L. H. (R), 1175
 Gara, Larry (R), 1521
 García-Baquero González, Antonio, "Comercio colonial y guerras revolucionarias," 1570
 Gardiner, A. G., 153
 Gardner, W. J., *et al.*, "A History of the University of Canterbury, 1873-1973," 1181
 "Gardner, Governor O. Max: A Power in North Carolina and New Deal Washington," by Morrison, 899
 Garnel, Donald, "The Rise of Teamster Power in the West," 1660
 Garnett, R. G., "Co-operation and the Owenite Socialist Communities in Britain, 1825-45," 145
 Garsoian, Nina G. (R), 1525
 Garvan, Anthony (R), 1621
 Garver, Bruce M. (R), 1213
 Gascon, Richard, "Grand commerce et vie urbaine au XVI^e siècle," 158
 Gasiorowski, Zygmunt J. (R), 812
 Gasratian, M. A., *et al.* (eds.), "Noveishaia istoriia Turtsii," 825
 Gast, Ross H., "Don Francisco de Paula Marin," 222
 Gates, John Morgan, "Schoolbooks and Kraggs," 886
 Gatzke, Hans W. (R), 178, 525, 779, 1205
 Gay, Peter (R), 103
 Gazi, Stephen, "A History of Croatia," 1211
 "Gegevens betreffende roerend en onroerend bezit in de Nederlanden in de 16^e eeuw," 1, ed. by Enno van Gelder, 797
 "Genetics and American Society: A Historical Appraisal," by Ludmerer, 563

- "Genteel Partisan: Manton Marble, 1834-1917," by McJimsey, 874
- "Geography of Europe, An Historical, 450 B.C.-A.D. 1330," by Pounds, 1518
- "George III and Lord Bute: The Leicester House Years," by McKelvey, 144
- "Georgia's Last Frontier: The Development of Carroll County," by Bonner, 840
- Gerhard, Peter, "A Guide to the Historical Geography of New Spain," 914
- "German Democracy and the Triumph of Hitler: Essays in Recent German History," ed. by Nicholls and Matthias, 1206
- "German Strategy against Russia, 1939-1941," by Leach, 807
- Gerschenkron, Alexander (R), 1539
- Gerstein, Linda, "Nikolai Strakhov," 817; (R), 200
- Gerstein, Alfred G. (R), 1227
- Getting Hegel out of History: Max Eastman's Quarrel with Marxism*, by Diggins, 38-71
- Gewurtz, Margo (R), 211
- Ghaznavi, Masood (R), 1615
- "Giants in the Sky: A History of the Rigid Airship," by Robinson, 1143
- Gibb, Sir Hamilton, "The Life of Saladin," 501
- Gibson, Arrell M. (R), 1645
- "Gibson, Walter Murray, The Diaries of, 1886, 1887," ed. by Adler and Barrett, 597
- Gilhooley, Leonard, "Contradiction and Dilemma," 1262
- Gill, Harold B., Jr., "The Apothecary in Colonial Virginia," 572
- Gilles, Monique. *See* Odorannus de Sens
- Gillespie, Neal C., "The Collapse of Orthodoxy," 1264
- Gillingham, John. *See* Mayer, Hans Eberhard
- Gilpin, Alec R., "The Territory of Michigan (1805-1837)," 575
- Gimbutas, Marija, "The Slavs," 759
- Girault, René, "Emprunts russes et investissements français en Russie, 1887-1914," 1539
- Glazer, Nathan, "Remembering the Answers," 911
- Gleason, Abbott, "European and Muscovite," 819; (R), 1217
- Gleason, John H. (R), 1549
- Glover, Richard, "Britain at Bay," 1554
- "'God Save This Honorable Court!'" by Kohlmeier, 1294
- Godbold, E. Stanley, Jr. (R), 1263
- "God's Plot: The Paradoxes of Puritan Piety. Being the Autobiography & Journal of Thomas Shepard," ed. by McGiffert, 844
- Goebel, Julius, Jr., "History of the Supreme Court of the United States," 1: 1250
- Goetzmann, William H. (R), 213
- Goff, John S. (R), 865
- Goitein, S. D., "A Mediterranean Society," 2: 558
- "Gold, The Twilight of, 1914-1936: Myths and Realities," by Palyi, 1145
- "Golden Age of Spain, 1516-1659," by Domínguez Ortiz, tr. by Casey, 793
- "Goldman, Solomon: A Rabbi's Rabbi," by Weinstein, 1649
- Goldthwaite, Richard A. (R), 1583
- Gollin, Alfred (R), 1184
- Gonnet, Paul, "Un grand préfet de la Côte-d'Or sous Louis-Philippe," 1190
- González, Abraham, 1678
- "Good Old Modern: An Intimate Portrait of the Museum of Modern Art," by Lynes, 599
- Goodman, Allan E., "Politics in War," 560
- Gordon, Cyrus H. (R), 489, 1149
- "Goschen, George Joachim: The Transformation of a Victorian Liberal," by Spinner, 1181
- Gottschalk, Louis, and Maddox, Margaret, "Lafayette in the French Revolution," 1561
- Gould, J. D., "Economic Growth in History," 107
- Gould, Lewis L., "Progressives and Prohibitionists," 602; (R), 876
- Goulden, Joseph C., "Meany," 1293
- Gowen, Robert Joseph (R), 1233
- Grachev, V. P., "Serbskaia gosudarstvennost' v X-XIV vv.," 1530
- Graebner, Norman A. (R), 1652
- Graham, Edward D. (R), 1238
- Graham, Hugh Davis (R), 238
- Graham, Otis L., Jr., "The Great Campaigns," 1655; (R), 899
- "Grand commerce et vie urbaine au XVI^e siècle: Lyon et ses marchands (environs de 1520-environs de 1580)," by Gascon, 158
- Grant, Michael, "Herod the Great," 1158; "The Jews in the Roman World," 1158; "Roman Myths," 1156
- Grant, Ulysses S.: Carpenter, "Ulysses S. Grant," 1639; Pitkin, "The Captain Departs," 1639; Simon (ed.), "The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant," 3: 1639
- Grantham, Dewey W. (R), 1274. *See also* Bunche, Ralph J.
- Gras, Christian, "Alfred Rosmer (1877-1964) et le mouvement révolutionnaire international," 169
- Gratus, Jack, "The Great White Lie," 784
- Gravely, William, "Gilbert Haven, Methodist Abolitionist," 1632
- Graves, Coburn V. (R), 1168
- "Gray and the Black: The Confederate Debate on Emancipation," by Durden, 1267
- "Great Britain's Woodyard: British America and the Timber Trade, 1763-1867," by Lower, 570
- "Great Campaigns: Reform and War in America, 1900-1928," by Graham, 1655
- "Great Slump: Capitalism in Crisis, 1929-1933," by Rees, 488
- "Great White Lie: Slavery, Emancipation, and Changing Racial Attitudes," by Gratus, 784
- Greaves, R. W. (R), 148
- "Greek Burial Customs," by Kurtz and Boardman, 1524
- "Greek Dark Ages," by Desborough, 761
- "Greek History, Studies in: A Companion Volume to *A History of Greece to 322 B.C.*," by Hammond, 1154
- "Greek Nation, Origins of the: The Byzantine Period, 1204-1461," by Vacalopoulos, tr. by Moles, 777
- "Greek Struggle for Independence, 1821-1833," by Dakin, 190
- "Greek Warfare, Early: Horsemen and Chariots in the Homeric and Archaic Ages," by Greenhalgh, 118
- Green, Constance McLaughlin, and Lomask, Milton, "Vanguard," 1292
- Green, Donald E., "Land of the Underground Rain," 1280
- Green, Fletcher M., "The Role of the Yankee in the Old South," 578
- Green, George N. (R), 1275
- "Green, Theodore Francis: The Washington Years, 1937-1960," by Levine, 901
- Greenblatt, Stephen J., "Sir Walter Raleigh," 1176
- Greene, Jack P., *Society and Economy in the British Caribbean during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (Review article), 1499-1517; and Forster, Robert (eds.), "Preconditions of Revolution in Early Modern Europe," 1537
- Greenhalgh, P. A. L., "Early Greek Warfare," 118
- "Gregors VII., Papst, Die letzten Worte," by Hübingen, 1527
- Gregory, Ross, "The Origins of American Intervention in the First World War," 72
- "Grenfell, Colonel: Wars: The Life of a Soldier of Fortune," by Starr, 587
- Grennes, Thomas (R), 1145
- Grew, Raymond (R), 1584
- Grey, Ian, "Boris Godunov," 1596

- Gribbin, William, "The Churches Militant," 848
 Gribbin, William J. (R), 566
 Griffen, Clyde (R), 230
 Grindle, Roger L., "Quarry and Kiln," 594
 Grob, Gerald N., "Mental Institutions in America," 1260
 Groh, Dieter, "Negative Integration und revolutionärer Attentismus," 523
 "Grosse Krise in Amerika: Vergleichende Studien zur politischen Sozialgeschichte, 1929-1939," ed. by Winkler, 1657
 Grossman, Jonathan (R), 841
 Grupo 73, "La economía del Antiguo Régimen," 1569
 "Guarantee Clause of the U.S. Constitution," by Wiecek, 567
 Guber, A. A., *et al.* (eds.), "Feodal'naia Rossiia vo vseмирno-istoricheskoi protsesse," 1595
 "Guerrilla Warrior: The Early Life of John J. Pershing," by Smythe, 1276
 Guhin, Michael A., "John Foster Dulles," 907
 Guice, John D. W., "The Rocky Mountain Bench," 865
 "Guizot, François, und die Französische Revolution," by Hoeges, 1561
 Gujral, Surinder (R), 828
 Gulvin, Clifford, "The Tweedmakers," 1184
 Gunther, Erna, "Indian Life on the Northwest Coast of North America," 571
 Gupta, Brijen K. (R), 212
 Gurevich, A. Ia., "Istoriia i saga," 1162; "Kategorii srednevekovoi kul'tury," 1162; "Svobodnoe krest'ianstvo feodal'noi Norvegii," 173
 Gurr, Steve (R), 840
 Gusiatiukov, P. S., "Revolutsionnoe studencheskoe dvizhenie v Rossii, 1899-1907," 1600
 Gustafson, Milton O. (R), 757
 Gutman, Herbert G. (C), 256
- Haas, Robert Bartlett (R), 840
 Haase, Carl, "Ernst Brandes, 1758-1810," 1: 1203
 Hachey, Thomas E. (R), 1146
 Hadley, David Warren (R), 1175
 "Hafen, LeRoy R. and Ann W., The Joyous Journey of: An Autobiography," 1645
 Hagan, Kenneth J. (R), 240, (C), 1301
 Hague, Frank, 1279
 "Hahnenschwanz und Hakenkreuz: Der Steirische Heimatschutz und der österreichische Nationalsozialismus, 1918-1934," by Pauley, 180
 "Haitian Revolution, 1789-1804," by Ott, 1673
 Halbouty, Michel T., and Clark, James A., "The Last Boom," 1658
 Hale, Nathan G., Jr., "Freud and the Americans," 881
 Halecki, Oskar (deceased), 923
 Haliczzer, Stephen (C), 625
 Haller, John S., Jr., "Outcasts from Evolution," 1636
 Hallgarten, George W. F. (R), 806
 "Hall's Breechloaders: John H. Hall's Invention and Development of a Breechloading Rifle with Precision-Made Interchangeable Parts, and Its Introduction into the United States Service," ed. by Bagby, 1260
 Halsey, A. H. (ed.), "Trends in British Society since 1900," 154
 "Haltung der englischen Regierung während der mandchurischen Krise (1931-1933)," by Blickenstorfer, 117
 Haltzel, Michael H. (R), 1202
 Hamalainen, Pekka Kalevi (R), 522, 800
 Hambly, Gavin R. G. (R), 1225
 Hamilton, Holman (R), 583
 Hamilton, J. R., "Alexander the Great," 762
 Hamilton, Richard (R), 761
 Hamilton, Virginia van der Veer, "Hugo Black," 896
 "Hamilton, Alexander, The Papers of," 16 and 17, ed. by Syrett, 853
 "Hamilton, Sir Edward Walter, The Diary of, 1880-1885," 1 and 2, ed. by Bahlman, 150
 Hammen, Oscar J. (R), 137
 Hammond, Mason (R), 120, 767
 Hammond, N. G. L., "Studies in Greek History," 1154
 Hamscher, Albert N. (R), 780
 Hanak, Harry (R), 115
 Handy, Robert T., "A Christian America," 591
 Hanley, Thomas O'Brien, "The American Revolution and Religion," 848
 Hansell, Haywood S., Jr., "The Air Plan That Defeated Hitler," 1284
 Hansen, Hans Jürgen. *See* Berg, Arne
 Hansen, Klaus J. (R), 1627
 Hansen, Millard (R), 915
 Hardin, Richard F., "Michael Drayton and the Passing of Elizabethan England," 781
 Harding, Alan, "The Law Courts of Medieval England," 494
 Hardoy, Jorge E., "Pre-Columbian Cities," 251
 Hardy, R. Carmon (R), 1283
 Hareven, Tamara K. (R), 223
 Harlan, Louis R., "Booker T. Washington," 1634; (R), 890; and Blassingame, John W. (eds.), "The Booker T. Washington Papers," 1: 1634; *et al.* (eds.), "The Booker T. Washington Papers," 2: 1634
 Harling, Frederick F. (C), 917
 Harper, James E., and Davisson, William I., "European Economic History," 1: 151
 Harper, Robert Goodloe, 854
 Harrington, Fred Harvey (R), 1287
 Harris, Neil (R), 886
 Harrison, Brian (R), 146
 Harrison, James G., Jr. (R), 765
 Harrison, Lowell H. (R), 850
 "Harsa and His Times," by Sharma, 1234
 Hartje, Robert (R), 1266
 Haskins, James, "Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback," 1642
 Hastings, Margaret (R), 125, 494
 Hauben, Paul J. (R), 793
 "Haven, Gilbert, Methodist Abolitionist: A Study in Race, Religion, and Reform, 1850-1880," by Gravely, 1632
 Havighurst, Alfred F. (R), 153
 Hawkins, Hugh, "Between Harvard and America," 234; (R), 600
 Hawley, Ellis W. (R), 603
 Haynes, Robert V. (R), 578
 Heald, Morrell (R), 1241
 Heard, J. Norman, "White into Red," 1258
 Hearder, H., and Loyn, H. R. (eds.), "British Government and Administration," 1309
 Heer, Friedrich, "Europe, Mother of Revolutions," tr. by Kessler and Adcock, 1173
 Hehn, Paul N. (R), 812, 1591
 Heindel, Richard H. (R), 759
 Heller, L. G., "Communicational Analysis and Methodology for Historians," 1137
 Hellie, Richard, "Enserfment and Military Change in Muscovy," 194; (R), 532, 1530
 "Henry III, King, Building Accounts of," by Colvin, 496
 Herlihy, David (R), 774
 Herndon, G. Melvin, "William Tatham, 1752-1819," 846
 "Herod the Great," by Grant, 1158
 "Heroic Image in Chile: Arturo Prat, Secular Saint," by Sater, 1297
 Herr, Richard, "Spain," 1199; (R), 1196
 Herring, George C., Jr. (R), 1663
 Hershkowitz, Leo (R), 1630
 Hess, Gary R., "America Encounters India, 1941-1947," 1285

- Hester, Thomas R. (R), 568, 1675
 "Heur et malheur du guerrier: Aspects mythiques de la fonction guerrière chez les Indo-Européens," by Dumézil, 1149
 Hexter, J. H., "The Vision of Politics on the Eve of the Reformation," 1172
 Heymann, Frederick G. (R), 807
 Higgs, David, "Ultraroyalism in Toulouse," 166
 Higgs, E. S. (ed.), "Papers in Economic Prehistory," 1522
 Higgs, Robert (R), 240
 Hill, Bennett D. (R), 122
 Hill, Boyd H., Jr. (R), 1160
 Hillgarth, J. N., "Ramon Lull and Lullism in Fourteenth-Century France," 1169; (R), 499
 Hilliard, Sam Bowers, "Hog Meat and Hoecake," 227
 Hiltebeitel, Alf. *See* Dumézil, Georges
 Himmelfarb, Gertrude (R), 149
 Hinckley, Ted C., "The Americanization of Alaska, 1867-1897," 1270
 Hines, Thomas S. (R), 564, 887
 Hinrichs, Carl, "Preussentum und Pietismus," 801
 Hinsley, F. H., "Nationalism and the International System," 109
 Hinton, Harwood P. (R), 880
 Hirshson, Stanley P. (R), 589
 "Historian and the Computer: A Practical Guide," by Shorter, 751
 "Historian's Guide to Statistics: Quantitative Analysis and Historical Research," by Dollar and Jensen, 751
 "Historians of Modern Europe," ed. by Schmitt, 1543
 "Historical Interpretation," 1 and 2, by Bagley, 510
 Historiography: Bagley, "Historical Interpretation," 1 and 2: 510; Boicu and Zub (eds.), "A. D. Xenopol," 813; Bowden, "Church History in the Age of Science," 591; Briscoe, "A Commentary on Livy, Books XXXI-XXXIII," 1157; Brown, *The Tyranny of a Construct: Feudalism and Historians of Medieval Europe*, 1063-88; Bulgaru, "Nicolae Iorga," tr. by Lăzărescu, 189; Davison, "Information Processing," 751; Dollar and Jensen, "Historian's Guide to Statistics," 751; Fedorov, "Russkaia progressivnaia mysl' XIX v.," 819; Floud, "An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians," 751; Heller, "Communication Analysis and Methodology for Historians," 1137; Hughes, "Early Christian Ireland," 1168; Leder (ed.), "The Colonial Legacy," 1 and 2: 572; Medick, "Naturzustand und Naturgeschichte der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft," 483; Murphey, "Our Knowledge of the Historical Past," 482; Musca, "Il Venerabile Beda, storico dell'Alto Medioevo," 493; Peshtich, "Russkaia istoriografiia XVIII veka," 815; Pippidi (ed.), "Nicolas Iorga," 189; Russell, "Plutarch," 1155; Schmitt (ed.), "Historians of Modern Europe," 1543; Shorter, "The Historian and the Computer," 751; Tsamutali, "Ocherki demokraticheskogo napravleniia v russkoi istoriografii 60-70-kh godov XIX v.," 818; Walbank, "Polybius," 121; Woodward, *History from Slave Sources* (Review article), 470-81
History from Slave Sources (Review article), by Woodward, 470-81
 Hitchcock, Henry-Russell, *et al.*, "The Rise of an American Architecture," ed. by Kaufmann, 564
 Hitchins, Keith (R), 813
 Hitchman, James H., "Leonard Wood and Cuban Independence, 1898-1902," 72
 "Hitler, Adolf, The Life and Death of," by Payne, 178
 "Hitler: Legend, Myth & Reality," by Maser, tr. by Ross, 1205
 "Hitler-Mussolini: Die Entstehung der Achse Berlin-Rom, 1933-1936," by Petersen, 779
 "Hitler's Free City: A History of the Nazi Party in Danzig, 1925-39," by Levine, 1594
 "Hitler's Germany, The Evolution of: The Ideology, the Personality, the Movement," by Maltitz, 1206
 "Hitler's *Weltanschauung*: A Blueprint for Power," by Jäckel, tr. by Arnold, 806
 Hittle, J. Michael (R), 1595
 Hjelholt, Holger, "Arvefølgesag og forfatningsforhold i det danske monarki ved midten af 19. arhundrede," 1572
 Hobbs, Joseph Patrick, "Dear General," 609
 "Hobhouse, John Cam: A Political Life, 1819-1852," by Zegger, 1180
 Hoeges, Dirk, "François Guizot und die Französische Revolution," 1561
 Hoenigswald, Henry M. (R), 1137
 "Hofes im Absolutismus, Die Rolle des," by Kruedener, 778
 Hoffecker, Carol (R), 1628
 Hoffmann, Donald, "The Architecture of John Wellborn Root," 595; (R), 108
 Hoffmann, John (R), 1626
 "Hog Meat and Hoecake: Food Supply in the Old South, 1840-1860," by Hilliard, 227
 Holbrook, Clyde A., "The Ethics of Jonathan Edwards," 844
 Holcombe, Lee, "Victorian Ladies at Work," 1557
 Hollister, C. Warren (R), 124
 Holmes, Frederic L. (R), 755
 Holmes, Geoffrey, "The Trial of Doctor Sacheverell," 783
 Holmes, George Frederick, 1264
 Holmes, William F. (R), 1643
 Holubnychy, Vsevolod (R), 1222
 Homan, Gerlof D. (R), 172
 "Home, Henry, Lord Kames, and the Scottish Enlightenment: A Study in National Character and in the History of Ideas," by Lehmann, 514
 Hoover, Herbert, 606
 Hopkins, George E., "The Airline Pilots," 841
 Hopkins, James F., *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Henry Clay," 4: 224
 Horsman, Reginald (R), 1637
 Horward, Donald D., "The French Revolution and Napoleon Collection at Florida State University," 521; (R), 1562. *See also* Pelet, Jean Jacques
 Horwitz, Henry (R), 1549
 "House, Colonel, in Paris: A Study of American Policy at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919," by Floto, 1657
 "How Shall They Hear without a Preacher? The Life of Ernest Fremont Tittle," by Miller, 1282
 Howard, J. Woodford, Jr. (R), 1294
 Howe, Daniel Walker (R), 848
 Howe, John. *See* Eudes, Dominique
 "Hromads'ko politychnyi rukh i suspil'na dumka v Uhors'hchyni na rubezhi XVIII-XIX st.," by Meshko, 1591
 Hsiao Tso-liang, "Chinese Communism in 1927," 744
 Hudson, Derek, "Munby, Man of Two Worlds," 146
 Hudson, James J. (R), 1143
 Hübinger, Paul Egon, "Die letzten Worte Papst Gregors VII.," 1527
 Huff, Robert A. (R), 1654
 Hughes, Judith M., "To the Maginot Line," 170
 Hughes, Kathleen, "Early Christian Ireland," 1168
 "Hughes, Charles Evans, The Autobiographical Notes of," ed. by Danelski and Tulchin, 896
 "Humanisme byzantin, Le premier: Notes et remarques sur enseignement et culture à Byzance des origines au X^e siècle," by Lemerle, 1531
 Humes, D. Jov (R), 1278
 Hunter, John Dunn, 1258
 Huntington, R. T., "Hall's Breechloaders," ed. by Bagby, 1260
 "Huntington, Ellsworth: His Life and Thought," by Martin, 1644

- "Hurley, Patrick J., and American Foreign Policy," by Buhite, 250
- Hurst, Michael (R), 170
- Hurstfield, Joel (R), 1172, 1546
- Hurwitz, Samuel J., and Hurwitz, Edith F., "Jamaica," 252
- Huston, James A., "Out of the Blue," 903; (R), 1144
- Hutchinson, William T., and Rachal, William M. E. (eds.), "The Papers of James Madison," 8: 849
- Hutchison, William R. (R), 226
- Hutson, James H. (R), 847
- "Hyde, Dr., and Mr. Stevenson: The Life of the Rev. Dr. Charles McEwen Hyde, Including a Discussion of the Open Letter of Robert Louis Stevenson," by Kent, 884
- Hyman, Harold M., "A More Perfect Union," 872; (R), 586
- Ibragimbeili, Khadzi Murat, "Kavkaz v Krymskoi voine, 1853-1856 gg., i mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia," 1221
- "Ideals & Politics: New York Intellectuals and Liberal Democracy, 1820-1880," by Spann, 1630
- "Ideas, Dictionary of the History of," 1-4, ed. by Wiener, 103
- "Ideologia liberal no processo da independência do Brasil (1789-1824)," by Barreto, 1683
- Ignatenko, T. A., "Sovetskaia istoriografiia rabochego kontroliia i natsionalizatsii promyshlennosti v SSSR (1917-1967 gg.)," 1602
- "Illusions of Security: North Atlantic Diplomacy, 1918-22," by Fry, 1146
- Imber, Colin. *See* Inalcik, Halil
- "Immigrant Workers: Their Impact on American Labor Radicalism," by Rosenblum, 1271
- "Immigrants, Baptists, and the Protestant Mind in America," by Davis, 881
- "Impeachment: The Constitutional Problems," by Berger, 837
- "Impeachment: Trials and Errors," by Brant, 837
- "In His Image, but . . . : Racism in Southern Religion, 1780-1910," by Smith, 1627
- "In Hitler's Shadow: The Anatomy of American Nazism," by Bell, 609
- "In the Fullness of Time: The Memoirs of Paul H. Douglas," 899
- Inalcik, Halil, "The Ottoman Empire," tr. by Itzkowitz and Imber, 205
- "Indian Revolutionary Movement in the United States of America," by Mathur, 1285
- "Indiana to 1816: The Colonial Period," by Barnhart and Riker, 843
- Indians: Bailey, "Reconstruction in Indian Territory," 876; Drinnon, "White Savage," 1258; Evans, "To Die Game," 876; Gunther, "Indian Life on the Northwest Coast of North America: As Seen by the Early Explorers and Fur Traders during the Last Decades of the Eighteenth Century," 571; Heard, "White into Red," 1258; Klinck and Talman (eds.), "The Journal of Major John Norton, 1816," 1258; McNitt, "Navajo Wars," 1631; Mardock, "The Reformers and the American Indian," 875; Schultz, "An Indian Canaan: Isaac McCoy and the Vision of an Indian State," 859
- "India's Villages, Change and Continuity in," ed. by Ishwaran, 1234
- "Indo-Pakistan Relations (1960-1965)," by Jha, 1615
- "Industrialisation en Europe au XIX^e siècle: Cartographie et typologie (Lyon, 7-10 octobre 1970)," ed. by Léon *et al.*, 1142
- "Industrie roumaine au cours de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle: Sur les origines historiques de l'industrie de fabrique," by Zane, tr. by Crețeanu, 812
- "Information Processing: Applications in the Social and Behavioral Sciences," by Davisson, 751
- Inglis, Alex I. (ed.), "Documents on Canadian External Affairs," 4 and 5: 1670
- Ingmar, Gunilla, "Monopol på nyheter," 1201
- "Insurgent Governor: Abraham González and the Mexican Revolution in Chihuahua," by Beezley, 1678
- "Intelligence of a People," by Calhoun, 845
- "Iorga, Nicolae—A Romanian Historian of the Ottoman Empire," by Bulgaru, tr. by Lăzărescu, 189
- "Iorga, Nicolas: L'homme et l'oeuvre. À l'occasion du centième anniversaire de sa naissance," ed. by Pippidi, 189
- "Iowa on the Eve of the Civil War: A Decade of Frontier Politics," by Rosenberg, 584
- "Iran, The Political Elite of," by Zonis, 1605
- Ireland, Robert M., "The County Courts in Antebellum Kentucky," 865; (R), 1250
- "Ireland, Early Christian: Introduction to the Sources," by Hughes, 1168
- "Ireland in the Empire, 1688-1770: A History of Ireland from the Williamite Wars to the Eve of the American Revolution," by James, 786
- "Irish Unionism," by Buckland, 1: 156; 2: 1558
- "Irish Unionism, 1885-1922," by Buckland, 156
- "Irrationalism in the Eighteenth Century," ed. by Pagliardo, 112
- Irschick, Eugene F. (R), 1614
- Ishwaran, K. (ed.), "Change and Continuity in India's Villages," 1234
- Islam: Austin (tr.), "Sufis of Andalusia," 206; Gätje, "Koran und Koranexegese," 202; Keddie (ed.), "Scholars, Saints, and Sufis," 206; Lings, "A Sufi Saint of the Twentieth Century," 206; Stewart, "Islam and Social Order in Mauritania," 1227; Wakin (ed.), "The Function of Documents in Islamic Law," 204
- Israel, Jerry (R), 219
- Israel, John, *The Yenan Way and Its Power* (Review article), 744-50
- "Istoriia i saga," by Gurevich, 1162
- "Italy, Early Renaissance, A History of: From the Mid-Thirteenth to the Mid-Fifteenth Century," by Pullan, 774
- Itenberg, B. S., "Rossiia i Parizhskaia Kommuna," 1565
- Itzkowitz, David C. (R), 1178
- Itzkowitz, Norman. *See* Inalcik, Halil
- Jackson, Gabriel (R), 621
- Jackson, George D., Jr. (R), 551
- Jackson, W. Turrentine (R), 1270
- "Jacobijnen en Traditionalisten: De reacties van de Bruggelingen in de Revolutietijd (1780-1794)," by Berghe, 172
- "Jacobin Club of Marseilles, 1790-1794," by Kennedy, 1562
- Jacobs, Travis Beal, and Berle, Beatrice Bishop (eds.), "Navigating the Rapids, 1918-1971," 603
- Jacobson, Jon, "Locarno Diplomacy," 138
- Jäckel, Eberhard, "Hitler's *Weltanschauung*," tr. by Arnold, 806
- Jaffe, Julian F. (deceased), 925
- Jahan, Rounaq, "Pakistan," 1236
- Jaher, Frederic Cople (R), 243, 575
- "Jamaica: A Historical Portrait," by Hurwitz and Hurwitz, 252
- "Jamaican Plantation: The History of Worthy Park, 1670-1970," by Craton and Walvin, 1499
- James, Francis Godwin, "Ireland in the Empire, 1688-1770," 786; (R), 1186
- James, Preston E. (R), 1518
- Jansen, Henrik M., "A Critical Examination of the Written and Archaeological Sources' Evidence Concerning the Norse Settlements in Greenland," 775

- "Japanese Foreign Policy on the Eve of the Pacific War: A Soviet View," by Kutakov, ed. by Lensen, 559
- "Japanese-Soviet Relations, Normalization of, 1945-1970," by Vishwanathan, 757
- Javogues, Claude, 1189
- Jayawardena, Visakha Kumari, "The Rise of the Labor Movement in Ceylon," 829
- Jeanneney, Jules, "Journal politique, septembre 1939-juillet 1942," ed. by Jean-Noël Jeanneney, 1194
- "Jefferson, Thomas, The Papers of," 18, ed. by Boyd *et al.*, 852
- "Jeffersonian Crisis: Courts and Politics in the Young Republic," by Ellis, 1629
- Jelavich, Barbara, "The Ottoman Empire, the Great Powers, and the Straits Question, 1870-1887," 556
- Jellema, Dirk W. (R), 1201
- Jellinek, Frank. *See* Chevalier, Louis.
- Jen Yu-wen, "The Taiping Revolutionary Movement," 1610
- Jenks, William A. (R), 528
- Jennings, Lawrence C., "France and Europe in 1848," 1565
- Jensen, Albert C., "The Cod," 484
- Jensen, Richard (R), 600
- Jensen, Richard J., and Dollar, Charles M., "Historian's Guide to Statistics," 751
- Jequier, François, "Une entreprise horlogère du Val-de-Travers," 1582
- Jeremy, David J. (R), 1184
- "Jernbanesabotagen i Danmark under den anden verdenskrig: En krigshistorisk undersøgelse," by Trommer, 798
- Jewell, Helen M., "English Local Administration in the Middle Ages," 125
- Jewish history: Berg *et al.*, "Histoire des Juifs en France," ed. by Blumenkranz, 157; Grant, "The Jews in the Roman World," 1158; Katz, "Out of the Ghetto," 505; Mosse (ed.), "Deutsches Judentum in Krieg und Revolution, 1916-1923," 805; Rothenberg, "The Jewish Religion in the Soviet Union," 530; Schalit (ed.), "The World History of the Jewish People," 1st ser., 6: 489; Shatzmiller, "Recherches sur la communauté juive de Manosque au Moyen Age, 1241-1329," 1529; Stern, "Der preussische Staat und die Juden," pt. 3, 1 and 2: 1575; Weinstein, "Solomon Goldman," 1649; "Year Book XVI," 1580; "Year Book XVII," 803
- Jha, Dinesh Chandra, "Indo-Pakistan Relations (1960-1965)," 1615
- Jochens, Jenny (R), 1149
- Johnson, Charles W. (R), 902
- Johnson, Christopher H. (R), 145
- Johnson, Donald D. (R), 1240
- Johnson, Walter (ed.), "The Papers of Adlai E. Stevenson," 3: 1290
- "Johnson, Andrew: Congress and Reconstruction," by Nash, 871
- "Johnson, Andrew, The Impeachment and Trial of," by Benedict, 837
- "Johnson, Grant, and the Politics of Reconstruction," by Mantell, 1268
- Jones, Robert E., "The Emancipation of the Russian Nobility, 1762-1785," 534
- Jones, Robert H., "Disrupted Decades," 1638
- Jones, Robert Huhn, "The Roads to Russia," 757
- Jones, Rosemary Devonshire, "Francesco Vettori," 528
- Jones, Tom B. (R), 760
- Jones, Wilbur Devereux (R), 1555
- "Jones and Laughlin Case," by Cortner, 1257
- Jordan, Philip D. (R), 1260
- Jordy, William H., "American Buildings and Their Architects," 3 and 4: 887
- "Joscelyn III and the Fall of the Crusader States, 1134-1199," by Nicholson, 1171
- "Journal politique, septembre 1939-juillet 1942," by Jules Jeanneney, ed. by Jean-Noël Jeanneney, 1194
- "Journey between Two Chinas," by Topping, 744
- Juárez, José Roberto (R), 1677
- "Juifs en France, Histoire des," by Berg *et al.*, ed. by Blumenkranz, 157
- Julian, Thomas A. (C), 918
- Kabanov, P. I., *et al.*, "Proletariat vo glave osvoboditel'nogo dvizheniia v Rossii (1895-1917 gg.)," 822
- Kälvemark, Ann-Sofie, "Reaktionerna mot utvandrigen," 799
- Kaestle, Carl F., "The Evolution of an Urban School System," 845
- Kahlenberg, Friedrich P., "Deutsche Archive in West und Ost," 179
- Kalisch, Philip A. (R), 845
- Kamehameha, 1627
- Kammen, Michael, "People of Paradox," 832
- Kanet, Roger E. (ed.), "The Soviet Union and the Developing Nations," 1310
- "Kapetanios: Partisans and Civil War in Greece, 1943-1949," tr. by Howe, 1595
- Kaplan, Harold, "Democratic Humanism and American Literature," 216
- Kaplan, Temma (R), 1198
- Kaplow, Jeffry, "The Names of Kings," 162; (R), 164
- Karpozilos, Apostolos D., "The Ecclesiastical Controversy between the Kingdom of Nicaea and the Principality of Epiros (1217-1233)," 1535
- "Kartell- und Monopolpolitik im kaiserlichen Deutschland: Das Problem der Marktmacht im deutschen Reichstag zwischen 1879 und 1914," by Blaich, 1578
- "Kategorii srednevekovoi kul'tury," by Gurevich, 1162
- Katz, Friedrich, "The Ancient American Civilizations," tr. by Simpson, 1295
- Katz, Irving (R), 1628
- Katz, Jacob, "Out of the Ghetto," 505
- Katz, Martin (R), 817
- Katz, Stanley N. (R), 218
- Kaufmann, Edgar. *See* Hitchcock, Henry-Russell
- "Kavkaz v Krymskoi voine, 1853-1856 gg., i mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia," by Ibragimbeili, 1221
- "Kavkaza, Iuzhnogo, K drevnei istorii," 1, by Chubinishvili, 1525
- Kay, Robin (ed.), "The Australian-New Zealand Agreement, 1944," 562
- Kazemi, Farhad (R), 1605
- Kazemzadeh, Firuz (R), 195
- Keddie, Nikki R. (ed.), "Scholars, Saints, and Sufis," 206; (R), 207
- Keen, Benjamin, "The Aztec Image in Western Thought," 1675
- "Kelet-Európa története a 19. század első felében," by Arató, 186
- "Kell, John McIntosh, of the Raider *Alabama*," by Delaney, 1265
- "Kellogg, Paul U., and the *Survey*: Voices for Social Welfare and Social Justice," by Chambers, 1280
- Kelly, Alfred H. (R), 567
- Kelly, Lawrence C. (R), 1618
- Kemnitz, Thomas Milton (R), 1555
- Kemp, Tom, "Economic Forces in French History," 164
- Kendall, Paul M. (deceased), 1307
- Kennedy, David M. (R), 590
- Kennedy, Michael L., "The Jacobin Club of Marseilles, 1790-1794," 1562
- Kennedy, Robert, 910
- "Kennedy, President, and Britain," by Nunnerley, 759

- "Kennedy Justice," by Navasky, 910
 Kent, George O. (R), 508, (C), 918
 Kent, H. S. K., "War and Trade in Northern Seas," 1539
 Kent, Harold Winfield, "Dr. Hyde and Mr. Stevenson," 884
 Kerber, Linda K. (R), 1629
 Kerby, Robert L., "Kirby Smith's Confederacy," 587
 Kern, Robert (ed.), "The Caciques," 620
 Kerr, Howard, "Mediums, and Spirit-Rappers, and Roaring Radicals," 864
 Kershaw, Ian, "Bolton Priory," 1528
 Kerst, Georg, "Jacob Meckel," 212
 Kessler, Charles. *See* Heer, Friedrich
 Ketcham, Ralph, "James Madison," 574
 Ketchum, Richard M., "The Winter Soldiers," 1624
 Kevles, Daniel J. (R), 881
 Khesin, S. S., "Oktiabr'skaia revoliutsiia i flot," 545
 Khilnani, N. M., "British Power in the Punjab, 1839-1858," 827
 "Khmel'nyts'ka Oblast'," ed. by Mekheda *et al.*, 193
 "Kholopstvo i krepostnichestvo (Konets XV-XVI v.)," by Kolycheva, 194
 Khonigsman, Ia. S., "Pronykennia inozemnoho kapitalu v ekonomiku Zakhidnoi Ukraïny v epokhu imperializmu (do 1918 r.)," 1222
 Kiessling, Rolf, "Bürgerliche Gesellschaft und Kirche in Augsburg im Spätmittelalter," 130
 Kieve, Jeffrey, "The Electric Telegraph in the U. K.," 786
 Kimball, Elisabeth G. (R), 772
 Kimball, Warren F., *The Cold War Warmed Over* (Review article), 1119-36
 Kimmich, Christoph M. (R), 1594
 King, Edmund, "Peterborough Abbey, 1086-1310," 495
 King, F. P., "The New Internationalism," 1545
 King, P. D., "Law and Society in the Visigothic Kingdom," 129
 Kinnear, Michael (R), 1182
 Kireevskij, I. V., 534
 Kireevsky, Ivan, 819
 Kirkland, J. R. (R), 876
 Kitson Clark, G., "Churchmen and the Condition of England, 1832-1885," 148
 Klarén, Peter F., "Modernization, Dislocation, and Aprismo," 1682
 Klausner, Carla I., "The Seljuk Vezirate," 776
 Klein, Maury, "Edward Porter Alexander," 587
 Klein, Milton M. (R), 1624
 Klinck, Carl F., and Talman, James J. (eds.), "The Journal of Major John Norton, 1816," 1258
 Kmen, Henry A. (R), 1622
 Knapp, Joseph G., "The Advance of American Cooperative Enterprise," 895
 Knapton, Ernest John (R), 1560
 Knight, Frida, "Beethoven and the Age of Revolution," 506
 Knoll, Paul W. (R), 500
 Knoll, Reinhold, "Zur Tradition der christlichsozialen Partei," 1579
 Knollenberg, Bernard (deceased), 264
 Knowles, David (R), 1165
 Knox, Graham (R), 252
 Kobrin, David (R), 1248
 Kochan, Miriam. *See* Akamatsu, Paul
 Koenig, Duane (R), 810
 Köpeczi, Béla, and Balázs, Eva H. (eds.), "Paysannerie française, paysannerie hongroise," 1310
 Kogel, Renée, "Pierre Charron," 1187
 Kohl, Benjamin G. (R), 775
 Kohlmeier, Louis M., Jr., "'God Save This Honorable Court!'" 1294
 Kolko, Joyce and Gabriel, "The Limits of Power," 1119
 "Kollontai, Alexandra: Marxisme et révolution sexuelle," by Stora-Sandor, 554
 Kolycheva, E. I., "Kholopstvo i krepostnichestvo (Konets XV-XVI v.)," 194
 Kommers, Donald P. *See* Meissner, Boris
 "Koran und Koranexegese," by Gätje, 202
 Korbel, Josef, "Détente in Europe," 1148
 Korn, Bertram W. (R), 1649
 Korolenko, V. G., "The History of My Contemporary," tr. by Parsons, 818
 Koss, Stephen, "Fleet Street Radical," 153; (R), 1558
 Koyré, Alexandre, and Cohen, I. Bernard (eds.), "Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*," 104
 Kozin, M. I. (ed.), "Ocherki ekonomicheskoi istorii Latvii, 1860-1900," 814
 Kravchenko, E. A., "Narodnyi front vo Frantsii, 1934-1938," 1193
 Kreissler, Félix, "De la révolution à l'annexion," 179
 Krieger, Leonard (R), 483
 Kristof, Ladis K. D., and Rabinowitch, Alexander and Janet (eds.), "Revolution and Politics in Russia," 542
 Kritzeck, James (R), 206
 Kröll, Ulrich, "Die internationale Buren-Agitation, 1899-1902," 1175
 Kruedener, Jürgen Freiherr von, "Die Rolle des Hofes im Absolutismus," 778
 Krueger, Thomas A. (R), 904
 Krupskaya, Nadezhda, 544
 Kubijovyc, Volodymyr (ed.), "Ukraine," 2: 555
 Kuhn, Philip A., "Rebellion and Its Enemies in Late Imperial China," 1230
 Kuklick, Bruce, "American Policy and the Division of Germany," 1661; "Josiah Royce," 597
 Kulski, W. W., "The Soviet Union in World Affairs," 201; (R), 108, 615
 Kuo, Ping-chia (R), 1233
 "Kuomintang-Communist Struggle in China, 1922-1949," by Kwei, 744
 "Kurfürstenrat: Grundzüge seiner Entwicklung in der Reichsverfassung und seine Stellung auf dem Westfälischen Friedenskongress," by Becker, 1574
 Kurland, Gerald, "Seth Low," 239
 Kuropiatnik, G. P., "Fermerskoe dvizhenie v SShA," 877
 Kurtz, Donna C., and Boardman, John, "Greek Burial Customs," 1524
 Kutakov, Leonid N., "Japanese Foreign Policy on the Eve of the Pacific War," ed. by Lensen, 559
 Kuttner, Stephan (R), 497
 Kwamena-Poh, M. A., "Government and Politics in the Akuapem State, 1730-1850," 1606
 Kwei, Chung-gi, "The Kuomintang-Communist Struggle in China, 1922-1949," 744
 Kyte, George W. (R), 1624
 Labor: Aurand, "From the Molly Maguires to the United Mine Workers," 593; Brecher, "Strike!" 593; Carpenter, "Competition and Collective Bargaining in the Needle Trades, 1910-1967," 243; Dobbs, "Teamster Power," 1660; Garmel, "The Rise of Teamster Power in the West," 1660; Goulden, "Meany," 1293; Hopkins, "The Airline Pilots," 841; Jayawardena, "The Rise of the Labor Movement in Ceylon," 829; Kaplow, "The Names of Kings," 162; Large, "The Rise of Labor in Japan," 826; Levenstein, "Labor Organizations in the United States and Mexico: A History of Their Relations," 1275; McLaughlin, "Michigan Labor," 858; Pospelovsky, "Russian Police Trade Unionism," 538; Rosenblum, "Immigrant Workers," 1271; Shigabudinov, "Rabochee dvizhenie na Severnom Kavkaze v gody novogo revoliutsionnogo pod'ema i pervoi mirovoi voiny (1910-fevral' 1917 gg.)," 1601; Suggs, "Colorado's War on Militant Unionism," 593;

- Tournerie, "Le Ministère du Travail," 1190; Vale, "Labour in American Politics, 836; Zelnik, "Labor and Society in Tsarist Russia: The Factory Workers of St. Petersburg, 1855-1870," 1599
- "Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes in Paris during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century," by Chevalier, tr. by Jellinek, 1563
- Labrousse, C. E., and Roche, D. (eds.), "Ordres et classes," 1310
- LaCapra, Dominick (R), 517
- Lacour-Gayet, Robert, "Histoire de l'Australie," 1617
- Lafayette, Marquis de, 848
- "Lafayette in the French Revolution: From the October Days through the Federation," by Gottschalk and Maddox, 1561
- Laffey, Ella S. (R), 1231
- Lafon, Jacques, "Les époux bordelais, 1450-1550," 517
- Lamar, Howard R. (R), 220
- "Lamar, L. Q. C.: Pragmatic Patriot," by Murphy, 1272
- "Lambarde, William: Elizabethan Antiquary, 1536-1601," by Warnicke, 1549
- "Lancastrian Kings and Lollard Knights," by McFarlane, 1529
- Land, Aubrey C. (R), 217
- "Land of the Underground Rain: Irrigation on the Texas High Plains, 1910-1970," by Green, 1280
- Landauer, Carl (R), 110; (C), 1685
- Landauer, Gustav, 1578
- Lander, J. R. (R), 772
- Landi, A. Galatoli (R), 1589
- Landsberger, Henry A. (ed.), "Rural Protest," 1692
- "Landschaften im Alten Reich: Die staatliche Funktion des gemeinen Mannes in Oberdeutschland," by Blickle, 1573
- Lane, Frederic C., "Venice," 1582
- Lane, Roger (R), 908
- Lang, Mabel L. (R), 118
- Lang, R. G. (R), 512
- Langer, Paul F., "Communism in Japan," 1233; and Zasloff, Joseph J., "North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao," 1616
- Langer, William L. (R), 507
- Langford, P., "The First Rockingham Administration, 1765-1766," 1553
- Lapp, John Allen, "The Mennonite Church in India, 1897-1962," 1614
- Large, Stephen S., "The Rise of Labor in Japan," 826
- Larsen, Arthur J. (R), 1648
- Larson, Bruce L., "Lindbergh of Minnesota," 1648
- Larson, Robert W. (R), 1646
- Lass, William E., "From the Missouri to the Great Salt Lake," 577
- "Last Boom," by Clark and Halbouty, 1658
- "Last Foray: The South Carolina Planters of 1860. A Sociological Study," by Davidson, 866
- "Latin America: New World, Third World," by Clissold, 620
- "Latin American Military as a Socio-Political Force: Case Studies of Bolivia and Argentina," by Corbett, 1682
- "Latin American Thought: A Historical Introduction," by Davis, 913
- "Latvii, Ocherki ekonomicheskoi istorii, 1860-1900," ed. by Kozin, 814
- "Lavrov, Peter, and the Russian Revolutionary Movement," by Pomper, 1598
- "Law Courts of Medieval England," by Harding, 494
- Lăzărescu, Mary. See Bulgaru, Maria Matilda Alexandrescu-Dersca
- Leach, Barry A., "German Strategy against Russia, 1939-1941," 807
- "Leadership in Crisis: FDR and the Path to Intervention," by Barron, 902
- "Lebensmittelteuerungen, ihre Bekämpfung und ihre politischen Rückwirkungen in Bern: Vom Ausgehenden 15. Jahrhundert bis in die Zeit der Kappelerkriege," by Wermelinger, 181
- Le Clère, Bernard, and Wright, Vincent, "Les préfets du Second Empire," 1191
- Leder, Lawrence H. (ed.), "The Colonial Legacy," 1 and 2: 572
- Lee, Bradford A., "Britain and the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1939," 516
- Lee, Everett S. (R), 857
- Lee, Hilda I., "Malta 1813-1914," 1173
- Lee, Kathryn J. (deceased), 1307
- Lee, Lawrence B. (R), 1280
- Lee, Maurice, Jr. (R), 141, 514, 1185
- "Lee, Daniel, Agriculturist: His Life North and South," by Coulter, 865
- "Lee, Lieutenant, of Beale Street," by Tucker, 1650
- Lees, Andrew (R), 1576
- Legal history: Abbiatucci *et al.*, "Crimes et criminalité en France sous l'Ancien Régime, 17^e-18^e siècles," 789; Baxter, "The Steamboat Monopoly," 1257; Benedict, "The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson," 837; Berger, "Impeachment," 837; Berry, "Black Resistance/White Law," 567; Bowden, "Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in the Chihuahuan Acquisition," 842; Brant, "Impeachment," 837; Cortner, "The Jones & Laughlin Case," 1257; Danelski and Tulchin (eds.), "The Autobiographical Notes of Charles Evans Hughes," 896; Dawson, "Provincial Magistrates and Revolutionary Politics in France, 1789-1795," 165; Dewey, "Marshall versus Jefferson," 1257; Ellis, "The Jeffersonian Crisis," 1629; Friedman, "The Wise Minority," 218; Goebel, "History of the Supreme Court of the United States," 1: 1250; Guice, "The Rocky Mountain Bench," 865; Harding, "The Law Courts of Medieval England," 494; Holmes, "The Trial of Doctor Sacheverell," 783; Ireland, "The County Courts in Antebellum Kentucky," 865; King, "Law and Society in the Visigothic Kingdom," 129; Kohlmeier, "God Save This Honorable Court!" 1294; Lafon, "Les époux bordelais, 1450-1550," 517; Levack, "The Civil Lawyers in England, 1603-1641," 1177; Markesinis, "The Theory and Practice of Dissolution of Parliament," 137; Martinage-Baranger, "Bourjon et le code civil," 789; Miller, "The Public Lands of Texas, 1519-1970," 842; Minear, "Victors' Justice," 1613; Murphy, "The Constitution in Crisis Times, 1918-1969," 244; Murphy, "The Meaning of Freedom of Speech," 1283; Navasky, "Kennedy Justice," 910; Poumarède, "Les successions dans le sud-ouest de la France au Moyen Age," 127; Schwartz, "From Confederation to Nation," 1629; Van Caenegem, "The Birth of the English Common Law," 772; Wakin (ed.), "The Function of Documents in Islamic Law," 204; Wiecek, "The Guarantee Clause of the U.S. Constitution," 567
- Lehmann, William G., "Henry Home, Lord Kames, and the Scottish Enlightenment," 514
- Lehning, Arthur (ed.), "Michael Bakounine et ses relations avec Sergej Nečëv, 1870-1872," 536
- Leighton, Albert C. (C), 920
- "Leith, Charles Kenneth: Scientific Adviser," by McGrath, 894
- Lemerle, Paul, "Le premier humanisme byzantin," 1531
- Lemons, J. Stanley, "The Woman Citizen," 894; (R), 604
- Lendt, David L. (R), 584
- Lenin, V. I.: Conquest, "V. I. Lenin," 543; McNeal, "Bride of the Revolution," 544; Morgan, "Lenin," 543; Theen, "Lenin: Genesis and Development of a Revolutionary," 544
- Lens, Sidney, "The Forging of the American Empire," 834

- Lensen, George Alexander, "The Strange Neutrality," 559. *See also* Kutakov, Leonid N.
- Léon, Pierre, *et al.* (eds.), "L'industrialisation en Europe au XIX^e siècle," 1142
- Leonard, Jane Kate (R), 1230
- Leopold, Richard W. (R), 609
- Lerner, Gerda (R), 1138
- Lerner, Robert E. (R), 1527
- Lerner, Warren, "Karl Radek," 553
- Lesky, Erna, and Wandruszka, Adam (eds.), "Gerard van Swieten und seine Zeit," 1208
- "Letopis' geroicheskoi bor'by: Sovetskaia istoriografiia grazhdanskoi voiny i imperialisticheskoi interventsii v SSSR," by Naumov, 549
- Levack, Brian P., "The Civil Lawyers in England, 1603-1641," 1177
- Levenstein, Harvey A., "Labor Organizations in the United States and Mexico," 1275
- Levi, Werner (R), 1617
- Levine, Erwin L., "Theodore Francis Green," 901
- Levine, Herbert S., "Hitler's Free City," 1594
- Levy, David W., and Urofsky, Melvin I. (eds.), "Letters of Louis D. Brandeis," 1 and 2: 235
- Lewis, Archibald R. (R), 775, 1247
- Lewis, Helena F. (R), 1194
- Lewis, John Wilson (ed.), "The City in Communist China," 744
- Lewis, W. S., *et al.* (eds.), "Horace Walpole's Correspondence with John Chute, Richard Bentley, the Earl of Strafford, Sir William Hamilton, the Earl and Countess Harcourt, George Hardinge, Horace Walpole's Correspondence with the Walpole Family," 1552
- Lhotsky, Alphons, "Das Zeitalter des Hauses Österreich," 807
- Liang, Chin-tung, "General Stilwell in China, 1942-1944," 1286
- "Liang Ch'i-ch'ao and Intellectual Transition in China, 1890-1907," by Chang, 1233
- "Liberal Imperialists: The Ideas and Politics of a Post-Gladstonian Élite," by Matthew, 152
- "Liberalismus und Demokratie am Anfang der Weimarer Republik: Eine vergleichende Analyse der Deutschen Demokratischen Partei und der Deutschen Volkspartei," by Albertin, 175
- "Liberals, Radicals and Social Politics, 1892-1914," by Emy, 151
- "Liberation Movement in Russia, 1900-1905," by Galai, 822
- Libraries and archives: Horward, "The French Revolution and Napoleon Collection at Florida State University," 521; Riberette, "Les bibliothèques françaises pendant la Révolution (1789-1795)," 791
- Lichtheim, George (deceased), 264
- Lida, Clara E., "Anarquismo y revolución en la España del XIX," 1196
- Lidtke, Vernon L., *Naturalism and Socialism in Germany*, 14-37; (R), 523, 1203; (C), 1300
- Lieber, Michael (R), 1674
- Liebkecht, Wilhelm, "Briefwechsel mit deutschen Sozialdemokraten," 1, ed. by Eckert, 1203
- "Liège et Bourgogne: Actes du colloque tenu à Liège les 28, 29 et 30 Octobre 1968," 498
- "Limits of Foreign Policy: The West, the League and the Far Eastern Crisis of 1931-1933," by Thorne, 117
- "Limits of Power: The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-1954," by Kolko and Kolko, 1119
- Lincoln, Abraham: Davis, "The Image of Lincoln in the South," 233
- "Lincoln, Mary Todd: Her Life and Letters," by Turner and Turner, 867
- Lindbeck, John M. H. *See* Pye, Lucian W.
- "Lindbergh of Minnesota: A Political Biography," by Larson, 1648
- Lindgren, Raymond E. (R), 1201
- Lings, Martin, "A Sufi Saint of the Twentieth Century," 206
- Link, Arthur S., *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Woodrow Wilson," 14: 242; 15: 600
- Link, Edith M. (R), 527
- Linton, William James, 1555
- Lipset, Seymour Martin, "Rebellion in the University," 911
- Literary history: Hardin, "Michael Drayton and the Passing of Elizabethan England," 781; Kaplan, "Democratic Humanism and American Literature," 216; Kerr, "Mediums, and Spirit-Rappers, and Roaring Radicals," 864; Messbarger, "Fiction with a Parochial Purpose," 883; Simpson, "The Man of Letters in New England and the South," 217; Twain, "What Is Man? And Other Philosophical Writings," ed. by Baender, 836; Wakelyn, "The Politics of a Literary Man," 1264
- Litvak, B. G., "Russkaia derevnia v reforme 1861 goda," 1221
- Liublinskaia, A. D., and Sharkova, I. S. (eds.), "Russkii diplomat vo Frantsii," 1597
- Lively, Robert A. (deceased), 265
- Livermore, H. V., "The Origins of Spain and Portugal," 499; "Portugal," 1199; (R), 794
- "Living with the Communists: China, 1953-5; Soviet Union, 1962-5," by Trevelyan, 744
- "Livy, A Commentary on, Books XXXI-XXXIII," by Briscoe, 1157
- Lloyd, Craig, "Aggressive Introvert," 606; (R), 605
- "Lloyd George Family Letters, 1885-1936," ed. by Morgan, 1182
- Lloyd George Government and the Creation of the League of Nations*, by Egerton, 419-44
- "Locarno Diplomacy: Germany and the West, 1925-1929," by Jacobson, 138
- Lockhart, James, "The Men of Cajamarca," 1681
- Loeber, Dietrich A. (ed.), "Diktierete Option," 187
- Loetscher, Lefferts A. (R), 844
- Logan, Rayford W. (R), 592
- Logsdon, Joseph, "Horace White, Nineteenth Century Liberal," 1273
- Logue, William, "Léon Blum," 792
- Lomask, Milton, and Green, Constance McLaughlin, "Vanguard," 1292
- Lombard, Maurice, "Espaces et réseaux du haut Moyen Age," 770
- Longacre, Edward G., "From Union Stars to Top Hat," 587
- Longworth, Philip, "The Three Emperors," 198
- Lopez, Robert S., "The Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages, 950-1350," 1526
- Lorimer, William, 1279
- Lorwin, Val R. (R), 1190
- "Lost Cause, The Myth of the, 1865-1900," by Osterweis, 1267
- Lottich, Kenneth V. (R), 1255
- Loveland, Anne C., "Emblem of Liberty," 848
- Lovett, Clara Maria, "Carlo Cattaneo and the Politics of the Risorgimento, 1820-1860," 183
- "Low, Seth: The Reformer in an Urban and Industrial Age," by Kurland, 239
- Lowe, C. J. (R), 785
- Lowe, Peter (R), 115
- Lower, Arthur R. M., "Great Britain's Woodyard," 570
- Lowitt, Suzanne C. (R), 1642
- Loyn, H. R., and Hearder, H. (eds.), "British Government and Administration," 1309
- Lubove, Roy (R), 1244
- Lucas, Colin, "The Structure of the Terror," 1189
- "Luce and His Empire," by Swanberg, 611

- Luckett, Richard, "The White Generals," 549
 Ludmerer, Kenneth M., "Genetics and American Society," 563
 Ludz, Peter Christian (ed.), "Soziologie und Sozialgeschichte," 271
 "Lull, Ramon, and Lullism in Fourteenth-Century France," by Hillgarth, 1169
 "Lumbering in Maine, A History of, 1861-1960," by Smith, 594
 "Lumières en Hongrie, en Europe centrale et en Europe orientale: Actes du colloque de Mátrafüred, 3-5 novembre 1970," ed. by Bene, 136
 Lunn, Eugene, "Prophet of Community," 1578
 "Lusitania," by Simpson, 114
 "Lutheranism in North America, 1914-1970," by Nelson, 1281
 Lutz, Jessie G. (R), 1232
 Luvaas, Jay (ed.), "Dear Miss Em," 609; (R), 1641
 Luža, Radomír, and Mamatey, Victor S. (eds.), "A History of the Czechoslovak Republic, 1918-1948," 1213
 Lynch, John Roy, 237
 Lynes, Russell, "Good Old Modern," 599
 Lyon, 158
 Lyon, Bryce (R), 498
 Lytle, Scott (R), 162
 Lyttelton, Adrian, "The Seizure of Power," 1209

 Maass, Walter B., "Assassination in Vienna," 180
 MacCaffrey, Wallace T. (R), 1547
 McCall, Daniel F. (R), 1228, 1606
 McCandless, Perry, "A History of Missouri," 2: 1249
 McClellan, Woodford (R), 538
 McCoy, Donald R., and Ruetten, Richard T., "Quest and Response," 612
 McCoy, Isaac, 859
 McCraw, Thomas K., "TVA and the Power Fight, 1933-1939," 901
 McCulloch, Samuel Clyde (R), 561
 "MacDonald, Ramsay: Political Writings," ed. by Barker, 153
 McFarlane, K. B., "Lancastrian Kings and Lollard Knights," 1529; "The Nobility of Later Medieval England," 126
 McFeely, William S. (R), 1639
 McGiffert, Michael (ed.), "God's Plot," 844
 McGill, Barry (R), 1181
 McGill, William J. (R), 1208
 McGrath, Sylvia Wallace, "Charles Kenneth Leith," 894
 McGreevey, William Paul, "An Economic History of Colombia, 1845-1930," 1680
 McGregor, Malcolm Francis, and Bradeen, Donald William (eds.), "Phoros," 1692
 McGrew, Roderick E. (R), 199
 McJimsey, George T., "Genteel Partisan," 874
 Mack, Mary Peter (deceased), 923
 McKay, Ernest, "Henry Wilson," 1268
 McKay, R. A. (ed.), "Documents on Canadian External Affairs," 2: 1670
 McKee, Christopher, "Edward Preble," 1256
 McKelvey, Blake (R), 607
 McKelvey, James Lee, "George III and Lord Bute," 144
 MacKendrick, Paul, "Roman France," 1159
 "Mackenzie, John, of Bechuanaland, 1835-1899: A Study in Humanitarian Imperialism," by Sillery, 1607
 Mackiw, Theodore (R), 1603
 McLachlan, James, "American Boarding Schools," 1255
 McLaughlin, Doris B., "Michigan Labor," 858
 MacLeod, Duncan J. (R), 580
 MacLeod, Murdo J., "Spanish Central America," 1679
 McManus, Edgar J., "Black Bondage in the North," 1246
 MacMaster, Richard K. (R), 1251
 Macmillan, David S. (ed.), "Canadian Business History," 1668
 McMillen, Neil R., "The Citizens' Council," 617
 McNeal, Robert H., "Bride of the Revolution," 544; (R), 817
 McNitt, Frank, "Navajo Wars," 1631
 McPherson, James M. (R), 248
 McSeveney, Samuel T., "The Politics of Depression," 885
 McWhiney, Grady, "Southerners and Other Americans," 582
 McWilliams, Wilson Carey, "The Idea of Fraternity in America," 1620
 Maddox, Margaret, and Gottschalk, Louis, "Lafayette in the French Revolution," 1561
 Maddox, Robert James, "The New Left and the Origins of the Cold War," 1119; "William E. Borah and American Foreign Policy," 72
 "Madison, James: A Biography," by Ketcham, 574
 "Madison, James, The Papers of," 7, ed. by Hutchinson and Rachal, 849; 8, ed. by Rutland and Rachal, 849
 "Maghreb, Politiques coloniales au," by Ageron, 208
 Maguire, John, "Marx's Paris Writings," 137
 Mahon, John K. (R), 596
 Main, Jackson Turner, "The Sovereign States, 1775-1783," 1253
 Major, Russell (R), 504
 Malcolmson, Robert W., "Popular Recreations in English Society, 1700-1850," 1178
 Maldonado-Denis, Manuel, "Puerto Rico," tr. by Vialo, 915
 "Mallet Du Pan (1749-1800): A Career in Political Journalism" by Acomb, 1188
 Malone, Joseph J., "The Arab Lands of Western Asia," 1226
 "Malta 1813-1914: A Study in Constitutional and Strategic Development," by Lee, 1173
 Maltitz, Horst von, "The Evolution of Hitler's Germany," 1206
 Mamatey, Victor S., and Luža, Radomír (eds.), "A History of the Czechoslovak Republic, 1918-1948," 1213
 "Man from the Valley: Memoirs of a 20th-Century Virginian," by Miller, 1282
 "Man of Letters in New England and the South: Essays on the History of the Literary Vocation in America," by Simpson, 217
 Manakee, Harold (deceased), 1307
 Mandelbaum, David G., "Society in India," 1 and 2: 1234
 Mandelbaum, Seymour J. (R), 1279
 Mango, Cyril (R), 503
 "Mann, Horace: A Biography," by Messerli, 226
 Manning, Helen Taft (R), 1181
 Mantell, Martin E., "Johnson, Grant, and the Politics of Reconstruction," 1268
 "Manufacturing Frontier: Pioneer Industry in Antebellum Wisconsin, 1830-1860," by Walsh, 860
 "Mao Tse-tung's Cultural Revolution," by An, 744
 Marble, Manton, 874
 Marburg, Theodore F. (R), 860
 Marbut, F. B., "News from the Capital," 856
 Marcos González, Maria Dolores, "La España del Antiguo Régimen," 6, ed. by Artola, 1569
 Marcus, Sheldon, "Father Coughlin," 899
 Mardagant, Ted (R), 1191
 Mardock, Robert Winston, "The Reformers and the American Indian," 875
 "Margaret of Anjou: Queen of England," by Erlanger, 1167
 "Marie de l'Incarnation (1599-1672)," by Oury, 1669
 "Marin, Don Francisco de Paula: A Biography," by Gast, 222
 "Marin, Francisco de Paula, The Letters and Journals of," ed. by Conrad, 222
 "Marine Archaeology," ed. by Blackman, 270

- Maritime history: Jensen, "The Cod," 484; Simpson, "Lusitania," 114; Stackpole, "Whales & Destiny," 487
 Markesinis, B. S., "The Theory and Practice of Dissolution of Parliament," 137
 "Marlborough as Military Commander," by Chandler, 513
 Marsh, Henry, "The Caesars," 766
 Marsh, Peter (R), 150, 1547
 Marshall, Helen E., "Mary Adelaide Nutting," 241
 "Marshall versus Jefferson: The Political Background of Marbury v. Madison," by Dewey, 1257
 Marszalek, John F., Jr., "Court-Martial," 592
 Martin, Geoffrey J., "Ellsworth Huntington," 1644
 Martin, James Kirby, "Men in Rebellion," 1624
 Martinage-Baranger, Renée, "Bourjon et le code civil," 789
 Martinez, Lauro (R), 1582
 Marty, Martin E. (R), 591
 Marx, Leo (R), 216
 "Marxismo teorico negli USA, 1900-1945," by Camporesi, 889
 "Marx's Paris Writings: An Analysis," by Maguire, 137
 Mary de Sales, Sister (deceased), 925
 "Maryland Democracy. Roots of, 1753-1776," by Skaggs, 1623
 Maser, Werner, "Hitler," tr. by Ross, 1205
 "Massachusetts Bay: The Crucial Decade, 1640-1650," by Wall, 570
 "Massacre of St Bartholomew and the European Conflict, 1559-1572," by Sutherland, 135
 Masson, Olivier, and Szyner, Maurice, "Recherches sur les Phéniciens à Chypre," 761
 "Massy v bor'be za rabochii kontrol' (Mart-iul' 1917 g.)," by Selitskii, 1602
 Mathur, L. P., "Indian Revolutionary Movement in the United States of America," 1285
 Matossian, Mary Kilbourne (R), 824
 Matthew, H. C. G., "The Liberal Imperialists," 152
 Matthews, George T. (R), 519
 Matthias, Erich, and Nicholls, Anthony (eds.), "German Democracy and the Triumph of Hitler," 1206
 Matveev, Andrei, 1597
 "Maurice, Frederick Denison: Rebellious Conformist," by Brose, 514
 "Mauritania, Islam and Social Order in: A Case Study from the Nineteenth Century," by Stewart, 1227
 Mavrodin, V. V., 532
 May, Ernest R., and Thomson, James C., Jr. (eds.), "American-East Asian Relations," 219
 "Maya, In Search of the: The First Archaeologists," by Brunhouse, 913
 Mayer, George H. (R), 862
 Mayer, Hans Eberhard, "The Crusades," tr. by Gillingham, 131
 Mayfield, James B., "Rural Politics in Nasser's Egypt," 207
 Mays, Benjamin E., "Born to Rebel," 909
 Meacham, Standish (R), 514
 Mead, Sidney E. (R), 844
 "Meany," by Goulden, 1293
 Mears, John A. (R), 1574
 "Meckel, Jacob: Sein Leben, sein Wirken in Deutschland und Japan," by Kerst, 212
 Medical history: Gill, "The Apothecary in Colonial Virginia," 572; Marshall, "Mary Adelaide Nutting," 241; Rusk, "A World to Care For," 905; Temkin, "Galenism," 1139
 Medick, Hans, "Naturzustand und Naturgeschichte der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft," 483
 "Medieval Agriculture, Essays on, and General Problems of the Medieval Economy," by Postan, 1165
 "Medieval Church and Society: Collected Essays," by Brooke, 123
 "Medieval Hellenism in Asia Minor, The Decline of, and the Process of Islamization from the Eleventh through the Fifteenth Century," by Vryonis, 203
 "Medieval Regions and Their Cities," by Russell, 1161
 "Medieval Trade and Finance," by Postan, 1165
 "Mediterranean Society: The Jewish Communities of the Arab World as Portrayed in the Documents of the Cairo Geniza," 2, by Goitein, 558
 "Mediums, and Spirit-Rappers, and Roaring Radicals: Spiritualism in American Literature, 1850-1900," by Kerr, 864
 Mehlinger, Howard D., and Thompson, John M., "Count Witte and the Tsarist Government in the 1905 Revolution," 540
 Meier, August (R), 1246; and Rudwick, Elliott, "CORE," 248
 Meier, Heinz K. (R), 1582
 Meier-Dörnberg, Wilhelm, "Die Ölförderung der Kriegsmarine 1935 bis 1945," 526
 "Meiji 1868: Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Japan," by Akamatsu, tr. by Kochan, 1612
 Meinig, D. W., "Southwest," 220
 Meissner, Boris (ed.), "Social Change in the Soviet Union," tr. by Kommers, 537
 Mekheda, M. I., et al. (eds.), "Khmeln'nyts'ka Oblast'," 193
 Melgunov, S. P., "The Bolshevik Seizure of Power," ed. by Pushkarev, tr. by Beaver, 546
 Mellink, Machteld J. (R), 1522
 "Memphis Commercial Appeal: The History of a Southern Newspaper," by Baker, 1242
 "Men in Rebellion: Higher Governmental Leaders and the Coming of the American Revolution," by Martin, 1624
 "Men versus Systems: Agriculture in the USSR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia," by Adams and Adams, 551
 Mendelsohn, Everett, and Thackray, Arnold (eds.), "Science and Values," 1692
 Mennel, Robert M., "Thorns & Thistles," 224
 "Mennonite Church in India, 1897-1962," by Lapp, 1614
 "Mental Institutions in America: Social Policy to 1875," by Grob, 1260
 "Mercati catalani e l'espansione della corona d'Aragona nel secolo XV," by Del Treppo, 1568
 "Merchant Prince of Boston: Colonel T. H. Perkins, 1764-1854," by Seaburg and Paterson, 575
 "Mercier, Henri, and the American Civil War," by Carroll, 598
 Meritt, Benjamin Dean, 1692
 Merk, Frederick, "Slavery and the Annexation of Texas," 578
 Merle-Smith, V. S. (deceased), 268
 Merrill, Horace Samuel (R), 1277
 Merwick, Donna, "Boston Priests, 1848-1910," 228
 Meshko, I. M., "Hromads'ko-politychnyi rukh i suspil'na dumka v Uhors'chyni na rubezhi XVIII-XIX st.," 1591
 Meskill, John (ed.), "An Introduction to Chinese Civilization," 209
 Messbarger, Paul R., "Fiction with a Parochial Purpose," 883
 Messerli, Jonathan, "Horace Mann," 226
 "Metternich und die Frage Ungarns," by Andics, 809
 Metzger, Charles H., S. J. (deceased), 1307
 Mexican Revolution: Beezley, "Insurgent Governor," 1678; Cumberland, "Mexican Revolution: The Constitutionalist Years," 253; Quirk, "The Mexican Revolution and the Catholic Church, 1910-1929," 1677
 "Mexico, Letters from," by Cortés, tr. by Pagden, 1676
 "México virreinal y la 'Sublevación' de Caracas, 1810," by Gabaldón Márquez, 1297
 Meyer, C. S. (deceased), 268
 Michelson, Paul E. (R), 1592
 "Michigan, The Territory of (1805-1837)," by Gilpin, 575

- "Michigan Labor: A Brief History from 1818 to the Present," by McLaughlin, 858
 Middendorf, John H. (R), 112
 Midelfort, H. C. Erik (R), 130
 Military history: Barnett, "Roots of War," 618;
 Beskrovnyi, "Russkaia armii i flot v XIX veka," 1220;
 Blumenson, "The Patton Papers," 1: 596; Chandler, "Marlborough as Military Commander," 513; Clifford, "The Citizen Soldiers," 892; Connor and Faulk, "North America Divided," 862; Corbett, "The Latin American Military as a Socio-Political Force," 1682; Davies, "White Eagle, Red Star," 1593; Dennis, "Decision by Default," 1184; DuPre, "Hap Arnold," 1284; Gates, "Schoolbooks and Kraggs," 886; Glover, "Britain at Bay," 1554; Greenhalgh, "Early Greek Warfare," 118; Hughes, "To the Maginot Line," 170; Huntington, "Hall's Breechloaders," ed. by Bagby, 1260; Ibragimbeili, "Kavkaz v Krymskoi voine, 1853-1956 gg., i mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia," 1221; McNitt, "Navajo Wars," 1631; Marszalek, "Court-Martial," 592; Pelet, "The French Campaign in Portugal, 1810-1811," ed. and tr. by Horward, 521; Potier, "Le génie militaire de Vercingétorix et le mythe Alise-Alésia," 1160; Selby, "Over the Sea to Skye," 1185; Smythe, "Guerrilla Warrior," 1276; Stanley, "Canada Invaded, 1775-1776," 1670; Weigley, "The American Way of War," 1641
 Miller, Anne Pauline (R), 762
 Miller, D. A. (R), 1535
 Miller, Francis Pickens, "Man from the Valley," 1282
 Miller, John, "Popery and Politics in England, 1660-1688," 1549
 Miller, Lillian B. (R), 599
 Miller, Molly, "The Thalassocracies," 1152
 Miller, Raymond C. (R), 1292
 Miller, Robert Moats, "How Shall They Hear without a Preacher?" 1282; (R), 883
 Miller, Sally M., "Victor Berger and the Promise of Constructive Socialism, 1910-1920," 1278
 Miller, Thomas Lloyd, "The Public Lands of Texas, 1519-1970," 842; (R), 892
 Miller, Thomas Lloyd (R), 892
 Minchinton, Walter E. (R), 1179
 "Mind Cure in New England: From the Civil War to World War I," by Parker, 230
 "Mind of One Piece: Brandeis and American Reform," by Urofsky, 235
 Minear, Richard H., "Victors' Justice," 1613
 Mink, Louis O. (R), 482
 Mints, I. I., *et al.*, "Pobeda Sovetskoi vlasti v Zakavkaz'e," 824
 "Mints, Dies and Currency: Essays Dedicated to the Memory of Albert Baldwin," ed. by Carson, 1140
 Miquel, Pierre, "La paix de Versailles et l'opinion publique française," 1192
 Mirsky, Jonathan (R), 249, 1289
 "Missouri, A History of," 1, by Foley, 1249; 2, by McCandless, 1249
 Mitchell, J. Paul (R), 1643
 Mitchell, Richard E. (R), 120, 490
 Miyakawa, T. Scott, and Conroy, Hilary (eds.), "East across the Pacific," 1240
 "Mobile Americans: Residential and Social Mobility in Omaha, 1880-1920," by Chudacoff, 1647
 "Model Citizen in Communist China, The Making of a," by Ridley *et al.*, 744
 Modell, John (R), 1647
 "Modernization, Dislocation, and Aprismo: Origins of the Peruvian Aprista Party, 1870-1932," by Klarén, 1682
 Mohr, James C., "The Radical Republicans and Reform in New York during Reconstruction," 870
 "Moldavskoi intelligentsii, Formirovanie, vo vtoroi polovine XIX-nachale XX v.," by Babii, 1590
 Moles, Ian. *See* Vacapoulos, Apostolos E.
 Monaghan, Jay (R), 587
 "Monopol på nyheter: Ekonomiska och politiska aspekter på svenska och internationelle nyhetsbyråers verksamhet 1870-1919," by Ingmar, 1201
 "Monroe, James: The Quest for National Identity," by Ammon, 1625
 Moody, T. W., and Simms, J. G. (eds.), "The Bishopric of Derry and the Irish Society of London, 1602-1705," 1: 1186
 Moon, Penderel. *See* Wavell
 Moore, Amory O. (deceased), 1307
 Moore, John C. (R), 1529
 Moote, A. Lloyd (R), 161
 "More Perfect Union: The Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on the Constitution," by Hyman, 872
 Morgan, Kenneth O. (ed.), "Lloyd George Family Letters, 1885-1936," 1182
 Morgan, M. C., "Lenin," 543
 "Morie, Sir Robert: Envoy and Ambassador in the Age of Imperialism, 1876-1893," by Ramm, 785
 Mork, Gordon R. (R), 179
 Morley, Charles (R), 780
 "Morrell, W. P.: A Tribute. Essays in Modern and Early Modern History Presented to William Parker Morrell, Professor Emeritus, University of Otago," ed. by Wood and O'Connor, 927
 Morris, John, "The Age of Arthur," 768
 Morris, Richard B. (R), 573
 Morrison, Joseph L., "Governor O. Max Gardner," 899
 Morse, Edward L., "Foreign Policy and Interdependence in Gaullist France," 1567
 Morton, Louis (R), 1256
 "Moskovskii universitet posle vosstaniia dekabristov," by Nasonkina, 1598
 Mosse, Werner E. (ed.), "Deutsches Judentum in Krieg und Revolution, 1916-1923," 805
 "Most Probable Position: A History of Aerial Navigation to 1941," by Wright, 1144
 Moulton, Harland B., "From Superiority to Parity," 1667
 Mousnier, Roland, "Social Hierarchies," tr. by Evans, ed. by Clarke, 484
 "Moving American," by Pierson, 213
 Mowat, R. C., "Creating the European Community," 1545
 Mowry, George E., "Another Look at the Twentieth-Century South," 1275
 "Mr. Republican: A Biography of Robert A. Taft," by Patterson, 1291
 "Mughal Emperors, The Religious Policy of the," by Sharma, 1614
 Mulholland, Daniel (R), 1224
 Mullett, Charles F. (R), 1545
 Mulvey, Helen F. (R), 155
 "Munby, Man of Two Worlds: The Life and Diaries of Arthur J. Munby," by Hudson, 146
 Muncy, Raymond Lee, "Sex and Marriage in Utopian Communities," 223
 Munro, John A. (ed.), "Documents on Canadian External Affairs," 6: 1670
 Murdock, Eugene C., "One Million Men," 586; (R), 1633
 Murphey, Murray G., "Our Knowledge of the Historical Past," 482
 Murphy, James B., "L. Q. C. Lamar," 1272
 Murphy, Paul L., "The Constitution in Crisis Times, 1918-1969," 244; "The Meaning of Freedom of Speech," 1283; (R), 885
 Murray, John J. (R), 1539
 Murray, Robert K., "The Politics of Normalcy," 605; (R), 606
 Musca, Giosuè, "Il Venerabile Beda, storico dell'Alto Medioevo," 493
 Mushkat, Jerome, "Tammany," 1628

- Music: Buerkle and Barker, "Bourbon Street Black," 619; Knight, "Beethoven and the Age of Revolution," 506; Mussulman, "Music in the Cultural Generation: A Social History of Music in America, 1870-1900," 879; Routh, "Early English Organ Music from the Middle Ages to 1837," 1175; Stoutamire, "Music of the Old South: Colony to Confederacy," 879
- Mussulman, Joseph A., "Music in the Cultural Generation," 879
- "My Contemporary, The History of," by Korolenko, tr. by Parsons, 818
- Myers, Robert Manson (ed.), "The Children of Pride," 868
- Myllyniemi, Seppo, "Die Neuordnung der baltischen Länder, 1941-1944," 1202
- "Mystère" et 'Philosophie du Christ' selon Erasme: Etude de la lettre à P. Volz et de la 'Ratio verae theologiae' (1518), by Chantraine, 1536
- "Mysticism and Dissent: Religious Ideology and Social Protest in the Sixteenth Century," by Ozment, 134
- Nabokov, V. D., "The Provisional Government," ed. by Field, 546, 1299
- Nada, Narciso (ed.), "Le relazioni diplomatiche fra l'Austria e il Regno di Sardegna," 2d ser., 1: 528. See also Villamarina, Emanuele Pes di
- Naff, Thomas (R), 1147
- Nagel, Paul C., "This Sacred Trust," 855
- Naidis, Mark (R), 213, 827, 1234
- Nakayama, Shigeru, and Sivin, Nathan (eds.), "Chinese Science," 1609
- "Names of Kings: The Parisian Laboring Poor in the Eighteenth Century," by Kaplow, 162
- Napoleon I: Howard, "The French Revolution and Napoleon Collection at Florida State University," 521
- "Napoleon III," by Smith, 1191
- Napoleon's Prefects*, by Whitcomb, 1089-1118
- "Narodnaia Volia" pered tsarskim sudom, 1880-1891 gg., by Troitskii, 1222
- "Narodnyi front vo Frantsii, 1934-1938," by Kravchenko, 1193
- Nash, Gerald D., "The American West in the Twentieth Century," 1651; (R), 1657
- Nash, Howard P., Jr., "Andrew Johnson," 871; "A Naval History of the Civil War," 585
- Nasonkina, L. I., "Moskovskii universitet posle vosstaniia dekabristov," 1598
- "Nasser's Egypt, Rural Politics in: A Quest for Legitimacy," by Mayfield, 207
- Nation of Shopkeepers in Search of a Suitable France: 1919-40*, by Cairns, 710-43
- "National Intelligencer, A History of the," by Ames, 856
- National Urban League, 890
- Nationalism: Dawn, "From Ottomanism to Arabism," 1604; Hinsley, "Nationalism and the International System," 109
- "Native Fascism in the Successor States, 1918-1945," ed. by Sugar, 1213
- Natural Knowledge in Cultural Context: The Manchester Model*, by Thackray, 672-709
- Naturalism and Socialism in Germany*, by Lidtke, 14-37
- "Naturzustand und Naturgeschichte der bürgerlichen Gesellschaft: Die Ursprünge der bürgerlichen Sozialtheorie als Geschichtsphilosophie und Sozialwissenschaft bei Samuel Pufendorf, John Locke und Adam Smith," by Medick, 483
- Nauen, Franz G. (R), 1203
- Naumov, V. P., "Letopis' geroicheskoi bor'by," 549
- "Navajo Wars: Military Campaigns, Slave Raids, and Reprisals," by McNitt, 1631
- Naval history: Bennett, "Nelson the Commander," 1178; Christman, "Sailors, Scientists, and Rockets," 607; Delaney, "John McIntosh Kell of the Raider *Alabama*," 1265; Dülffer, "Weimar, Hitler und die Marine," 176; Howard, "A Naval History of the Civil War," 585; McKee, "Edward Preble," 1256; Meier-Dörnberg, "Die Ölförderung der Kriegsmarine 1935 bis 1945," 526; Roscoe, "On the Seas and in the Skies," 903; Smith, "First Across!" 1656; Wells, "The Confederate Navy," 585
- Navasky, Victor S., "Kennedy Justice," 910
- "Navigating the Rapids, 1918-1971: From the Papers of Adolf A. Berle," ed. by Berle and Jacobs, 603
- Nazism and Nazi Germany: Bell, "In Hitler's Shadow," 609; Jäckel, "Hitler's *Weltanschauung*," tr. by Arnold, 806; Levine, "Hitler's Free City," 1594; Maltitz, "The Evolution of Hitler's Germany," 1206; Orlow, "The History of the Nazi Party: 1933-1945," 525; Pauley, "Hahnenschwanz und Hakenkreuz," 180; Payne, "The Life and Death of Adolf Hitler," 178; Turner, "Faschismus und Kapitalismus in Deutschland," 1204
- Neatby, Hilda (R), 1669
- "Nederland, Bescheiden betreffende de buitenlandse politiek van," 1st period, 1, ed. by Wels, 1201
- "Negative Integration and revolutionärer Attentismus: Die deutsche Sozialdemokratie am Vorabend des Ersten Weltkrieges," by Groh, 523
- Negro history: Bontemps, "Free at Last," 580; Bunche, "The Political Status of the Negro in the Age of FDR," ed. by Grantham, 899; Duster (ed.), "Crusade for Justice," 237; Franklin (ed.), "Reminiscences of an Active Life," 237; Fredrickson, "The Black Image in the White Mind," 857; Harlan, "Booker T. Washington," 1634; Harlan *et al.* (eds.), "The Booker T. Washington Papers," 1 and 2: 1634; Haskins, "Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback," 1642; Marszalek, "Court-Martial," 592; Mays, "Born to Rebel," 909; Parris and Brooks, "Blacks in the City," 890; Rogers and Ward, "August Reckoning," 1643; Sherman, "The Republican Party and Black America," 1650; Thompson, "Private Black Colleges at the Crossroads," 1666; Thornborough, "T. Thomas Fortune," 237; Tucker, "Lieutenant Lee of Beale Street," 1650; Ullman, "Martin R. Delany," 581; Wear, "Black Business in the New South," 240
- Nelson, E. Clifford, "Lutheranism in North America, 1914-1970," 1281
- Nelson, James (ed.), "General Eisenhower on the Military Churchill," 609
- Nelson, Truman, "The Old Man," 231
- "Nelson the Commander," by Bennett, 1178
- "New Deal in the Suburbs: A History of the Greenbelt Town Program, 1935-1954," by Arnold, 607
- "New Internationalism: Allied Policy and the European Peace," by King, 1545
- "New Left and the Origins of the Cold War," by Maddox, 1119
- "New Men in the Roman Senate 139 B.C.-A.D. 14," by Wiseman, 490
- "New Spain, A Guide to the Historical Geography of," by Gerhard, 914
- "New York Party Systems, The Revolution in the, 1840-1860," by Berger, 576
- "Newberry County, South Carolina, The History of," 1, by Pope, 1251
- Newby, I. A. (R), 896
- Newcomb, Benjamin H., "Franklin and Galloway," 847
- Newhall, Richard A. (deceased), 924
- "News from the Capital: The Story of Washington Reporting," by Marbut, 856
- "Newsmongers: Journalism in the Life of the Nation, 1690-1972," by Rutland, 1244
- Newspapers and periodicals: Acomb, "Mallet Du Pan (1749-1800)," 1188; Ambler, "Russian Journalism and

- Politics, 1861–1881," 1218; Ames, "A History of the *National Intelligencer*," 856; Baker, "The Memphis *Commercial Appeal*," 1242; Baluev, "Politicheskaiia reaktsiia 80-kh godov XIX veka i russkaia zhurnalistika," 1218; Bellanger *et al.* (eds.), "Histoire générale de la presse française," 3: 167; Chambers, "Paul U. Kellogg and the *Survey*," 1280; Edwards, "The Foreign Policy of Col. McCormick's *Tribune*, 1929–1941," 608; Elson, "The World of Time, Inc.," 2, by Elson, ed. by Norton-Taylor, 611; Esin, "Russkaia dorevoliutsionnaia gazeta, 1702–1917 gg.," 1218; Hudson, "Crusader in Babylon," 146; Ingmar, "Monopol på nyheter," 1201; Koss, "Fleet Street Radical," 153; Marbut, "News from the Capital," 856; Rutland, "The Newsmongers," 1244; Swanberg, "Luce and His Empire," 611; Wood, "The Curtis Magazines," 1242
- Newton, Wesley Phillips (R), 903
- "Newton, Isaac: *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*," ed. by Koyré and Cohen, 104
- "Newton and Russia: The Early Influence, 1698–1796," by Boss, 196
- "Newton's '*Principia*,' Introduction to," by Cohen, 104
- Nicholas, H. G. (R), 1290
- Nicholls, Anthony, and Matthias, Erich (eds.), "German Democracy and the Triumph of Hitler," 1206
- Nichols, Irby C., Jr., "The European Pentarchy and the Congress of Verona, 1822," 1174
- Nichols, Jeannette P. (R), 246
- Nicholson, Robert Lawrence, "Joscelyn III and the Fall of the Crusader States, 1134–1199," 1171
- Nicklason, Fred (R), 875
- Nicolaevsky, B. I., 542
- Nierman, Harris (R), 501
- Nikitin, S. A., 1217
- "Nineteenth-Century Russian Slavophilism, An Introduction to," 2, by Christoff, 534
- Nissen, Hans J., and Adams, Robert McC., "The Uruk Countryside," 1523
- "No Clear and Present Danger: A Skeptical View of the United States Entry into World War II," by Russett, 608
- "No Peace beyond the Line: The English in the Caribbean, 1624–1690," by Bridenbaugh and Bridenbaugh, 1499
- "Nobility of Later Medieval England: The Ford Lectures for 1953 and Related Studies," by McFarlane, 126
- Noble, G. B. (deceased), 268
- Nock, Albert Jay, 891
- Noether, Emiliana P. (R), 183
- Norden, Heinz. *See* Ritter, Gerhard
- "Normalcy, The Politics of: Governmental Theory and Practice in the Harding-Coolidge Era," by Murray, 605
- Norman, Albert (R), 526
- "Norse Settlements in Greenland, A Critical Examination of the Written and Archaeological Sources' Evidence Concerning the," by Jansen, 775
- North, Douglass C., and Thomas, Robert Paul, "The Rise of the Western World," 1526
- "North America Divided: The Mexican War, 1846–1848," by Connor and Faulk, 862
- "North Carolina Continentals," by Rankin, 221
- "Northern Italy before Rome," by Barfield, 765
- Norton, Mary Beth (R), 1550
- "Norton, Major John, The Journal of, 1816," ed. by Klinck and Talman, 1258
- Norton-Taylor, Duncan. *See* Elson, Robert T.
- "Norway, Modern, A History of, 1814–1972," by Derry, 1571
- Nosov, N. E., *et al.* (eds.), "Problemy istorii mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii," 108
- "Novaia Ekonomicheskaiia Politika i krizis partii posle smerti Lenina: Gody roboty v vsikh vo vremia NEP vospominaniia," by Valentinov, 1224
- Novosel'tsev, A. P., *et al.*, "Puti razvitiia feodilizma," 532
- Novotny, Alexander, and Pickl, Othmar (eds.), "Festschrift Hermann Wiesflecker zum sechzigsten Geburtstag," 1310
- Nowak, C. M. (R), 1215, 1577
- Nowak, Frank T. (deceased), 1690
- Nugent, Walter T. K. (R), 882
- Nunn, G. Raymond (R), 1609
- Nunnerley, David, "President Kennedy and Britain," 759
- "Nutting, Mary Adelaide: Pioneer of Modern Nursing," by Marshall, 241
- Nye, Russel, "The Unembarrassed Muse," 1622; (R), 851
- Oberländer, Erwin, *et al.* (eds.), "Russia Enters the Twentieth Century, 1894–1917," 537
- O'Brien, C. B. (R), 194
- "Observatories, A Short History of," by Donnelly, 1518
- O'Connell, Sister Mary Margaret (deceased), 268
- O'Connor, P. S., and Wood, G. A. (eds.), "W. P. Morrell," 927
- O'Connor, Raymond G., "Diplomacy for Victory," 610; (R), 779
- O'Connor, John F. (tr.), "The Sokolov Investigation of the Alleged Murder of the Russian Imperial Family," 546
- Odlozilik, Otakar (deceased), 628
- Odorannus de Sens, "Opera Omnia," ed. and tr. by Bautier and Gilles, 774
- "Olversorgung der Kriegsmarine 1935 bis 1945," by Meier-Dörnberg, 526
- O'Flaherty, Dennis M. (R), 1218
- Okamoto, Shumpei, and Borg, Dorothy (eds.), "Pearl Harbor as History," 756
- Okenfuss, Max J. (R), 815, 1598
- "Oktiabr'skaia revoliutsiia i flot," by Khesin, 545
- "Old Man: John Brown at Harper's Ferry," by Nelson, 231
- "Oldenbarnevelt," 1 and 2, by Tex, 171
- O'Leary, Cornelius, and Budge, Ian, "Belfast," 1558
- Oliinyk, A. F., *et al.* (eds.), "Vinnys'ka Oblast'," 193
- Oliver, Douglas, "Bougainville," 1616
- Olsen, V. Nerskov, "John Foxe and the Elizabethan Church," 142
- Olson, Alison Gilbert, "Anglo-American Politics 1660–1775," 1550
- Omaha, Nebr., 1647
- "On the Seas and in the Skies: A History of the U.S. Navy's Air Power," by Roscoe, 903
- "One Million Men: The Civil War Draft in the North" by Murdock, 586
- "One Thousand Years: Western Europe in the Middle Ages," ed. by DeMolen, 927
- O'Neill, William L. (R), 911
- "Only Farmers Need Apply: Official Canadian Government Encouragement of Immigration from the United States, 1896–1911," by Troper, 1295
- Oost, Stewart Irvin (R), 1524
- "Opera Omnia," by Odorannus de Sens, ed. and tr. by Bautier and Gilles, 774
- "Ordres et classes: Colloque d'histoire sociale Saint Cloud, 24–25 mai 1967," ed. by Roche and Labrousse, 1310
- Oren, Nissan, "Revolution Administered," 188
- "Organ Music, Early English, from the Middle Ages to 1837," by Routh, 1175
- "Organisierter Kapitalismus: Voraussetzungen und Anfänge," ed. by Winkler, 1311
- Orlow, Dietrich, "The History of the Nazi Party," 525
- Osborn, George (R), 1282
- Osborne, John W. (R), 784
- Osterweis, Rollin G., "The Myth of the Lost Cause, 1865–1900," 1267
- O'Sullivan, Arthur L. (deceased), 268

- Ott, Thomas O., "The Haitian Revolution, 1789-1804," 1673
 "Ottoman Empire: The Classical Age, 1300-1600," by Inalcik, tr. by Itzkowitz and Imber, 205
 "Ottoman Empire, the Great Powers, and the Straits Question, 1870-1887," by Jelavich, 556
 "Our Knowledge of the Historical Past," by Murphey, 482
 Oury, Guy-Marie, "Marie de l'Incarnation (1599-1672)," 1669
 "Out of the Blue: U.S. Army Airborne Operations in World War II," by Huston, 903
 "Out of the Ghetto: The Social Background of Jewish Emancipation, 1770-1870," by Katz, 505
 "Outcasts from Evolution: Scientific Attitudes of Racial Inferiority, 1859-1900," by Haller, 1636
 "Over the Sea to Sky: The Forty-Five," by Selby, 1185
 Overdyke, W. Darrell (deceased), 265
 Ozment, Steven E., "Mysticism and Dissent," 134
- Padberg, John W. (R), 1564
 Padden, R. C. (R), 251
 Padgug, Robert A. (R), 1155
 Pagden, A. R. *See* Cortés, Hernán
 Pagliardo, Harold E. (ed.), "Irrationalism in the Eighteenth Century," 112; (ed.), "Racism in the Eighteenth Century," 1519
 Painting and sculpture: Crosby, "The Apostle Bas-Relief at Saint-Denis," 1169; Farnham, "Charles Demuth," 243; Lynes, "Good Old Modern," 599; Quimby (ed.), "American Painting to 1776," 1619
 "Pakistan: Failure in National Integration," by Jahan, 1236
 "Palestine, The Question of, 1914-1918: British-Jewish-Arab Relations," by Freidman, 1226
 Palmer, R. R. (R), 172, 520, 1561
 Palmer, Robert E. A. (R), 765
 Palyi, Melchior, "The Twilight of Gold, 1914-1936," 1145
 Panat, Adhémar de, *et al.* (eds.), "Mélanges offerts à Szabolcs de Vajay à l'occasion de son cinquantième anniversaire par ses amis, ses collègues et des membres de l'Académie," 272
 "Papacy in the Middle Ages, A Short History of the," by Ullmann, 123
 "Papst und Frankenkönig: Studien zu den päpstlich-fränkischen Rechtsbeziehungen von 754 bis 824," by Fritze, 122
 "Parizhskaia Kommuna 1871 goda: Kratkii ocherk," by Slutskii, 1565
 "Parizhskaia mirnaia konferentsiia i inostrannaia interventsii v strane sovetov (Ianvar'-iun' 1919 goda)," by Skaba, 550
 "Parizhskoi Kommuny 1871 goda, Istoriia," ed. by Zhelubovskaia *et al.*, 791
 Park, Richard L. (R), 1236
 Parker, Gail Thain, "Mind Cure in New England," 230
 Parker, Harold T. (R), 1561
 Parker, William N. (R), 107
 Parris, Guichard, and Brooks, Lester, "Blacks in the City," 890
 Parsons, James J. (R), 914
 Parsons, Lynn Hudson, 1242
 Parsons, Neil. *See* Korolenko, V. G.
 Parsons, Stanley B., "The Populist Context," 882
 "Partito comunista italiano, Storia del," 1-3, by Spriano, 183
 Paterson, Stanley, and Seaburg, Carl, "Merchant Prince of Boston," 575
 Paterson, Thomas G. (ed.), "Cold War Critics," 1664
 "Patriciat lyonnais aux XIII^e et XIV^e siècles," by Valous, 128
- Patterson, James T., "Mr. Republican," 1291; (R), 601
 Patterson, Orlando, "The Sociology of Slavery," 1499
 Patterson, Robert B. (R), 495
 Patton, James Welch (deceased), 1690
 "Patton Papers," 1, by Blumenson, 596
 Paul, Arnold M. (R), 244; (C), 260
 Paul, G. M. (R), 1157
 Paul, Rodman W. (R), 565
 Pauley, Bruce F., "Hahnenschwanz und Hakenkreuz," 180; (C), 1688
 Paulson, Ross Evans (R), 1267
 Paylowitch, Stevan K., "Yugoslavia," 811
 Payne, Robert, "The Life and Death of Adolf Hitler," 178
 Payne, Stanley G., "A History of Spain and Portugal," 1199
 "Paysannerie française, paysannerie hongroise," ed. by Köpeczi and Balázs, 1310
 Peabody, James H., 593
 "Peace and Counterpeace: From Wilson to Hitler. Memoirs," by Armstrong, 1521
 "Pearl Harbor as History: Japanese-American Relations, 1931-1941," ed. by Borg and Okamoto, 756
 Pearson, Lionel (R), 121
 Pearson, M. N. (R), 1236
 "Peasant Revolts in China, 1840-1940," by Chesneaux, tr. by Curwen, 1231
 Pease, Jane H., and Pease, William H., "Bound with Them in Chains," 579
 Pech, Stanley Z. (R), 190
 Pechlin, Friedrich von, 1572
 Pedersen, James F., and Wald, Kenneth D., "Shall the People Rule?" 1632
 Peebles, Patrick (R), 751
 Pegues, Franklin J. (R), 1169
 Pelet, Jean Jacques, "The French Campaign in Portugal, 1810-1811," ed. and tr. by Howard, 521
 Pells, Richard H., "Radical Visions and American Dreams," 247
 Penelea, Georgeta, "Les foires de la Valachie pendant la période 1774-1814," tr. by Costescu, 812
 "People of Paradox: An Inquiry Concerning the Origins of American Civilization," by Kammen, 832
 "People of the Plains and Mountains: Essays in the History of the West Dedicated to Everett Dick," ed. by Billington, 565
 Perkins, Thomas Handasyd, 575
 Perman, Dagmar Horna (R), 139
 Perman, Michael, "Reunion without Compromise," 870
 Perrett, Geoffrey, "Days of Sadness, Years of Triumph," 904
 Perry, Lewis, "Radical Abolitionism," 580
 Pershing, John J., 1276
 Persons, Stow, "The Decline of American Gentility," 1237
 Pescatello, Ann (ed.), "Female and Male in Latin America," 1672
 Peshtich, S. L., "Russkaia istoriografiia XVIII veka," 815; *et al.* (eds.), "Problemy istorii feodal'noi Rossii," 532
 "Peter the Great, The Church Reform of," by Cracraft, 197
 "Peterborough Abbey, 1086-1310: A Study in the Land Market," by King, 495
 Peters, F. E. (R), 776
 Petersen, Jens, "Hitler-Mussolini," 779
 Peterson, Charles S., "Take Up Your Mission," 878
 Pethybridge, Roger, "The Spread of the Russian Revolution," 546
 Petschauer, Peter (C), 257
 Pfaff, Richard W. (R), 773
 "Phéniciens à Chypre, Recherches sur les," by Masson and Szyner, 761
 Phillips, Edward H. (deceased), 1307
 Phinney, E. S. (deceased), 1307

- "Phoros—Tribute to Benjamin Dean Meritt," ed. by Bradeen and McGregor, 1692
- Pickl, Othmar, and Novotny, Alexander (eds.), "Festschrift Hermann Wiesflecker zum sechzigsten Geburtstag," 1310
- "Pienviljelijään järjestäytymiskysymys ja pienviljelijärjestöjen vakiintuminen Suomessa: Tutkimus maatalouden pienviljelypoliittisesta murrosvaiheesta 1930-luvun alkuun mennessä," by Santonen, 800
- Pierson, George W., "The Moving American," 213; (R), 234
- Pill, David H., "The English Reformation, 1529–58," 511
- "Pinchback, Pinckney Benton Stewart," by Haskins, 1642
- "Pipe, The Great Roll of the, for the Second Year of the Reign of King Henry III, Michaelmas 1218 (Pipe Roll 62), Now First Printed from the Original in the Public Record Office," ed. by Ebdon, 126
- Pipes, Richard (R), 824
- Pippidi, D. M. (ed.), "Nicolas Iorga," 189
- Pitkin, Thomas M., "The Captain Departs," 1639
- Pivar, David J., "Purity Crusade," 590; (R), 864
- "Planning, Protectionism, and Politics in Liberal Italy: Economics and Politics in the Giolittian Age," by Coppa, 1586
- "Plantations, The Development of the, to 1750" and "An Era of West Indian Prosperity 1750–1775," by Sheridan, 1499
- Pletcher, David M., "The Diplomacy of Annexation," 1262
- Plongeron, Bernard, "Théologie et politique au siècle des Lumières (1770–1820)," 520
- Plummer, Mark A., "Frontier Governor," 874
- "Plutarch," by Russell, 1155
- "Pobeda Sovetskoi vlasti v Zakavkaz'e," by Mints *et al.*, 824
- Poglubko, K. A., "Ocherki istorii bolgarno-rossiiskikh revoliutsionnykh svyazei (60–70-e gody XIX veka)," 1593
- Pohl, Frederick J., "The Viking Settlements of North America," 1247
- Poirier, Philip P. (R), 151
- Polakoff, Keith Ian, "The Politics of Inertia," 1638
- Polenberg, Richard, "War and Society," 904
- "Polish Question in the Russian State Duma," by Chmielewski, 1601
- "Political Status of the Negro in the Age of FDR," by Bunche, ed. by Grantham, 899
- Political theory: Camporesi, "Il marxismo teorico negli USA, 1900–1945," 889; Franklin, "Jean Bodin and the Rise of Absolutist Theory," 504; Hexter, "The Vision of Politics on the Eve of the Reformation," 1172; Krudener, "Die Rolle des Hofes im Absolutismus," 778
- "Politicheskaiia reaktsiia 80-kh godov XIX veka i russkaia zhurnalistika," by Baluev, 1218
- "Politics and Punishment: The History of the Louisiana State Penal System," by Carleton, 1260
- "Politics in War: The Bases of Political Community in South Vietnam," by Goodman, 560
- "Politics of a Literary Man: William Gilmore Simms," by Wakelyn, 1264
- "Politics of Continuity: Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870," by Baker, 1635
- "Politics of Depression: Political Behavior in the Northeast, 1893–1896," by McSeveney, 885
- "Politics of Inertia: The Election of 1876 and the End of Reconstruction," by Polakoff, 1638
- "Politique extérieure de l'U.R.S.S., Histoire de la, 1917–1945," ed. by Ponomarev *et al.*, 553
- Polk, William R. (R), 1226
- "Polk, James K., Correspondence of," 2, ed. by Weaver and Bergeron, 576
- "Polnisch-deutschen Beziehungen, 1933–1938," by Wojciechowski, 139
- "Polską zachodnią. Studia historyczno-gospodarcze nad," ed. by Deresiewicz, 812
- "Polska—NRF: Przesłanki i proces normalizacji stosunków," ed. by Rachocki, 780
- "Polybius," by Walbank, 121
- Pomeroy, Earl (R), 228
- Pomper, Philip, "Peter Lavrov and the Russian Revolutionary Movement," 1598
- Ponomarev, B., *et al.* (eds.), "Histoire de la politique extérieure de l'U.R.S.S., 1917–1945," 553
- Pontal, Odette (ed. and tr.), "Les statuts synodaux français du XIII^e siècle, précédés de l'histoire du synode diocésain depuis ses origines," 1: 497
- Pool, William C., "Eugene C. Barker," 892
- Pop, I. I., "Chekhoslovatsko-vengerskie otnosheniia (1935–1939)," 1215
- Pope, Thomas H., "The History of Newberry County, South Carolina," 1: 1251
- "Popery and Politics in England, 1660–1688," by Miller, 1549
- Popkin, Richard H. (R), 505
- "Popular Recreations in English Society, 1700–1850," by Malcolmson, 1178
- "Populist Context: Rural versus Urban Power on a Great Plains Frontier," by Parsons, 882
- Porter, Glenn (R), 594
- Porter, Jack Nusan, "Student Protest and the Technocratic Society," 911
- "Portugal: A Short History," by Livermore, 1199
- "Portuguese in Ceylon, 1617–1638," by De Silva, 828
- Pospelovsky, Dmitry, "Russian Police Trade Unionism," 539; (C), 1685
- Post, Gaines, Jr., "The Civil-Military Fabric of Weimar Foreign Policy," 804
- Postan, M. M., "Essays on Medieval Agriculture and General Problems of the Medieval Economy," 1165; "Medieval Trade and Finance," 1165
- Potichnyj, Peter J., "Soviet Agricultural Trade Unions, 1917–70," 551
- Potier, René, "Le génie militaire de Vercingétorix et le mythe Alise-Alésia," 1160
- Poumarède, Jacques, "Les successions dans le sud-ouest de la France au Moyen Age," 127
- Pounds, Norman J. G., "An Historical Geography of Europe, 450 B.C.–A.D. 1330," 1518
- Powell, Philip Wayne, "Tree of Hate," 841
- Powell, Robert C. (R), 905
- "Power and Diplomacy in Northern Nigeria 1804–1906: The Sokoto Caliphate and Its Enemies," by Adeleye, 1228
- Poznanskii, V. V., "Ocherki istorii russkoi kul'tury pervoi poloviny XIX veka," 199
- Prassel, Frank Richard, "The Western Peace Officer," 1242
- Prat, Arturo, 1297
- Prawer, Joshua, "The World of the Crusaders," 131
- "Pre-Columbian Cities," by Hardoy, 251
- "Preble, Edward: A Naval Biography, 1761–1807," by McKee, 1256
- "Precarious Balance: English Government and Society," by Slavin, 1546
- "Préfets du Second Empire," by Le Clère and Wright, 1191
- "Presidency on Trial: Robert Kennedy's 1968 Campaign and Afterwards," by Brown, 910
- "Presse française, Historie générale de la," 3, ed. by Bellanger *et al.*, 167
- Pressly, Thomas J. (R), 1267
- Preston, Richard A. (R), 1670
- "Preussentum und Pietismus: Der Pietismus in Brandenburg-Preussen als religiös-soziale Reformbewegung," by Hinrichs, 801

- "Preussische Staat und die Juden," pt. 3, 1 and 2, by Stern, 1575
- Price, Joedd (R), 1672
- "Price of Vision: The Diary of Henry A. Wallace, 1942-1946," ed. by Blum, 1287
- "Priests of the Roman Republic: A Study of Interactions between Priesthoods and Magistracies," by Szemler, 765
- "Prince of the Renaissance: The Golden Life of François I," by Seward, 1187
- "Private Black Colleges at the Crossroads," by Thompson, 1666
- "Problemy istorii mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii: Sbornik statei pamiati akademika E. V. Tarle," ed. by Nosov *et al.*, 108
- Proctor, Raymond, "Agonia de un neutral," 621
- "Progressives and Prohibitionists: Texas Democrats in the Wilson Era," by Gould, 602
- "Proletariat vo glave osvoboditel'nogo dvizheniia v Rossii (1895-1917 gg.)," by Kabanov *et al.*, 822
- "Pronykennia inozemnoho kapitalu v ekonomiku Zakhidnoi Ukrainy v epokhu imperializmu (do 1918 r.)," by Khonigsmann, 1222
- "Prophet of Community: The Romantic Socialism of Gustav Landauer," by Lunna, 1578
- "Prophets and Patrons: The French University and the Emergence of the Social Sciences," by Clark, 517
- "Protestant-Catholic Relations in America: World War I through Vatican II," by Curry, 883
- "Provincial Magistrates and Revolutionary Politics in France, 1789-1795," by Dawson, 165
- "Provisional Government," by Nabokov, ed. by Field, 546
- Prucha, Francis Paul (R), 874
- Pruessen, Ronald W. (R), 907
- "Public Health and the State: Changing Views in Massachusetts, 1842-1936," by Rosenkrantz, 1244
- "Public Lands of Texas, 1519-1970," by Miller, 842
- "Publicans and Sinners: Private Enterprise in the Service of the Roman Republic," by Badian, 120
- "Pueblos, Gods and Spaniards," by Terrell, 1618
- "Puerto Rico: A Socio-Historic Interpretation," by Maldonado-Denis, tr. by Vialo, 915
- Pulitzer, Margaret Leech (deceased), 1691
- Pullan, Brian, "A History of Early Renaissance Italy," 774
- Pullapilly, Cyriac K. (R), 181
- "Puritanism in America: New Culture in a New World," by Ziff, 1248
- "Purity Crusade: Sexual Morality and Social Control, 1868-1900," by Pivar, 590
- Pushkarev, Sergei (C), 1686. *See also* Melgunov, S. P.
- Pushkash, A. I., *et al.* (eds.), "Istoriia Vengarii," 3: 1591
- Pye, Lucian W., *et al.*, "China," ed. by Lindbeck, 1611
- "Quaker Family in Colonial America: A Portrait of the Society of Friends," by Frost, 1621
- "Quantitative Methods for Historians, An Introduction to," by Floud, 751
- Quarles, Benjamin (R), 237
- "Quarry and Kiln: The Story of Maine's Lime Industry," by Grindle, 594
- Quazza, Guido, *et al.*, "Fascismo e società italiana," ed. by Quazza, 1587
- "Quest and Response: Minority Rights and the Truman Administration," by McCoy and Ruetten, 612
- Quimby, Ian M. G. (ed.), "American Painting to 1776," 1619
- Quirk, Robert E., "The Mexican Revolution and the Catholic Church, 1910-1929," 1677
- Quitslund, Sonya A., "Beauduin," 797
- Rabb, Theodore K. (R), 484
- Rabinowitch, Alexander (R), 545; and Rabinowitch, Janet, and Kristof, Ladis K. D. (eds.), "Revolution and Politics in Russia," 542
- "Rabochee dvizhenie na Severnom Kavkaze v gody novogo revoliutsionnogo pod'ema i pervoi mirovoi voyny (1910-fevral' 1917 gg.)," by Shigabudinov, 1601
- Rachal, William M. E., and Hutchinson, William T. (eds.), "The Papers of James Madison," 7: 849; and Rutland, Robert A. (eds.), "The Papers of James Madison," 8: 849
- Rachocki, Janusz (ed.), "Polska—NRF," 780
- "Racial Attitudes of American Presidents: From Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt," by Sinkler, 1637
- "Racism in the Eighteenth Century," ed. by Pagliaro, 1519
- "Radek, Karl: The Last Internationalist," by Lerner, 553
- "Radical Abolitionism: Anarchy and the Government of God in Antislavery Thought," by Perry, 580
- "Radical Artisan: William James Linton, 1812-97," by Smith, 1555
- "Radical Republicans and Reform in New York during Reconstruction," by Mohr, 870
- "Radical Visions and American Dreams: Culture and Social Thought in the Depression Years," by Pells, 247
- Raeff, Marc (R), 196, 534
- Ragsdale, Hugh (R), 541
- Rainbolt, John C. (deceased), 268
- "Raleigh, Sir Walter: The Renaissance Man and His Roles," by Greenblatt, 1176
- Ramm, Agatha, "Sir Robert Morier," 785
- Rankin, Hugh F., "The North Carolina Continentals," 221
- Ransel, David L. (R), 533
- Rapson, Richard L. (R), 1620
- Rasila, Viljo, "Torppariksymyksen ratkaisuvaihe," 522
- Rawick, George P. (ed.), "The American Slave," 1-19: 470
- Rayback, Joseph G., "Free Soil," 863; (R), 576
- Raybould, T. J., "The Economic Emergence of the Black Country," 1179
- Reader, W. J. (R), 1557
- "Rebellion and Its Enemies in Late Imperial China: Militarization and Social Structure," by Kuhn, 1230
- "Rebellion in the University," by Lipset, 911
- "Reconstruction: The Great Experiment," by Trelease, 871
- "Reconstruction in Indian Territory: A Story of Avarice, Discrimination, and Opportunism," by Bailey, 876
- Redeker, Martin, "Schleiermacher," tr. by Wallhausser, 173
- Rees, Goronwy, "The Great Slump," 488
- "Reform and Renewal: Thomas Cromwell and the Common Weal," by Elton, 140
- "Reformers and the American Indian," by Mardock, 875
- Reichard, Gary W. (R), 1291
- "Reichskonkordat vom 20. Juli 1933: Von den Ansätzen in der Weimarer Republik bis zur Ratifizierung am 10. September 1933," by Volk, 1207
- Reiger, John F. (C), 261
- "Relatiile agrare din Tara Românească în secolul al XVIII-lea," by Constantiniu, 530
- "Relations russo-roumaines, Aspects des: Rétrospectives et orientations," by Cioranescu *et al.*, 814
- "Relations soviéto-roumaines, Aspects des, 1967-1971: Sécurité européenne. Etudes," by Cioranescu *et al.*, 814
- "Relazioni diplomatiche fra l'Austria e il Regno di Sardegna," 2d ser., 1, ed. by Nada, 528
- "Relazioni diplomatiche fra la Gran Bretagna e il Regno di Sardegna," 1st ser., 1, ed. by Curato, 810
- "Relazioni diplomatiche fra il governo provvisorio siciliano e la Gran Bretagna (14 aprile 1848-10 aprile 1849)," ed. by Curato, 810

- "Relazioni diplomatiche fra il governo provvisorio siciliano e la Francia (31 marzo 1848-18 aprile 1849)," ed. by Curato, 810
- Religion: Baker (ed.), "Sanctity and Secularity," 927; Cross, "Canaanite Myth and Hebrew Epic," 1149; Curry, "Protestant-Catholic Relations in America," 883; Gribbin, "The Churches Militant," 848; Handy, "A Christian America," 591; Hanley, "The American Revolution and Religion," 848; Ozment, "Mysticism and Dissent," 134; Sánchez, "Anticlericalism," 112; Sharma, "The Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors," 1614; Smith (ed.), "The Religion of the Republic," 215; Smith, "In His Image, but . . .," 1627; Szemler, "The Priests of the Roman Republic," 765; Wagenknecht, "Ambassadors for Christ," 582; Waterfield, "Christians in Persia," 1225
- "Reluctant Ally: Austria's Policy in the Austro-Turkish War, 1737-1739," by Roider, 527
- "Remembering the Answers: Essays on the American Student Revolt," by Glazer, 911
- "Reminiscences of an Active Life: The Autobiography of John Roy Lynch," ed. by Franklin, 237
- Rempel, Richard A., "Unionists Divided," 515
- "Renaissance and Reformation, The Meaning of the," ed. by DeMolen, 927
- "Republic and the Civil War in Spain," ed. by Carr, 1198
- "Republican Party and Black America: From McKinley to Hoover, 1896-1933," by Sherman, 1650
- Resek, Carl (R), 891
- Reshetar, John S., Jr. (R), 555
- Resnick, Daniel P. (R), 166
- "Respiration and the Lavoisier Tradition: Theory and Modification," by Culotta, 755
- "Reunion without Compromise: The South and Reconstruction: 1865-1868," by Perman, 870
- "Revolutsionnoe studencheskoe dvizhenie v Rossii, 1899-1907," by Gusiatsnikov, 1600
- "Revolt in Japan: The Young Officers and the February 26, 1936 Incident," by Shillony, 826
- "Revoluční hnutí na venkově v českých zemích v letech 1918-1922," by Cesar, 190
- "Revolution, Preconditions of, in Early Modern Europe," ed. by Forster and Greene, 1537
- "Revolution Administered: Agrarianism and Communism in Bulgaria," by Oren, 188
- "Revolution and Politics in Russia: Essays in Memory of B. I. Nicholaevsky," ed. by Rabinowitch and Kristof, 542
- "Revolution and the Civil War in Spain," by Broué and Témime, tr. by White, 1198
- "Revolution in Central Europe, 1918-1919," by Carsten, 1212
- "Révolution Piémontaise de 1821 ed altri scritti," by Villamarina, ed. by Nada, 529
- Rexine, John E. (R), 1524
- Reynolds, Clark G. (r), 1644
- Riasanovsky, Nicholas V. (R), 192, 816
- Riberette, Pierre, "Les bibliothèques françaises pendant la Révolution (1789-1795)," 791
- Rice, Howard C., Jr., and Brown, Anne S. K. (trs. and eds.), "The American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783," 1 and 2: 1254
- Rich, Norman (C), 259
- Richard, Timothy, 1232
- Richardson, James F. (R), 1656
- "Richelieu and Reason of State," by Church, 161
- Ridley, Charles P. *et al.*, "The Making of a Model Citizen in Communist China," 744
- Riker, Dorothy (R), 1249; and Barnhart, John D. "Indiana to 1816," 843
- Riley, G. Micheal, "Fernando Cortés and the Marquesado in Morelos, 1522-1547," 1676
- Riley-Smith, Jonathan, "The Feudal Nobility and the Kingdom of Jerusalem, 1174-1277," 502
- Ringenbach, Paul T., "Tramps and Reformers, 1873-1916," 1643
- Ringrose, David R. (R), 796, 1569
- "Rise and Fall of the New Roman Empire: Italy's Bid for World Power, 1890-1943," by Barclay, 1588
- "Rise of Labor in Japan: The Yûaikai, 1912-19," by Large, 826
- "Rise of the Western World: A New Economic History," by North and Thomas, 1526
- Risorgimento*: Beales, "The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy," 1584; Lovett, "Carlo Cattaneo and the Politics of the Risorgimento, 1820-1860," 183; Ugolini, "Cavour e Napoleone III nell'Italia centrale," 1585
- Ritcheson, Charles R. (R), 144, 1553
- Ritter, Gerhard, "Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk," 4: 524; "The Sword and the Scepter," 4, tr. by Norden, 524
- "Road to Yalta: Soviet Foreign Relations, 1941-1945," by Fischer, 200
- "Roads to Russia: United States Lend-Lease to the Soviet Union," by Jones, 757
- Robbins, Caroline (R), 1551
- Roberts, David (R), 1556
- Roberts, Derrell C., "Joseph E. Brown and the Politics of Reconstruction," 871
- Roberts, Walter R., "Tito, Mihailović and the Allies, 1941-1945," 1216; (R), 811
- Robertson, D. W., Jr. (R), 493
- Robinson, Douglas H., "Giants in the Sky," 1143
- Robinson, Henry S. (R), 553
- "Rochambeau's Army, The American Campaigns of, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783," 1 and 2, tr. and ed. by Rice and Brown, 1254
- Roche, D., and Labrousse, C. E. (eds.), "Ordres et classes," 1310
- Roche, John F. (R), 846
- "Rockingham Administration, The First, 1765-1766," by Langford, 1553
- "Rocky Mountain Bench: The Territorial Supreme Courts of Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming, 1861-1890," by Guice, 865
- Rodríguez, Mario (R), 1683
- Roelker, Nancy L. (R), 135, 518
- "Römischen Welt, Aufstieg und Niedergang der: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung," ed. by Temporini, 3: 273; 4, pts. 1 and 2, 1311
- Rogers, William Warren, and Ward, Robert David, "August Reckoning," 1643
- Rogger, Hans J. (R), 553
- Roider, Karl A., Jr., "The Reluctant Ally," 527
- Roley, Paul (R), 200
- Roman Catholic Church: Addario, "Aspetti della Controriforma a Firenze," 181; Blet *et al.* (eds.), "Le Saint Siège et la guerre mondiale, novembre 1942-décembre 1943," 508; *id.*, "Le Saint Siège et les victimes de la guerre, mars 1939-décembre 1940," 508; Brooke, "Medieval Church and Society," 123; Dobson, "Durham Priory, 1400-1450," 773; Fodale, "Comes et Legatus Siciliae," 1170; Fritze, "Papst und Frankenkönig," 122; Hübinger, "Die letzten Worte Papst Gregors VII.," 1527; Kershaw, "Bolton Priory," 1528; King, "Peterborough Abbey, 1086-1310," 495; Merwick, "Boston Priests, 1848-1910," 228; Messbarger, "Fiction with a Parochial Purpose," 883; Miller, "Popery and Politics in England, 1660-1688," 1549; Oury, "Marie de l'Incarnation (1599-1672)," 1669; Plongeron, "Théologie et politique au siècle des Lumières (1770-1820)," 520; Pontal (ed. and tr.), "Les statuts synodaux français du XIII^e siècle, précédés de

- l'histoire du synode diocésain depuis ses origines," 1: 497
 Quirk, "The Mexican Revolution and the Catholic Church, 1910-1929," 1677; Quitslund, "Beauduin," 797; Ullmann, "A Short History of the Papacy in the Middle Ages," 123; Weber, "Aufklärung und Orthodoxie am Mittelrhein, 1820-1850," 1576
 "Roman Construction in Italy from Nerva through the Antonines," by Blake, ed. by Bishop, 120
 "Roman France," by MacKendrick, 1159
 "Roman Myths," by Grant, 1156
 Romani, George T. (R), 529
 Roosa, Ruth Amende (R), 537
 Roosevelt, F. D.: Barron, "Leadership in Crisis," 902; Davis, "FDR: The Beckoning of Destiny, 1882-1928," 1648; O'Connor, "Diplomacy for Victory," 610
 "Roosevelt, Theodore, and His English Correspondents: A Special Relationship of Friends," by Burton, 1654
 "Roosevelt, Theodore," by Burton, 1654
 "Root, John Wellborn, The Architecture of," by Hoffmann, 595
 "Roots of War," by Barnett, 618
 Roscoe, Theodore, "On the Seas and in the Skies," 903
 Rose, Carol M. (R), 174
 Rosen, George (R), 1139
 Rosenbaum, Jürgen, "Frankreich in Tunesien," 170
 Rosenberg, Morton M., "Iowa on the Eve of the Civil War," 584
 Rosenberg, William G. (R), 822
 Rosenbloom, David H., "Federal Service and the Constitution," 836
 Rosenblum, Gerald, "Immigrant Workers," 1271
 Rosenkrantz, Barbara Gutmann, "Public Health and the State," 1244
 Rosenthal, Frank (R), 558
 Rosenthal, Joel T., "Angles, Angels, and Conquerors," 492; (R), 1163
 Roske, Ralph J. (R), 870
 "Rosmer, Alfred (1877-1964) et le mouvement révolutionnaire international," by Gras, 169
 Ross, Peter and Betsy. *See* Maser, Werner
 Ross, Stanley R. (R), 862
 "Ross, Edward Alsworth, and the Sociology of Progressivism," by Weinberg, 1274
 "Rosses, The Polar: John and James Clark Ross and Their Explorations," by Dodge, 1180
 "Rossiia i balkanskii vopros: Iz istorii russko-balkanskikh politicheskikh sviazei v pervoi treti XIX v.," by Dostian, 535
 "Rossiia i kazakhskie khanstva v XVI-XVIII vv. (Kazakhstan i sisteme vneshnei politiki rossiisko imperii)," by Basin, 195
 "Rossiia i Parizhskaia Kommuna," by Itenberg, 1565
 "Rossiia na poroge novogo vremeni (Ocherki politicheskoi istorii Rossii pervoi treti XVI v.)," by Zimin, 1218
 Rossiter, Clinton, "The American Quest, 1790-1860," 851
 Rotberg, Robert I. (R), 1608
 Rothenberg, "The Jewish Religion in the Soviet Union," 530
 Rothman, David J. (R), 224
 Routh, Francis, "Early English Organ Music from the Middle Ages to 1837," 1175
 Rowan, Steven W. (R), 800
 Rowell, John W., "Yankee Cavalrymen," 587
 Rowen, Herbert H. (R), 171
 Rowley, William D. (R), 1632
 Royal, Leslie J. (R), 1676
 "Royce, Josiah: An Intellectual Biography," by Kuklick, 597
 Rudwick, Elliott (R), 899; and Meier, August, "CORE," 248
 Ruetten, Richard T., and McCoy, Donald R., "Quest and Response," 612
 "Ruffin, Edmund, The Diary of," 1, ed. by Scarborough, 1633
 Ruge, Friedrich, "Bündnisse in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von UNO, NATO, EWG und Warschauer Pakt," 1522
 Rumbarger, John J. (R), 239
 "Rural Protest: Peasant Movements and Social Change," ed. by Landsberger, 1692
 Rusk, Howard A., "A World to Care For," 905
 Russell, D. A., "Plutarch," 1155
 Russell, Josiah Cox, "Medieval Regions and Their Cities," 1161
 "Russell, Lord William, and His Wife, 1815-1846," by Blakiston, 1555
 Russett, Bruce M., "No Clear and Present Danger," 608
 "Russia and Orthodoxy: Essays in Honor of Georges Florovsky," 3, ed. by Blane, 1309
 "Russia Enters the Twentieth Century, 1894-1917," ed. by Oberländer *et al.*, 537
 "Russian Government, The Systematization of: Social Evolution in the Domestic Administration of Imperial Russia, 1711-1905," by Yaney, 816
 "Russian Journalism and Politics, 1861-1881: The Career of Aleksei S. Suvorin," by Ambler, 1218
 "Russian Liberalism, Essays on," ed. by Timberlake, 531
 "Russian Police Trade Unionism: Experiment or Provocation?" by Pospelovsky, 539
 "Russian Rebels, 1600-1800," by Avrich, 533
 "Russian Revolution of 1917: Khesin, 'Oktiabr'skaia revoliutsiia i flot,' 545; Melgunov, 'The Bolshevik Seizure of Power,' ed. by Pushkarev, tr. by Beaver, 546; Nabokov, 'The Provisional Government,' ed. by Field, 546; O'Connor (tr.), 'The Sokolov Investigation of the Alleged Murder of the Russian Imperial Family,' 546; Pethybridge, 'The Spread of the Russian Revolution: Essays on 1917,' 546; Suny, 'The Baku Commune, 1917-1918,' 549; Wittram, 'Studien zum Selbstverständnis des 1. und 2. Kabinetts der russischen Provisorischen Regierung (März bis Juli 1917),' 546
 "Russischen Provisorischen Regierung, Studien zum Selbstverständnis des 1. und 2. Kabinetts der (März bis Juli 1917)," by Wittram, 546
 "Russkaia armia i flot v XIX veka: Voenno-ekonomicheskii potentsial Rossii," by Beskrovnyi, 1220
 "Russkaia derevnia v reforme 1861 goda: Chernozemnyi tsentr, 1861-1895 gg.," by Litvak, 1221
 "Russkaia dorevoliutsionnaia gazeta, 1702-1917 gg.: Kratkii ocherk," by Esin, 1218
 "Russkaia istoriografiia XVIII veka," by Peshtich, 815
 "Russkaia progressivnaia mysl' XIX v.: Ot geograficheskogo determinizma k istoricheskomy materializmu," by Fedorov, 819
 "Russkii diplomat vo Frantsii (Zapiski Andreia Matveeva)," ed. by Sharkova and Liublinskaia, 1597
 "Russko-germanskie diplomaticheskie otnosheniia, 1905-1911 gg. (Ot Portsmutskogo mira do Potsdamskogo soglasheniia)," by Astaf'ev, 541
 "Russkoi kul'tury, Ocherki istorii, pervoi poloviny XIX veka," by Poznanskii, 199
 Rutland, Robert A., "The Newsmongers," 1244; (R), 611; and Rachal, William M. E. (eds.), "The Papers of James Madison," 8: 849
 Ryan, Selwyn D., "Race and Nationalism in Trinidad and Tobago," 1674
 Sachar, Howard M., "Europe Leaves the Middle East, 1936-1954," 1147
 "Sacheverell, Doctor, The Trial of," by Holmes, 783
 "Sailors, Scientists, and Rockets: Origins of the Navy Rocket Program and of the Naval Ordnance Test Station, Inyokern," by Christman, 607

- Saint Clair, William, "That Greece Might Still Be Free," 190
- "Saint Siège et la guerre mondiale, novembre 1942-décembre 1943," ed. by Blet *et al.*, 508
- Saint Siège et les victimes de la guerre, mars 1939-décembre 1940," ed. by Blet *et al.*, 508
- "Saint-Simon, Le duc de, et la monarchie," by Brancourt, 780
- Sakai, Robert K. (R), 1612
- "Saladin," by Ehrenkreutz, 501
- "Saladin, The Life of: From the Works of Imad ad-Din and Bahā ad-Din," by Gibb, 501
- Sale, Kirkpatrick, "SDS," 911
- Salomone, A. William (R), 1585
- Sambrook, James, "William Cobbett," 784
- Sanakoev, M. P., "Deiatel'nost' krest'ianskogo pozemel'nogo banka v Gruzii, 1906-1917 gg.," 1223
- Sánchez, José, "Anticlericalism," 112
- "Sanctity and Secularity: The Church and the World," ed. by Baker, 927
- Sanders, I. J., and Treharne, R. E. (eds.), "Documents of the Baronial Movement of Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267," 772
- Santonen, Arvo, "Pienviljelijäin järjestäytymiskysymys ja pienviljelijärjestöjen vakiintuminen Suomessa," 800
- Sapir, Boris (R), 530
- Sarkissian, A. O. (R), 205
- Sater, William F., "The Heroic Image in Chile," 1297
- Saul, Norman E. (R), 535
- Sautter, U. (R), 247
- "Savage Ideal: Intolerance and Intellectual Leadership in the South, 1890-1914," by Clayton, 238
- Scarborough, William Kauffman (ed.), "The Diary of Edmund Ruffin," 1: 1633
- Schaar, John H., and Wolin, Sheldon S., "The Berkeley Rebellion and Beyond," 911
- Shalit, Abraham (ed.), "The World History of the Jewish People," 1st ser., 6: 489
- Schapiro, J. Salwyn (deceased), 1306
- Schapsmeier, Frederick H. (R), 1287
- Schelbert, Leo (R), 881
- "Schleiermacher: Life and Thought," by Redeker, tr. by Wallhausser, 173
- Schmidt, Hans, "The United States Occupation of Haiti, 1915-1934," 72
- Schmitt, Hans A. (ed.), "Historians of Modern Europe," 1543
- Schneider, Laurence A. (R), 1610
- Schoenfeld, Maxwell Philip, "The War Ministry of Winston Churchill," 1558
- Schönhoven, Klaus, "Die Bayerische Volkspartei, 1924-1932," 175
- "Scholars, Saints, and Sufis: Muslim Religious Institutions in the Middle East since 1500," ed. by Keddie, 206
- Scholes, Walter V., and Scholes, Marie V., "The Foreign Policies of the Taft Administration," 72
- "Schoolbooks and Kraggs: The United States Army in the Philippines, 1898-1902," by Gates, 886
- Schram, Stuart R. (ed.), "Authority, Participation and Cultural Change in China," 1611
- Schuker, Stephen A. (R), 1195
- Schults, Raymond L., "Crusader in Babylon," 146
- Schultz, George A., "An Indian Canaan," 859
- Schultz, Stanley K., "The Culture Factory," 1255
- Schwartz, Bernard, "From Confederation to Nation," 1629
- Schwartz, Harold (R), 1262
- Schwarzwälder, Herbert, "Bremen und Nordwestdeutschland am Kriegsende 1945," 1: 1581
- Science and technology: Bailes, *The Politics of Technology: Stalin and Technocratic Thinking among Soviet Engineers*, 445-69; Boss, "Newton and Russia," 196; Burford, "Craftsmen in Greek and Roman Society," 1524; Christman, "Sailors, Scientists, and Rockets," 607; Cohen, "Introduction to Newton's *Principia*," 104; Culotta, "Respiration and the Lavoisier Tradition," 755; Donnelly, "A Short History of Observatories," 1518; Green and Lomask, "Vanguard," 1292; Haller, "Outcasts from Evolution," 1636; Kieve, "The Electric Telegraph in the U. K.," 786; Koyré and Cohen (eds.), *Isaac Newton's Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, 104; Ludmerer, "Genetics and American Society," 563; McGrath, "Charles Kenneth Leith," 894; Nakayama and Shigeru (eds.), "Chinese Science," 1609; Thackray and Mendelsohn (eds.), "Science and Values: Patterns of Tradition and Change," 1692; Thackray, *Natural Knowledge in Cultural Context: The Manchester Model*, 672-709; White, *Technology Assessment from the Stance of a Medieval Historian*, 1-13; Wright, "Most Probable Position," 1144
- Scott, Franklin D. (R), 799
- "SDS," by Sale, 911
- Seaburg, Carl, and Paterson, Stanley, "Merchant Prince of Boston," 575
- Seager, Robert, II (R), 1265
- "Season in Hell," by Edwardes, 213
- "Secession, Support for: Lancashire and the American Civil War," by Ellison, 868
- "Secession, The Road to: A New Perspective on the Old South," by Barney, 583
- "Secret Societies in Ireland," ed. by Williams, 787
- "Securing the Revolution: Ideology in American Politics, 1789-1815," by Buel, 850
- "Seeds of Repression: Harry S. Truman and the Origins of McCarthyism," by Theoharis, 1291
- Seelig, L. (deceased), 925
- Seidel, Robert N. (R), 488
- "Seizure of Power: Fascism in Italy, 1919-1929," by Lyttelton, 1209
- Selby, John, "Over the Sea to Skye," 1185
- Selden, Mark, "The Yenan Way in Revolutionary China," 744
- "Self-Reliance and Social Security, 1870-1917," by Tishler, 878
- Seligman, Janet. *See* Berg, Arne
- Selitskii, V. I., "Massy v bor'be za rabochii kontrol' (Mart-iul' 1917 g.)," 1602
- "Seljuk Vezirate: A Study of Civil Administration, 1055-1194," by Klausner, 776
- Sellers, Charles Coleman, "Dickinson College," 1628
- Semmel, Bernard (R), 152, 515
- Semonche, John E. (R), 235
- Senese, Donald (R), 1222
- "Separation of College and State: Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale, 1776-1876," by Whitehead, 1626
- "Serbskaia gosudarstvennost' v X-XIV vv. (Kritika teorii 'Zhupnoi organizatsii')," by Grachev, 1530
- Serhienko, H. Ia., "Suspil'no-politycynyi rukh na Ukraïni pislia povstannia dekabristiv, 1826-1850," 556
- Sevčenko, Ihor (R), 1531
- "Seven Medieval Queens," by Dahmus, 1163
- "Seventeenth-Century Economic Documents," ed. by Thirsk and Cooper, 512
- Seward, Desmond, "Prince of the Renaissance," 1187
- "Sex and Marriage in Utopian Communities: 19th-Century America," by Muncy, 223
- Shabad, Theodore, "China's Changing Map," 744
- Shackleton Bailey, D. R., "Cicero," 1157
- Shade, William G. (R), 858
- Shafer, Boyd C. (R), 855
- "Shall the People Rule? A History of the Democratic Party in Nebraska Politics, 1854-1972," by Pedersen and Wald, 1632
- Shanahan, William O. (R), 1578
- Shapiro, Henry D. (R), 1273

- Shapiro, Peter, and Barlow, William, "An End to Silence," 911
- Sharkova, I. S., and Liublinskaja, A. D. (eds.), "Russkii diplomat vo Frantsii," 1597
- Sharlin, Harold Issadore (R), 786
- Sharma, Baijnath, "Harsa and His Times," 1234
- Sharma, Sri Ram, "The Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors," 1614
- Shatzmiller, Joseph, "Recherches sur la communauté juive de Manosque au Moyen Age, 1241-1329," 1529
- Sheehan, Donald H. (deceased), 1307
- Shepard, Thomas, 844
- Sheppard, Thomas F. (R), 165
- Sheridan, Richard B., "The Development of the Plantations to 1750" and "An Era of West Indian Prosperity 1750-1775," 1499; "Sugar and Slavery," 1499
- Sherk, Robert K. (R), 1157
- Sherman, Richard B., "The Republican Party and Black America," 1650
- Shigabudinov, M. Sh., "Rabochee dvizhenie na Severnom Kavkaze v gody novogo revoliutsionnogo pod'ema i pervoi mirovoi voyny (1910-fevral' 1917 gg.)," 1601
- Shillony, Ben-Ami, "Revolt in Japan," 826
- Shipton, Clifford Kenyon (deceased), 1306
- Shneidman, J. Lee (R), 1568
- Shorter, Edward, "The Historian and the Computer," 751
- "Siciliae, Comes et Legatus: Sul privilegio di Urbano II e la pretesa Apostolica Legazia dei Normanni di Sicilia," by Fodale, 1170
- "Sicily and the Greeks: Studies in the Interrelationship between the Indigenous Populations and the Greek Colonists," by Sjöqvist, 762
- Sigmann, Jean, "1848," tr. by Edwards, 507
- Silberstein, Gerard E. (R), 138
- Sillery, Anthony, "John Mackenzie of Bechuanaland, 1835-1899," 1607
- Silver, Paul L. (R), 901
- Silverlight, John, "The Victors' Dilemma," 72
- Simms, J. G., and Moody, T. W. (eds.), "The Bishopric of Derry and the Irish Society of London, 1602-1705," 1: 1186
- Simms, L. J. (R), 1155
- Simms, William Gilmore, 1264
- Simon, John Y. (ed.), "The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant," 3: 1639
- Simon, Stephen J. (R), 1156
- Simpson, Colin, "The Lusitania," 114
- Simpson, K. M. Lois. See Katz, Friedrich
- Simpson, Lewis P., "The Man of Letters in New England and the South," 217
- Simpson, Richard, 149
- Sinel, Allen (R), 1600
- Sinkler, George, "The Racial Attitudes of American Presidents," 1637
- Sinnigen, William G. (R), 1154
- Sinsheimer, Bernard (C), 1305
- Sivin, Nathan, and Nakayama, Shigeru (eds.), "Chinese Science," 1609
- Sjöqvist, Erik, "Sicily and the Greeks," 762
- Skaba, A. D., "Parishzkaia mirnaia konferentsiia i inostrannaia interventsiia v strane sovetov (Ianvar'-iiun' 1919 goda)," 550
- Skaggs, David Curtis, "Roots of Maryland Democracy, 1753-1776," 1623
- Skaggs, Jimmy M., "The Cattle-Trailing Industry," 1270
- Sklar, Kathryn Kish, "Catharine Beecher," 1263; (C), 258
- Slavery: Conrad, "The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery, 1850-1888," 1683; Dew, *Disciplining Slave Ironworkers in the Antebellum South: Coercion, Conciliation, and Accommodation*, 393-418; Dunn, "Sugar and Slaves," 1499; Durden, "The Gray and the Black," 1267; McManus, "Black Bondage in the North," 1246; Merk, "Slavery and the Annexation of Texas," 578; Patterson, "The Sociology of Slavery: An Analysis of the Origins, Development and Structure of Negro Slave Society in Jamaica," 1499; Rawick (ed.), "The American Slave," 1-19: 470; Sheridan, "Sugar and Slavery," 1499; Weaver, "Familia Caesaris," 767; Woodward, *History from Slave Sources* (Review article), 470-81
- "Slaviane i Rossiia: K 70-letiiu so dnia rozhdeniia S. A. Nikitina," ed. by Bromlei *et al.*, 1217
- Slavin, Arthur Joseph, "The Precarious Balance," 1546
- "Slavs," by Gimbutas, 759
- "Slavs, The Entry of the, into Christendom: An Introduction to the Medieval History of the Slavs," by Vlasto, 500
- "Slawistyka w NRD i w NRF ne tle jej historycznego rozwoju," by Wróblewski, 1577
- Slusser, Robert M. (R), 820
- Slutskii, A. G., "Parizhskaia Kommuna 1871 goda," 1565
- Small, Melvin (R), 1613
- Smalley, Beryl, "The Becket Conflict and the Schools," 495
- Smith, Alice E., "The History of Wisconsin," 1: 1618
- Smith, Daniel M. (R), 1657
- Smith, David C., "A History of Lumbering in Maine, 1861-1960," 594
- Smith, Elbert B. (R), 874
- Smith, Elwyn A. (ed.), "The Religion of the Republic," 215
- Smith, F. B., "Radical Artisan," 1555
- Smith, H. Shelton, "In His Image, but . . .," 1627
- Smith, Lacey Baldwin (R), 140
- Smith, Morton (R), 768
- Smith, Peter H. (R), 620
- Smith, R. Morton (R), 1234
- Smith, Richard K., "First Across!" 1656
- Smith, Robert Freeman, "The United States and Revolutionary Nationalism in Mexico, 1916-1932," 72
- Smith, W. H. C., "Napoleon III," 1191
- Smith, Wilson (R), 215
- "Smith, Kirby: Confederacy: The Trans-Mississippi South, 1863-1865," by Kerby, 587
- Smythe, Donald, "Guerrilla Warrior," 1276
- "Social Change in America: The Twentieth Century," by Cochran, 1653
- "Social Change in the Soviet Union: Russia's Path toward an Industrial Society," ed. by Meissner, tr. by Kommers, 537
- "Social Hierarchies: 1450 to the Present," by Mousnier, tr. by Evans, ed. by Clarke, 484
- "Social Security, An American Philosophy of: Evolution and Issues," by Brown, 1244
- Socialism: Droz (ed.), "Histoire générale du socialisme," 1: 110; Garnett, "Co-operation and the Owenite Socialist Communities in Britain, 1825-45," 145; Miller, "Victor Berger and the Promise of Constructive Socialism, 1910-1920," 1278; Terrill, "R. H. Tawney and His Times," 1183
- Society and Economy in the British Caribbean during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (Review article), by Greene, 1499-1517
- "Society in India," 1 and 2, by Mandelbaum, 1234
- "Sokolov Investigation of the Alleged Murder of the Russian Imperial Family: A Translation of Sections of Nicholas A. Sokolov's *The Murder of the Imperial Family*," tr. by O'Connor, 546
- Solberg, Winton U. (R), 1264
- Soliday, Gerald L. (R), 1573
- Sorum, Paul C. (R), 1192
- "Southerners and Other Americans," by McWhiney, 582
- Southgate, W. M. (R), 142, 511
- "Southwest: Three Peoples in Geographical Change, 1600-1970," by Meinig, 220

- "Sovereign States, 1775–1783," by Main, 1253
- "Sovetskaia istoriografiia rabochego kontroliia i natsionalizatsii promyshlennosti v SSSR (1917–1967 gg.)," by Ignatenko, 1602
- "Sovetskaia natsional'naia politika i burzhuaznye istoriki: Stanovlenie Sovetskogo mnogonatsional'nogo gosudarstva (1917–1922 gody) v sovremennoi amerikanskoi istoriografii," by Zenushkina, 824
- "Soviet Agricultural Trade Unions, 1917–70," by Potichnyj, 551
- "Soviet Union and the Developing Nations," ed. by Kanet, 1310
- "Soviet Union in World Affairs: A Documented Analysis, 1964–1972," by Kulski, 201
- "Sovkhozy v pervoe desiatiletie Sovetskoi vlasti, 1917–1927," by Zelenin, 551
- "Soziologie und Sozialgeschichte: Aspekte und Probleme," ed. by Ludz, 271
- "Spain," by Herr, 1196
- "Spain and Portugal, A History of," by Payne, 1199
- "Spain and Portugal, The Origins of," by Livermore, 499
- Spalding, William Livingston, Jr. (R), 212
- "Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in the Chihuahuan Acquisition," by Bowden, 842
- "Spanish Central America: A Socioeconomic History, 1520–1720," by MacLeod, 1679
- Spanish Civil War: Broué and Témime, "The Revolution and the Civil War in Spain," tr. by White, 1198; Carr (ed.), "The Republic and the Civil War in Spain," 1198
- "Spanish-Cuban-American War and the Birth of American Imperialism, 1895–1902," 1 and 2, by Foner, 240
- Spann, Edward K., "Ideals & Politics," 1630
- Spector, Sherman D. (R), 189
- Spiller, Robert E. (R), 836
- Spindler, Frank MacD. (R), 913
- Spinner, Thomas J., Jr., "George Joachim Goschen," 1181
- Spitz, Lewis W. (R), 134
- Spitzer, Alan B. (C), 919
- Spivakovsky, Erika (C), 623
- Spriano, Paolo, "Storia del Partito comunista italiano," 1–3: 183
- Sprunger, Keith L., "The Learned Doctor William Ames," 755
- Srivastava, Ashirbadi, "Akbar the Great," 3: 212
- "Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk: Das Problem des 'Militarismus' in Deutschland," 4, by Ritter, 524
- Stachiw, Matthew, and Stendera, Jaroslaw, "Western Ukraine," 2: 1603
- Stackelberg, Roderick (C), 1299
- Stackpole, Edouard A., "Whales & Destiny," 487
- "Stalin: The Man and His Era," by Ullam, 820
- "Stalin as Revolutionary, 1879–1929: A Study in History and Personality," by Tucker, 820
- Stanley, George F. G., "Canada Invaded, 1775–1776," 1670
- Stannard, David E. (C), 917
- Stannard, Jerry (R), 572
- Stansky, Peter (R), 1183
- Starr, Chester G. (R), 119, 761
- Starr, Kevin, "Americans and the California Dream, 1850–1915," 228
- Starr, Stephen Z., "Colonel Grenfell's Wars," 587
- "Statesmen, Scholars and Merchants: Essays in Eighteenth-Century History Presented to Dame Lucy Sutherland," ed. by Whiteman *et al.*, 1551
- "Statuts synodaux français du XIII^e siècle, précédés de l'histoire du synode diocésain depuis ses origines," 1, ed. and tr. by Pontal, 497
- Stavins, Ralph, *et al.*, "Washington Plans an Aggressive War," 1664
- Stavrianos, L. S. (R), 190
- Stead, W. T., 146
- "Steamboat Monopoly: Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824," by Baxter, 1257
- Stearns, Peter N. (R), 1142
- Stearns, S. J. (R), 1554
- Steckler, Gerard G., and Davis, Leo Donald (eds.), "Studies in Mediaevalia and Americana," 272
- Ștefănescu, Ștefan, and Barnea, Ion, "Bizantini, Romani și Bulgari la Dunarea de jos," 491
- Steglich, Wolfgang (ed.), "Deutsche Reichstagsakten unter Kaiser Karl V.," 8, pts. 1 and 2, 800
- Stehlin, Stewart A. (R), 1207
- Stein, Leon (R), 243
- Stein, Walter J., "California and the Dust Bowl Migration," 898
- Stelter, Gilbert A. (R), 1295
- Stenton, Doris Mary (deceased), 265
- Stephan, John J. (R), 757
- Stern, Selma, "Der preussische Staat und die Juden," pt. 3, 1 and 2: 1575
- Stern, Sheldon M. (R), 609, 857
- Steshenko, O. L., *et al.* (eds.), "Cherkas'ka Oblast'," 193
- "Stevenson, Adlai E., The Papers of," 3, ed. by Johnson, 1290
- Stewart, C. C., "Islam and Social Order in Mauritania," 1227
- Stewart, Catesby Willis, "The Life of Brigadier General William Woodford of the American Revolution," 1254
- Stewart, Gordon (R), 1670
- Stewart, John W. (R), 1281
- Still, Bayrd (R), 1618
- "Stilwell, General, in China, 1942–1944: The Full Story," by Liang, 1286
- Stoianovich, Traian (R), 1593
- Stone, Daniel (R), 136
- Stone, Lawrence, "Family and Fortune," 1547; (R), 781
- Stone, Thomas R. (R), 1276
- Stora-Sandor, Judith, "Alexandra Kollontai," 554
- Stoutamire, Albert, "Music of the Old South," 879
- Strachan, Geoffrey. *See* Wagner, Dieter
- "Strakhov, Nikolai," by Gerstein, 817
- "Strange Neutrality: Soviet-Japanese Relations during the Second World War, 1941–1945," by Lensen, 559
- Strayer, Joseph R. (R), 127
- "Strike!" by Brecher, 593
- Strom, Sharon Hartman (R), 1268
- Strong, John W. (R), 759
- "Student Protest and the Technocratic Society: The Case of ROTC," by Porter, 911
- "Studies in Mediaevalia and Americana: Essays in Honor of William Lyle Davis, S.J.," ed. by Steckler and Davis, 272
- Stunkel, K. R. (R), 1614
- "Subordinate Sex: A History of Attitudes toward Women," by Bullough, 1138
- "Successions dans le sud-ouest de la France au Moyen Age," by Poumarède, 127
- "Sufi Saint of the Twentieth Century: Shaikh Ahmad al-Alawī. His Spiritual Heritage and Legacy," by Lings, 206
- "Sufis of Andalusia: The *Rūh al-quds* and *al-Durrat al-fākhira* of Ibn Arabi," tr. by Austin, 206
- Sugar, Peter F. (ed.), "Native Fascism in the Successor States, 1918–1945," 1213
- "Sugar and Slavery: An Economic History of the British West Indies, 1623–1775," by Sheridan, 1499
- "Sugar and Slaves: The Rise of the Planter Class in the English West Indies, 1624–1713," by Dunn, 1499
- Suggs, George G., Jr., "Colorado's War on Militant Unionism," 593
- Sullivan, Warren (C), 1299
- Suny, Ronald Grigor, "The Baku Commune, 1917–1918," 549

- "Superfluous Anarchist: Albert Jay Nock," by Wreszin, 891
- "Supreme Court of the United States, History of the," 1, by Goebel, 1250
- "Suspiľ'no-politychnyi rukh na Ukraïni pislia povstannia dekabrystiv, 1826-1850," by Serhienko, 556
- Sutherland, Dame Lucy, 1551
- Sutherland, N. M., "The Massacre of St Bartholomew and the European Conflict, 1559-1572," 135
- Suvorin, Aleksei S., 1218
- "Svobodnoe krest'ianstvo feodal'no Norvegii," by Gurevich, 173
- Swanberg, W. A., "Luce and His Empire," 611
- Swierenga, Robert P. (R), 869
- "Swieten, Gerard van, und seine Zeit: Internationales Symposium veranstaltet von der Universität Wien im Institut für Geschichte der Medizin, 8.-10. Mai 1972," ed. by Lesky and Wandruszka, 1208
- "Sword and the Scepter: The Problem of Militarism in Germany," 4, by Ritter, tr. by Norden, 524
- Symeonides, Charalampous P., "Hoi Tsakones kai he Tsakonia," 134
- Synnestvedt, Sig (R), 1650
- Syrett, Harold C. (ed.), "The Papers of Alexander Hamilton," 16 and 17: 853
- Szemler, G. J., "The Priests of the Roman Republic," 765
- Szyncer, Maurice, and Masson, Olivier, "Recherches sur les Phéniciens à Chypre," 761
- Szporluk, Roman (R), 1214
- Sztendera, Jaroslaw, and Stachiw, Matthew, "Western Ukraine," 2: 1603
- Tabler, Edward C. *See* Chapman, James.
- Taft, Robert A., 1291
- "Taft, William Howard: A Conservative's Conception of the Presidency," by Anderson, 1277
- "Taft, William Howard, The Presidency of," by Coletta, 601
- "Taft Administration, The Foreign Policies of the," by Scholes and Scholes, 72
- "Taiping Revolutionary Movement," by Jen, 1610
- "Take Up Your Mission: Mormon Colonizing along the Little Colorado River, 1870-1900," by Peterson, 878
- Talman, James J., and Klinck, Carl F. (eds.), "The Journal of Major John Norton, 1816," 1258
- "Tammany: The Evolution of a Political Machine, 1789-1865," by Mushkat, 1628
- Tan, Chester C. (R), 1286
- Tan, Lek, and Caldwell, Malcolm, "Cambodia in the Southeast Asian War," 831
- Tannenbaum, Edward R., "The Fascist Experience," 1588; (R), 1209
- Tarle, E. V., 108
- Tarr, Joel Arthur, "A Study in Boss Politics," 1279
- Tarrade, Jean, "Le commerce colonial de la France à la fin de l'Ancien Régime," 519
- Tate, Merze (R), 222, 597, 884, 1627
- "Tatham, William, 1752-1819: American Versatile," by Herndon, 846
- "Tawney, R. H., and His Times: Socialism as Fellowship," by Terrill, 1183
- Taylor, Anne Pannell (R), 1621
- Taylor, George Rogers, and Ellsworth, Lucius F. (eds.), "Approaches to American Economic History," 835
- Taylor, Robert J. (R), 570
- Teaford, Jon (R), 1257
- "Teamster Power," by Dobbs, 1660
- "Teamster Power in the West, The Rise of," by Garnel, 1660
- Technology, The Politics of: Stalin and Technocratic Thinking among Soviet Engineers*, by Bailes, 445-69
- Technology Assessment from the Stance of a Medieval Historian*, by White, 1-13
- "Telegraph, The Electric, in the U. K.: A Social and Economic History," by Kieve, 786
- Témine, Emile, and Broué, Pierre, "The Revolution and the Civil War in Spain," tr. by White, 1198
- Temkin, Owsei, "Galenism," 1139
- "Templars in the *Corona de Aragón*," by Forey, 129
- Temporini, Hildegard (ed.), "Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt," 3: 273; 4, pts. 1 and 2, 1311
- Termes, Josep, "Anarquismo y sindicalismo en España," 1196
- Terrell, John Upton, "Pueblos, Gods and Spaniards," 1618
- Terrett, I. B., and Darby, H. C. (eds.), "The Domesday Geography of Midland England," 771
- Terrill, Ross, "R. H. Tawney and His Times," 1183
- "Terror, The Structure of the: The Example of Javogues and the Loire," by Lucas, 1189
- "Tertullian: A Historical and Literary Study," by Barnes, 768
- Teuteberg, Hans J., and Wiegmann, Günter, "Der Wandel der Nahrungsgewohnheiten unter dem Einfluss der Industrialisierung," 802
- Tex, Jan den, "Oldenbarnevelt," 1 and 2: 171
- Thackray, Arnold, *Natural Knowledge in Cultural Context: The Manchester Model, 672-709*; (R), 104, 1518; and Mendelsohn, Everett (eds.), "Science and Values," 1692
- Thaden, Edward C. (R), 540
- "Thalassocracies," by Miller, 1152
- "That Greece Might Still Be Free: The Philhellenes in the War of Independence," by St. Clair, 190
- Theen, Rolf H. W., "Lenin," 544
- Theoharis, Athan, "Seeds of Repression," 1291; (R), 1661
- "Théologie et politique au siècle des Lumières (1770-1820)," by Plongeron, 520
- Thirsk, Joan, and Cooper, J. P. (eds.), "Seventeenth-Century Economic Documents," 512
- "This Sacred Trust: American Nationality, 1798-1898," by Nagel, 855
- Tholfsen, Trygve R. (R), 149
- Thomas, Jack Ray (R), 1297
- Thomas, John L. (R), 231
- Thomas, Robert Paul, and North, Douglass C., "The Rise of the Western World," 1526
- Thompson, Daniel C., "Private Black Colleges at the Crossroads," 1666
- Thompson, John M., and Mehlinger, Howard D., "Count Witte and the Tsarist Government in the 1905 Revolution," 540
- Thompson, Ronald (R), 543
- Thomson, James C., Jr., and May, Ernest R. (eds.), "American-East Asian Relations," 219
- Thornborough, Emma Lou, "T. Thomas Fortune," 237
- Thorne, Christopher, "The Limits of Foreign Policy," 117; (R), 516
- "Thorns & Thistles: Juvenile Delinquents in the United States, 1825-1940," by Mennel, 224
- Thorpe, Earl E. (R), 1666
- "Three Emperors: Catherine I, Anne and Elizabeth of Russia," by Longworth, 198
- Timberlake, Charles E. (ed.), "Essays on Russian Liberalism," 531
- "Time, Inc., The World of: The Intimate History of a Publishing Enterprise," 2, by Elson, ed. by Norton-Taylor, 611
- Tindall, George Brown, "The Disruption of the Solid South," 1275
- Tint, Herbert, "French Foreign Policy since the Second World War," 1195
- Tipton, Charles L. (R), 131
- Tipton, Frank B. (R), 1578

- Tishler, Hace Sorel, "Self-Reliance and Social Security, 1870-1917," 878
- "Tito, Mihailović and the Allies, 1941-1945," by Roberts, 1216
- Tittle, Ernest Fremont, 1282
- "To Die Game: The Story of the Lowry Band, Indian Guerrillas of Reconstruction," by Evans, 876
- "To the Maginot Line: The Politics of French Military Preparation in the 1920's," by Hughes, 170
- "Togliatti, Palmiro," by Bocca, 1211
- Tomkowitz, Gerhard, and Wagner, Dieter, "Anschluss," tr. by Strachan, 180
- Toplin, Robert Brent (R), 1683
- Topping, Seymour, "Journey between Two Chinas," 744
- "Torgovaia politika Sovetskogo gosudarstva posle perekhoda k nepu, 1921-1924 gg.," by Dmitrenko, 1224
- "Torpparikysymysen ratkaisuvaihe: Suomen torpparikysymys vuosina 1909-1918. Yhteiskuntahistoriallinen tutkimus," by Rasila, 522
- Tortella Casares, Gabriel, "Los origenes del capitalismo en España," 796
- Toulouse, 166
- Tournerie, Jean-André, "Le Ministère du Travail," 1190
- Tourtellot, Arthur Bernon (R), 1252
- Toynbee, Arnold, "Constantine Porphyrogenitus and His World," 503
- Toynbee, J. M. C., "Death and Burial in the Roman World," 1524
- "Tradizione liberale e fascismo," by Valeri, 1209
- Trainer, Edwin H. (R), 1567
- "Tramps and Reformers, 1873-1916: The Discovery of Unemployment in New York," by Ringenbach, 1643
- Transportation: Lass, "From the Missouri to the Great Salt Lake," 577
- Trask, David F., "Captains & Cabinets," 1520
- Trask, Roger R., "The United States Response to Turkish Nationalism and Reform, 1914-1939," 72
- Trattner, Walter I. (R), 878
- "Travail, Le Ministère du (Origines et premiers développements)," by Tournerie, 1190
- "Travels in the Interior of South Africa, 1849-1863: Hunting and Trading Journeys. From Natal to Walvis Bay & Visits to Lake Ngami & Victoria Falls," by Chapman, ed. by Tabler, 1608
- Treadgold, Donald W., "The West in Russia and China," 1: 192; 2: 486
- "Tree of Hate: Propaganda and Prejudices Affecting United States Relations with the Hispanic World," by Powell, 841
- Tregaskis, Richard, "The Warrior King," 1627
- Treharne, R. E., and Sanders, I. J. (eds.), "Documents of the Baronial Movement of Reform and Rebellion, 1258-1267," 772
- Trelease, Allen W., "Reconstruction," 871; "White Terror," 589
- Trevelyan, Humphrey, "Living with the Communists," 744
- "Trinidad and Tobago, Race and Nationalism in: A Study of Decolonization in a Multiracial Society," by Ryan, 1674
- Troitskii, N. A., "'Narodnaia Volia' pered tsarskim sudom, 1880-1891 gg.," 1222
- Trommer, Aage, "Jernbanesabotagen i Danmark under den anden verdenskrig," 798
- Troper, Harold Martin, "Only Farmers Need Apply," 1295
- "Trujillo, The Era of: Dominican Dictator," by Galíndez, ed. by Fitzgibbon, 1673
- Truman, Harry S., 1291
- "Tsakones kai he Tsakonia: Symbole sten hermeneia ton onomaton kai tou homonymou Byzantinou thesmou ton kastrophylakon," by Symeonides, 134
- Tsamutali, A. N., "Ocherki demokraticheskogo napravleniia v russkoi istoriografii 60-70-kh godov XIX v.," 818
- Tucker, David M., "Lieutenant Lee of Beale Street," 1650
- Tucker, Edwin W. (R), 896
- Tucker, G. S. L., and Forster, Colin, "Economic Opportunity and White American Fertility Ratios, 1800-1860," 857
- Tucker, Louis Leonard (R), 1253
- Tucker, Robert C., "Stalin as Revolutionary, 1879-1929," 820
- "Tudor Tapestry: Men, Women and Society in Reformation England," by Wilson, 141
- Tulchin, Joseph S., "The Aftermath of War," 72; and Danelski, David J. (eds.), "The Autobiographical Notes of Charles Evans Hughes," 896
- "Turkish Foreign Policy, 1943-1945: Small State Diplomacy and Great Power Politics," by Weisband, 557
- Turner, Henry Ashby, Jr., "Faschismus und Kapitalismus in Deutschland," 1204
- Turner, Jack, 1643
- Turner, Justin G., and Turner, Linda Levitt, "Mary Todd Lincoln," 867
- Turner, Ralph (R), 492
- "Turtsii, Noveishaia istoriia," by Gasratian *et al.*, 825
- Tuttle, William M., Jr. (R), 1650
- "TVA and the Power Fight, 1933-1939," by McCraw, 901
- Twain, Mark, "What Is Man? And Other Philosophical Writings," ed. by Baender, 836
- "Tweedmakers: A History of the Scottish Fancy Woollen Industry, 1600-1914," by Gulvin, 1184
- Twellmann, Margrit, "Die deutsche Frauenbewegung im Spiegel repräsentativer Frauenzeitschriften," 1 and 2: 174
- "Twentieth-Century American Foreign Policy," ed. by Braeman *et al.*, 1652
- Tyranny of a Construct: Feudalism and Historians of Medieval Europe*, by Brown, 1063-88
- Tyrwhitt, Jacqueline. *See* Doxiadis, C. A.
- Udovitch, A. L. (R), 770
- "Überlieferung und Auftrag: Festschrift für Michael de Ferdinandy," ed. by Farkas, 270
- Ugolini, Romano, "Cavour e Napoleone III nell'Italia centrale," 1585
- "Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia," 2, ed. by Kubijovyc, 555
- "Ukraine, Western: At the Turning Point of Europe's History, 1918-1923," 2, by Stachiw and Sztendera, 1603
- "Ukrains'koï RSR, Istoriia mist i sil," 193
- Ulam, Adam B., "Stalin," 820
- Ullman, Joan Connelly (R), 1196
- Ullman, Richard H., "Anglo-Soviet Relations, 1917-1921," 3: 115
- Ullman, Victor, "Martin R. Delany," 581
- Ullmann, Walter, "A Short History of the Papacy in the Middle Ages," 123
- "Ultraroyalism in Toulouse: From Its Origins to the Revolution of 1830," by Higgs, 166
- Underbrink, Robert L., "Destination Corregidor," 1662
- "Uneasy Alliance: America, Britain, and Russia, 1941-1943," by Beitzell, 757
- "Unembarrassed Muse: The Popular Arts in America," by Nye, 1622
- "Unionists Divided: Arthur Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain and the Unionist Free Traders," by Rempel, 515
- "United States and East Asia," by Van Alstyne, 1238

- "United States and Revolutionary Nationalism in Mexico, 1916-1932," by Smith, 72
- "United States and the Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1947," by Gaddis, 1119
- United States Intervention Abroad: The First Quarter Century* (Review article), by Abrams, 72-102
- "United States Occupation of Haiti, 1915-1934," by Schmidt, 72
- "United States Response to Turkish Nationalism and Reform, 1914-1939," by Trask, 72
- Urban history: Arnold, "The New Deal in the Suburbs," 607; Chevalier, "Laboring Classes and Dangerous Classes in Paris during the First Half of the Nineteenth Century," tr. by Jellinek, 1563; Chudacoff, "Mobile Americans," 1647; Cochrane, "Florence in the Forgotten Centuries, 1527-1800," 1583; Condit, "Chicago, 1910-29," 1656; Dobbin, "Urban Leadership in Western India: Politics and Communities in Bombay City, 1840-1885," 828; Fraser, "Ptolemaic Alexandria," 1-3: 763; Gascon, "Grand commerce et vie urbaine au XVI^e siècle," 158; Hardoy, "Pre-Columbian Cities," 251; Kiessling, "Bürgerliche Gesellschaft und Kirche in Augsburg im Spätmittelalter," 130; Lane, "Venice," 1582; Lewis (ed.), "The City in Communist China," 744; Nash, "The American West in the Twentieth Century," 1651; Valous, "Le patriciat lyonnais aux XIII^e et XIV^e siècles," 128; Widick, "Detroit," 908
- "Urban School System, The Evolution of an: New York City, 1750-1850," by Kaestle, 845
- Urofsky, Melvin I., "A Mind of One Piece," 235; and Levy, David W. (eds.), "Letters of Louis D. Brandeis," 1 and 2: 235
- "Uruk Countryside: The Natural Setting of Urban Societies," by Adams and Nissen, 1523
- "U.S. China Policy and the Problem of Taiwan," by Bueler, 1287
- "Utvandringen, Reaktionen mot: Emigrationsfrågan i svensk debatt och politik 1901-1904," by Källemark, 799
- Vacalopoulos, Apostolos E., "Origins of the Greek Nation," tr. by Moles, 777
- Vadney, Thomas E. (R), 1668
- "Vajay, Szabolcs de, *Mélanges offerts à, à l'occasion de son cinquantième anniversaire par ses amis, ses collègues et des membres de l'Académie*," ed. by Panat *et al.*, 272
- "Valachie, Les foires de la, pendant la période 1774-1848," by Penelea, tr. by Costescu, 812
- Vale, Vivian, "Labour in American Politics," 836
- Valentinov, N., "Novaia Ekonomicheskaiia Politika i krizis partii posle smerti Lenina," 1224
- Valeri, Nino, "Tradizione liberale e fascismo," 1209
- Valous, Guy de, "Le patriciat lyonnais aux XIII^e et XIV^e siècles," 128
- Van Caenegem, R. C., "The Birth of the English Common Law," 772
- Van der Kroef, Justus M. (R), 1616
- Van Deusen, Glyndon G. (R), 574, 849
- Van Doren, Llewain Scott (R), 1187
- Van Tine, Warren R. (R), 836
- Van Alstyne, Richard W., "The United States and East Asia," 1238
- Vance, Maurice M. (R), 894
- Vander Hill, C. Warren (R), 575
- van der Zee, Henri and Barbara, "William and Mary," 143
- Van Dyken, Seymour, "Samuel Willard, 1640-1707," 1248
- "Vanguard: A History," by Green and Lomask, 1292
- Vann, James Allen (R), 778
- Van Riper, Paul P. (R), 1272
- Vecoli, Rudolph J. (R), 1271
- Vella, Walter F. (ed.), "Aspects of Vietnamese History," 831; (R), 1616
- "Vengarii, Istoriia," 3, ed. by Pushkash *et al.*, 1591
- "Venice: A Maritime Republic," by Lane, 1582
- "Vercingétorix, Le génie militaire de, et le mythe Alise-Alésia," by Potier, 1160
- Verheus, S. L., "Zeugnis und Gericht," 1574
- Vernadsky, George (deceased), 267
- "Versailles, La paix de, et l'opinion publique française," by Miquel, 1192
- "Vettori, Francesco: Florentine Citizen and Medici Servant," by Jones, 528
- Vialo, Elena. See Maldonado-Denis, Manuel
- "Viceroy's Journal," by Wavell, ed. by Moon, 1236
- "Victorian Ladies at Work: Middle-Class Working Women in England and Wales, 1850-1914," by Holcombe, 1557
- "Victorians and Social Protest: A Symposium," ed. by Butt and Clarke, 149
- "Victors' Dilemma: Allied Intervention in the Russian Civil War," by Silverlight, 72
- "Victors' Justice: The Tokyo War Crimes Trial," by Minear, 1613
- "Vietnam, North, and the Pathet Lao: Partners in the Struggle for Laos," by Langer and Zasloff, 1616
- "Vietnamese History, Aspects of," ed. by Vella, 831
- Vietnamese War: Goodman, "Politics in War," 560
- "Viking America: The Norse Crossings and Their Legacy," by Enterline, 1247
- "Viking Settlements of North America," by Pohl, 1247
- Viles, Perry (R), 517
- Villamarina, Emanuele Pes di, "La révolution Piémontaise de 1821 ed altri scritti," ed. by Nada, 529
- "Vinnys'ka Oblast'," ed. by Oliinyk *et al.*, 193
- "Violence dans la violence: Le débat Bakounine-Nečaev," by Confino, 536
- Vishwanathan, Savitri, "Normalization of Japanese-Soviet Relations, 1945-1970," 757
- "Visigothic Kingdom, Law and Society in the," by King, 129
- "Vision of Politics on the Eve of the Reformation: More, Machiavelli, and Seyssel," by Hexter, 1172
- Vlad, Matei D., "Colonizarea rura (secolele XV-XVIII)," 1589
- Vlasto, A. P., "The Entry of the Slavs into Christendom," 500
- Volk, Ludwig, "Das Reichskonkordat vom 20. Juli 1933," 1207
- von Klemperer, Klemens (R), 179, 1579; (C), 1689
- Von Laue, Theodore H. (R), 542
- Vryonis, Speros, Jr., "The Decline of Medieval Hellenism in Asia Minor and the Process of Islamization from the Eleventh through the Fifteenth Century," 203
- Vucinich, Wayne S. (R), 1589
- Waardenburg, Jacques (R), 202
- Wade, Rex A. (R), 1223
- Wagenknecht, Edward, "Ambassadors for Christ," 582
- Wagner, Dieter, and Tomkowitz, Gerhard, "Anschluss," tr. by Strachan, 180
- Wakelyn, Jon L., "The Politics of a Literary Man," 1264
- Wakin, Jeanette A. (ed.), "The Function of Documents in Islamic Law," 204
- Walbank, F. W., "Polybius," 121
- Wald, Kenneth D., and Pedersen, James F., "Shall the People Rule?" 1632
- Walker, Evelyn Acomb (R), 1194
- Walker, Franklin A. (R), 1565
- Wall, Robert Emmet, Jr., "Massachusetts Bay," 570

- Wallace, Henry A., 1287
 Wallace, Willard M. (R), 221
 Wallace-Hadrill, J. M., "Early Germanic Kingship in England and on the Continent," 1160
 Waller, George M. (R), 1248
 Wallhauser, John. *See* Redeker, Martin
 "Walpole, Horace: Correspondence with John Chute, Richard Bentley, the Earl of Strafford, Sir William Hamilton, the Earl and Countess Harcourt, George Hardinge; Horace Walpole's Correspondence with the Walpole Family," ed. by Lewis *et al.*, 1552
 Walsh, Justin E. (R), 856
 Walsh, Margaret, "The Manufacturing Frontier," 860
 Walton, Clyde C. (R), 1631
 Waltzer, Herbert (R), 1291
 Walvin, James, and Craton, Michael, "A Jamaican Plantation," 1499
 Wandel, Eckhard, "Die Bedeutung der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika für das deutsche Reparationsproblem, 1924-1929," 247
 "Wandel der Nahrungsgewohnheiten unter dem Einfluss der Industrialisierung," by Teuteberg and Wiegmann, 802
 Wandruszka, Adam, and Lesky, Erna (eds.), "Gerard van Swieten und seine Zeit," 1208
 Wandycz, Piotr S. (R), 1148, 1593; (C), 259
 "War and Society: The United States, 1941-1945," by Polenberg, 904
 "War and Trade in Northern Seas: Anglo-Scandinavian Economic Relations in the Mid-Eighteenth Century," by Kent, 1539
 Ward, Robert David, and Rogers, William Warren, "August Reckoning," 1643
 Warnicke, Retha M., "William Lambarde," 1549
 Warren, W. L. (R), 1167
 "Warrior King: Hawaii's Kamehameha the Great," by Tregaskis, 1627
 Washburn, Wilcomb E. (R), 1172
 "Washington, Booker T., Papers," 1, ed. by Harlan and Blassingame, 2, ed. by Harlan *et al.*, 1634
 "Washington, Booker T.: The Making of a Black Leader, 1856-1901," by Harlan, 1634
 "Washington Plans an Aggressive War," by Stavins *et al.*, 1664
 Waterfield, Robin E., "Christians in Persia," 1225
 Waters, Martin (R), 156, 787
 Waugh, Daniel Clarke (R), 1596
 Wavell, "The Viceroy's Journal," ed. by Moon, 1236
 Weare, Walter B., "Black Business in the New South," 240
 Weaver, Herbert, and Bergeron, Paul H. (eds.), "Correspondence of James K. Polk," 2: 576
 Weaver, P. R. C., "Familia Caesaris," 767
 Weber, Christoph, "Aufklärung und Orthodoxie am Mittelrhein, 1820-1850," 1576
 Weber, Eugen (R), 169, 792
 Webster, T. B. L., "Athenian Culture and Society," 1155
 Weigley, Russell F., "The American Way of War," 1641; (R), 233
 "Weimar, Hitler und die Marine: Reichspolitik und Flottenbau, 1920-1939," by Dülffer, 176
 "Weimar Foreign Policy, The Civil-Military Fabric of," by Post, 804
 Weinberg, Julius, "Edward Alsworth Ross and the Sociology of Progressivism," 1274
 Weinberg, Sydney (R), 1664
 Weinstein, Jacob J., "Solomon Goldman," 1649
 Weisband, Edward, "Turkish Foreign Policy, 1943-1945," 557
 Wells, Henry (R), 1673
 Wells, Ida B., 237
 Wells, Tom Henderson, "The Confederate Navy," 585
 Wels, C. B. (ed.), "Bescheiden betreffende de buitenlandse politiek van Nederland," 1st period, 1: 1201
 Welter, Barbara (R), 894
 "Wentworth Papers, 1597-1628," ed. by Cooper, 781
 Wermelinger, Hugo, "Lebensmittelteuerungen, ihre Bekämpfung und ihre politischen Rückwirkungen in Bern," 181
 "West in Russia and China: Religious and Secular Thought in Modern Times," by Treadgold, 1: 192; 2: 486
 "West Indian Prosperity, An Era of, 1750-1775" and "The Development of the Plantations to 1750," by Sheridan, 1499
 "Western Peace Officer: A Legacy of Law and Order," by Prassel, 1242
 Westphall, Victor, "Thomas Benton Catron and His Era," 1646
 Westwood, J. N., "Endurance and Endeavour," 817
 "Whales & Destiny: The Rivalry between America, France, and Britain for Control of the Southern Whale Fishery, 1785-1825," by Stackpole, 487
 Wharton, David, "The Alaska Gold Rush," 1270
 "What Is Man? And Other Philosophical Writings," by Twain, ed. by Baender, 836
What Ought to Be and What Was: Women's Sexuality in the Nineteenth Century, by Degler, 1467-90
 Wheeler, Gerald E. (R), 1667
 Whitaker, Arthur P. (R), 841
 Whitcomb, Edward A., *Napoleon's Prefects*, 1089-1118
 White, Donald A. (R), 768
 White, John A. (R), 549
 White, Lynn, jr., *Technology Assessment from the Stance of a Medieval Historian*, 1-13
 White, Tony. *See* Broué, Pierre
 "White, Horace, Nineteenth Century Liberal," by Logsdon, 1273
 "White Eagle, Red Star: The Polish-Soviet War, 1919-20," by Davies, 1593
 "White Generals: An Account of the White Movement and the Russian Civil War," by Luckett, 549
 "White into Red: A Study of the Assimilation of White Persons Captured by Indians," by Heard, 1258
 "White Savage: The Case of John Dunn Hunter," by Drinnon, 1258
 "White Terror: The Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction," by Trelease, 589
 Whitehead, John S., "The Separation of College and State," 1626
 Whiteman, Anne, *et al.* (eds.), "Statesmen, Scholars and Merchants," 1551
 Widick, B. J., "Detroit," 908
 Wiecek, William M., "The Guarantee Clause of the U.S. Constitution," 567
 Wiegmann, Günter, and Teuteberg, Hans J., "Der Wandel der Nahrungsgewohnheiten unter dem Einfluss der Industrialisierung," 802
 Wiener, Philip P. (ed.), "Dictionary of the History of Ideas," 1-4: 103
 "Wiesflecker, Hermann, Festschrift, zum sechzigsten Geburtstag," ed. by Novotny and Pickl, 1310
 Wik, Reynold M., "Henry Ford and Grass-Roots America," 1277
 Wilkinson, B. (R), 1529
 Wilkinson, Henry C., "Bermuda from Sail to Steam," 155
 "Willard, Samuel, 1640-1707: Preacher of Orthodoxy in an Era of Change," by Van Dyken, 1248
 Willcox, William B., *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Benjamin Franklin," 16 and 17: 1252
 Willett, Frank, "African Art," 559
 "William and Mary," by Henri and Barbara van der Zee, 143
 "William I, King of Scots, 1165-1214, The Acts of," ed. by Barrow, 1167

- Williams, David, and Fritz, Paul (eds.), "City & Society in the 18th Century," 1309
- Williams, H. R. (deceased), 268
- Williams, Robert C. (R), 546, 1602
- Williams, Roger L. (R), 1190
- Williams, Roger M., "The Bonds," 225
- Williams, T. Desmond (ed.), "Secret Societies in Ireland," 787
- Williams, William Appleman (ed.), "From Colony to Empire," 1652
- Willson, David Harris (deceased), 1691
- Wilson, Derek, "A Tudor Tapestry," 141
- Wilson, James Harrison, 587
- Wilson, Joan Hoff, "American Business and Foreign Policy, 1920-1933," 246
- Wilson, Leonard G. (C), 1301
- Wilson, William H. (R), 1270
- Wilson, Woodrow: Link *et al.* (eds.), "The Papers of Woodrow Wilson," 14: 242; 15: 600
- "Wilson, Henry: Practical Radical. A Portrait of a Politician," by McKay, 1268
- Wiltse, Charles M. (R), 224
- "Wine Trade," by Francis, 1545
- Winkler, Heinrich August (ed.), "Die grosse Krise in Amerika," 1657; (ed.), "Organisierter Kapitalismus," 1311
- Winkler, Henry R. (R), 117
- Winter, J. M. (R), 154
- "Winter Soldiers," by Ketchum, 1624
- "Wisconsin. The History of," 1, by Smith, 1618
- "Wise Minority," by Friedman, 218
- Wiseman, T. P., "New Men in the Roman Senate 139 B.C.-A.D. 14," 490
- "Witte, Count, and the Tsarist Government in the 1905 Revolution," by Mehlinger and Thompson, 540
- Wittram, Reinhard, "Studien zum Selbstverständnis des 1. und 2. Kabinetts der russischen Provisorischen Regierung (März bis Juli 1917)," 546
- Wohl, Robert (R), 183, 1211
- Wojciechowski, Marian, "Die polnisch-deutschen Beziehungen, 1933-1938," 139
- Wolf, Theta H., "Alfred Binet," 1566
- Wolfe, Martin (R), 1142
- Wolff, Klaus H. (R), 835
- Wolin, Sheldon S., and Schaar, John H., "The Berkeley Rebellion and Beyond," 911
- Women: Bullough, "The Subordinate Sex," 1138; Chafe, "The American Woman," 604; Degler, *What Ought to Be and What Was: Women's Sexuality in the Nineteenth Century*, 1467-90; Holcombe, "Victorian Ladies at Work," 1557; Lemons, "The Woman Citizen: Social Feminism in the 1920s," 894; Pescatello (ed.), "Female and Male in Latin America," 1672; Sklar, "Catharine Beecher," 1263; Stora-Sandor, "Alexandra Kollontai," 554; Twellmann, "Die deutsche Frauenbewegung im Spiegel repräsentativer Frauenzeitschriften," 1 and 2: 174
- Wood, G. A., and O'Connor, P. S. (eds.), "W. P. Morrell," 927
- Wood, James Playsted, "The Curtis Magazines," 1242
- "Wood, Leonard, and Cuban Independence, 1898-1902," by Hitchman, 72
- Woodfill, Walter L. (R), 506
- "Woodford, Brigadier General William, of the American Revolution, The Life of," by Stewart, 1254
- Woodhouse, C. M., "Capodistria," 190
- Woodside, Alexander (R), 831
- Woodward, C. Vann, *History from Slave Sources* (Review article), 470-81
- Woodward, Ralph Lee, Jr. (R), 1680
- "Working the Homestake," by Cash, 880
- "World History of the Jewish People," 1st ser., 6, ed. by Schalit, 489
- "World to Care For: The Autobiography of Howard A. Rusk, M.D.," 905
- World War I: Dua, "Anglo-Japanese Relations during the First World War," 115; Gregory, "The Origins of American Intervention in the First World War," 72; Ritter, "Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk," 4: 524; *id.*, "The Sword and the Scepter," 4, tr. by Norden, 524; Trask, "Captains & Cabinets," 1520
- World War II: Beitzell, "The Uneasy Alliance," 757; Blet *et al.* (eds.), "Le Saint Siège et la guerre mondiale, novembre 1942-décembre 1943," 508; *id.*, "Le Saint Siège et les victimes de la guerre, mars 1939-décembre 1940," 508; "D-Day," 779; Hansell, "The Air Plan That Defeated Hitler," 1284; Hobbs, "Dear General," 609; Huston, "Out of the Blue," 903; Jones, "The Roads to Russia," 757; Leach, "German Strategy against Russia, 1939-1941," 807; Luvaas (ed.), "Dear Miss Em," 609; Minear, "Victors' Justice," 1613; O'Connor, "Diplomacy for Victory," 610; Perrett, "Days of Sadness, Years of Triumph," 904; Polenberg, "War and Society," 904; Proctor, "Agonia de un neutral," 621; Russett, "No Clear and Present Danger," 608; Schwarzwälder, "Bremen und Nordwestdeutschland am Kriegsende 1945," 1: 1581; Trommer, "Jernbanesabotagen i Danmark under den anden verdenskrig," 798; Underbrink, "Destination Corregidor,"
- Wreszin, Michael, "The Superfluous Anarchist," 891
- Wright, Gordon (R), 1191
- Wright, Monte Duane, "The Most Probable Position," 1144
- Wright, Vincent, and Le Clère, Bernard, "Les préfets du Second Empire," 1191
- Wróblewski, Tadeusz Seweryn, "Ślawistyka w NRD i w NRF na tle jej historycznego rozwoju," 1577
- Wyatt-Brown, Bertram (R), 854
- Wynes, Charles E. (R), 580
- "Xenopol, A. D.: Studii privitoare la viața și opera sa," ed. by Boicu and Zub, 813
- Yancy, George L., "The Systematization of Russian Government," 816; (R), 1221
- "Yankee Cavalrymen: Through the Civil War with the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry," by Rowell, 587
- "Yankee in the Old South, The Role of the," by Green, 578
- "Year Book XVI," 1580
- "Year Book XVII," 803
- Yenan Way and Its Power* (Review article), by Israel, 744-50
- "Yenan Way in Revolutionary China," by Selden, 744
- Yoder, John Paul (deceased), 1307
- Youngs, Joyce, "The Dissolution of the Monasteries," 511
- Young, Charles R. (R), 1161
- Youngson, A. J., "After the Forty-Five," 1185
- "Yugoslavia," by Pavlowitch, 811
- Zacek, Joseph Frederick (R), 1211
- Zaghi, Carlo, "L'Africa nella coscienza europea e l'imperialismo italiano," 488
- Zane, G., "L'industrie roumaine au cours de la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle," tr. by Crețeanu, 812
- Zaslloff, Joseph J., and Langer, Paul R., "North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao," 1616
- Zavala, Iris M. (R), 1569
- Zeeveld, W. Gordon (R), 781
- Zegger, Robert E., "John Cam Hobhouse," 1180

- "Zeitalter des Hauses Österreich: Die ersten Jahre der Regierung Ferdinands I. in Österreich (1520-1527)," by Lhotsky, 807
- Zelenin, I. E., "Sovkhozy v pervoe desiatiletie Sovetskoi vlasti, 1917-1927," 551
- Zeller, Richard A. (C), 918
- Zelnik, Reginald E., "Labor and Society in Tsarist Russia," 1599
- Zenkovsky, Serge A. (R), 1162
- Zenushkina, I. S., "Sovetskaia natsional'naia politik i burzhuaznye istoriki," 824
- Zerner, Ruth (R), 1206
- "Zeugnis und Gericht: Kirchengeschichtliche Betrachtungen bei Sebastian Franck und Matthias Flacius," by Verheus, 1574
- Zeylanicus, "Ceylon," 829
- Zhelubovskaia, E. A., *et al.* (eds.), "Istoriia Parizhskoi Kommuny 1871 goda," 791
- Ziadeh, Farhat J. (R), 204
- Ziemke, Earl F. (R), 807, 1581
- Ziff, Larzer, "Puritanism in America," 1248
- Zimin, A. A., "Rossiia na poroge novogo vremeni," 1218
- Zinberg, Cecile (R), 1177
- Zonis, Marvin, "The Political Elite of Iran," 1605
- Zub, Al., and Boicu, L. (eds.), "A. D. Xenopol," 813
- Zuckerman, Arthur J. (C), 1303

The American Historical Association

Founded in 1884. Chartered by Congress in 1889

Office: 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003

President: Lewis Hanke, *University of Massachusetts, Amherst*

Vice-President: Gordon Wright, *Stanford University*

Treasurer: Roderic H. Davison, *George Washington University*

Executive Director: Mack Thompson

Assistant Executive Director: Eleanor F. Straub

MEMBERSHIP: Persons interested in historical studies, whether professionally or otherwise, are invited to membership. The present membership is about 18,000. Members elect the officers by ballot.

MEETINGS: The Association's annual meeting takes place on December 28–30. The meeting in 1974 will be held in Chicago. Many professional historical groups meet within or jointly with the Association at this time. The Pacific Coast Branch holds separate meetings on the Pacific Coast and publishes the *Pacific Historical Review*.

PUBLICATIONS AND SERVICES: The *American Historical Review* is published five times a year and sent to all members. It is available by subscription to institutions. The Association also publishes its *Annual Report*, the *AHA Newsletter*, a variety of pamphlets on historical subjects, and bibliographical and other volumes. To promote history and assist historians, the Association offers many other services, including publication of the *Employment Information Bulletin* four times a year. It also maintains close relations with international, specialized, state, and local historical societies through conferences and correspondence.

PRIZES: The *Herbert B. Adams Prize* of \$300 awarded annually for a first book in the field of European history. The *Troyer Steele Anderson Prize* awarded every ten years to the person whom the Council of the Association considers to have made the most outstanding contribution to the advancement of the purposes of the Association during the preceding ten years (next award, 1980). The *George Louis Beer Prize* of \$300 awarded annually for a first book

on any phase of European international history since 1895. The *Albert J. Beveridge Award* of \$1,000 given annually for the best book on the history of the United States, Canada, or Latin America. The *Albert B. Corey Prize*, sponsored jointly by the AHA and the Canadian Historical Association, of \$1,000 awarded biennially for the best book on the history of Canadian-American relations or the history of both countries (next award, 1974). The *John H. Dunning Prize* of \$300 awarded in the even-numbered years for a book on any subject relating to American history. The *John K. Fairbank Prize in East Asian History* of \$500 awarded in the odd-numbered years. The *Clarence H. Haring Prize* of \$500 awarded every five years to that Latin American who has published the most outstanding book in Latin American history during the preceding five years (next award, 1976). The *Howard R. Marraro Prize* in Italian history awarded annually and carrying a cash award of \$500. The *Robert Livingston Schuyler Prize* of \$500 awarded every five years for the best work in modern British and Commonwealth history (next award, 1976). The *Watumull Prize* of \$1,000 awarded in the even-numbered years for a work on the history of India originally published in the United States.

DUES: Annual regular dues are \$20.00, student (faculty signature required), emeritus, and spouse (one spouse must be a regular member) \$10.00, full professor and nonacademic \$25.00, and life \$400. Members receive the *American Historical Review*, the *AHA Newsletter*, the program of the annual meeting, and the *Annual Report* on request.

CORRESPONDENCE: Inquiries should be addressed to the Executive Director at 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.

The American Historical Review

Founded in 1895

The *AHR* is sent to all members of the American Historical Association; information concerning membership will be found on the preceding page. The *AHR* is also available to institutions by subscription. There are two categories of subscription:

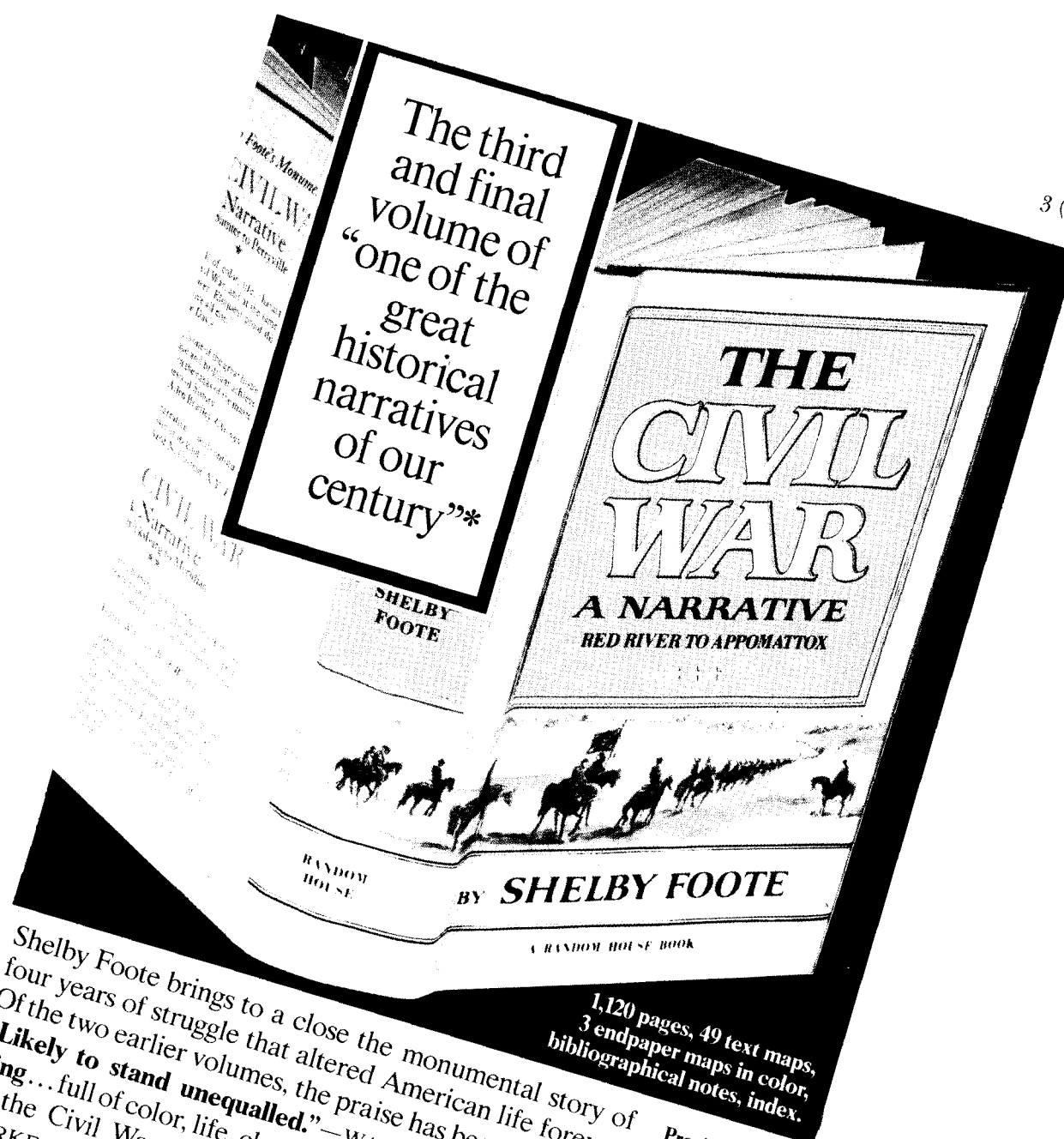
CLASS I: *American Historical Review* only, United States, Canada, and Mexico \$25.00, foreign \$27.00.

CLASS II: *American Historical Review*, the *AHA Newsletter*, the program of the annual meeting of the Association, and the *Annual Report*, United States, Canada, and Mexico \$30.00, foreign \$32.00.

Single copies of the current issue and back issues in and subsequent to volume 76 (1971) can be ordered from the Membership Secretary of the Association at \$6.00 per copy. Issues prior to volume 76 should be ordered from Kraus Reprint Corporation, Route 100, Millwood, N.Y. 10546.

Correspondence regarding contributions to the *American Historical Review* and books for review should be sent to the Editor, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003. Unsolicited book reviews or review articles are not accepted; a statement concerning reviewing policy will be found in the issue for December 1970, vol. 75, pp. 1889–91. Preliminary inquiries concerning articles are not necessary, though authors may find them useful. Attention is urged, however, to a statement concerning the kinds of articles the *AHR* ordinarily will and will not publish; it appears in the issue for October 1970, vol. 75, pp. 1577–80. The entire text, including footnotes, of manuscripts submitted for publication must be prepared in double-spaced typescript, with generous margins to allow for copyediting. Footnotes should be numbered consecutively throughout and should appear in a separate section at the end of the text. The editors of the *AHR* are the final arbiters of length, grammar, usage, and the laws of libel; articles will be edited to conform to *AHR* style in matters of punctuation, capitalization, and the like. The editors may suggest other changes in the interests of clarity and economy of expression, but such changes are not made without consultation with authors. There is no official style sheet for the *American Historical Review*, but a convenient general guide is *A Manual of Style*, published by the University of Chicago Press.

3 (a)



Shelby Foote brings to a close the monumental story of four years of struggle that altered American life forever. Of the two earlier volumes, the praise has been universal. **"Likely to stand unequalled."**—WALTER MILLIS. **"Stunning... full of color, life, character, and a new atmosphere of the Civil War... a narrative of unflagging power."**—BURKE DAVIS. **"A unique and brilliant achievement... a stirring and stupendous synthesis of history."**—VAN ALLEN BRADLEY, *Chicago Daily News*.

Previously published:
THE CIVIL WAR:
Fort Sumter
to Perryville
THE CIVIL WAR:
Fredericksburg
to Meridian

Now at your bookstore, \$20 • 3-vol. set \$60 • RANDOM HOUSE



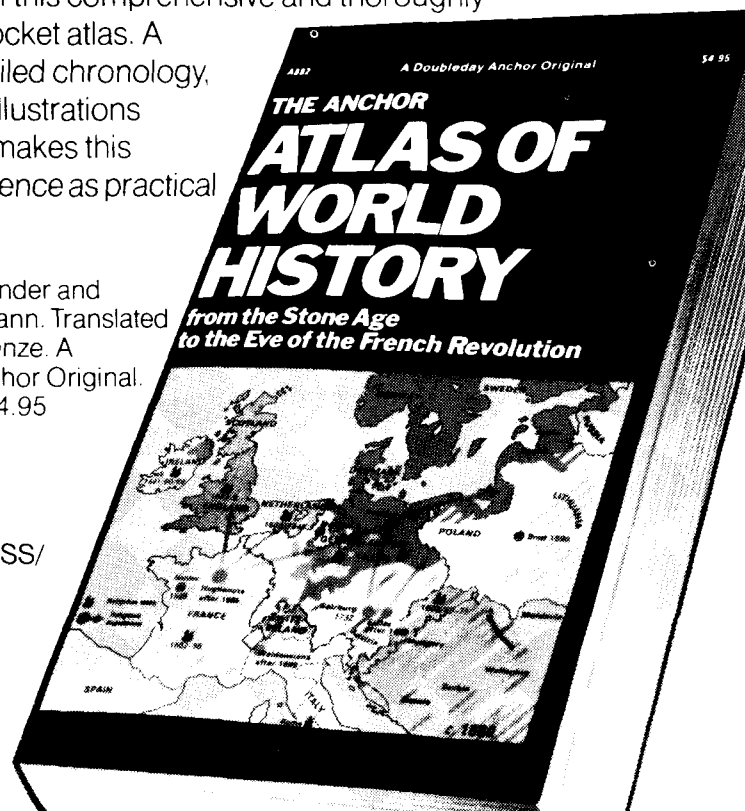
History made graphic.

The impact of shifting alliances, the extent of military campaigns, the structure of political organizations—major events and institutions are shown with unusual clarity in the 373 multi-colored maps, charts, tables and graphs of this comprehensive and thoroughly up-to-date pocket atlas. A concise, detailed chronology, keyed to the illustrations throughout, makes this unusual reference as practical as it is vivid.

By Hermann Kinder and
Werner Hilgemann. Translated
by Ernest A. Menze. A
Doubleday Anchor Original.
Paperbound. \$4.95



ANCHOR PRESS/
DOUBLEDAY





Frances Yates, distinguished Renaissance scholar and winner of the Wolfson Literary Award for History in 1973, explores the images and symbolism of monarchy in the sixteenth century. She examines in particular the myth of Astraea, symbol of a rule of universal peace and justice in an ideal state, as it was used of Elizabeth I, Charles V, and the French Monarchy of the period. Many illustrations of historical interest complement the text. ● The period spanning the Boer War and the First World War saw crucial changes in British society. On the one hand, the suffragette movement shattered English domestic tranquillity, and, at the same time, the shape of British politics was influenced by the Radical Liberals and their allies. Andrew Rosen makes extensive use of previously unpublished source material in his account of the political and psychological origins and nature of the formidable organization which led the campaign for women's suffrage. **Edwardian Radicalism** discusses the contribution of the Radical movement to the domestic and foreign politics of Britain. ● James Joll's widely acclaimed introduction to the history and development of International Socialism before the First World War is now in a revised and extended new edition, which takes account of important reappraisals and new research.

Astraea

The Imperial Theme in the Sixteenth Century

FRANCES A. YATES

Honorary Fellow of the Warburg Institute, University of London \$21.75

Rise Up, Women!

The Militant Campaign of the Women's Social and Political Union 1903-14

ANDREW ROSEN

California State University, Long Beach \$21.75

Edwardian Radicalism 1900-1914

Some Aspects of British Radicalism

EDITED BY A. J. A. MORRIS

Ulster College, Northern Ireland \$18.00

The Second International 1889-1914

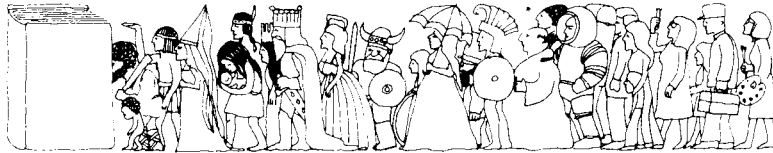
JAMES JOLL

Stevenson Professor of International History, University of London \$11.75

ROUTLEDGE

9 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108

Recording the Noblest Savage



Civilization Past and Present

Single Volume, Fourth Edition

Diamond Printing

T. Walter Wallbank/Alastair M. Taylor/Nels M. Bailkey

As with all Wallbank-Taylor-Bailkey texts, the Diamond Printing offers an understanding of our past as well as a realization of how the past relates to our present and future. This special printing features:

- ◆ a new Prologue on the relevance of history to present day students;
- ◆ updated material on the Western world, the Cold War, Africa, Asia, and the Middle East since 1945;
- ◆ four Profiles: the Piltdown Hoax; Petrarch; Manchester—Shock City of Industrialism; and the American Indians, and
- ◆ a new Epilogue that charts the crises of the future.

January 1975, 920 pages, illustrated, cloth, approx. \$15.25

The Contemporary World: 1914/Present

Revised Edition

William H. McNeill

A highly interpretive synthesis of contemporary global civilization covering political, economic, and diplomatic history. The revision contains a new analysis of Cold War developments and reports the recent Arab-Israeli war and subsequent truce negotiations. Two new biographical essays have been added, one on the role of women in history (Margaret Mead and Simone de Beauvoir) and the other on two great political leaders (De Gaulle and Roosevelt).

January 1975, 192 pages, illustrated, paper, approx. \$3.95

History: Meaning and Method

Third Edition

Donald V. Gawronski

An overview of the historian's work and the major issues in historical studies, with a new chapter on the historiography of women and blacks.

January 1975, 144 pages, illustrated, paper, approx. \$2.95



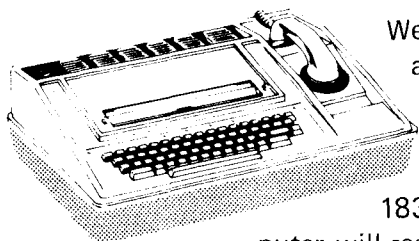
For further information write to
Jack Bevington, Advertising Department
Scott, Foresman College Division
1900 East Lake Avenue Glenview, Illinois 60025

The 5-Minute. Whole-Earth. Researcher's Computerized Dream:

**An Individually
Tailored Research
Source List.**

Start Here. No matter what your research project is in history, sociology or political science, Nexus can help you get it together.

Writing a paper? Thesis? Journal article? Monograph? Start with Nexus, and cut down time spent with cumbersome indexes.



We have on computer the titles and authors of every article ever published in any of 535 history, sociology and political science journals—more than 350,000 articles in all, going back to

1834. On any topic you choose, our computer will search the file and print out a source list

individually tailored to your needs. Preliminary bibliographies with enlightening speed—yours for a \$5 computer use fee, plus 10 cents for each citation (and, of course, the applicable sales taxes). Order 25 or a hundred: Devote your time to the heart of the matter—the reading, thinking and writing involved in preparing your project.

Call toll-free to place your order:
(In California, call us collect at

800-854-3379

714/558-0715.) Replies sent airmail, C.O.D., within 24 hours.

NEXUSTM

A Baker & Taylor Information Service

Department 010
P.O. Box 1517
Costa Mesa, California 92626

.....
Rush details of computer reference service.
010

NAME (Please Print) _____

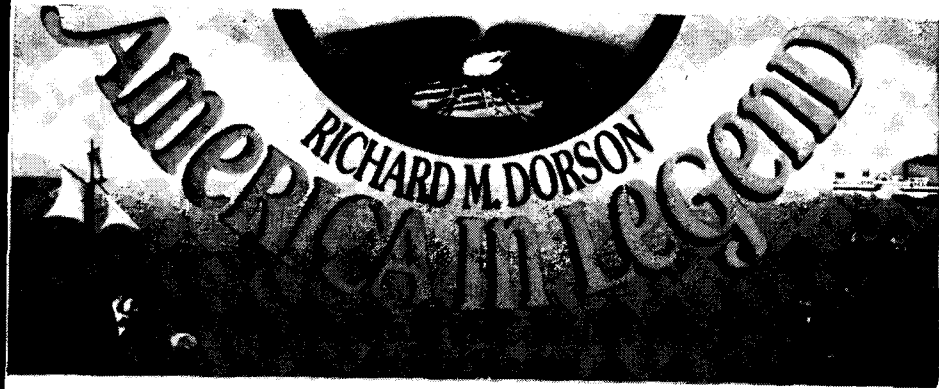
STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

ZIP _____

**"Both a scholarly book and a popular one . . .
it all comes together"***



NOW AVAILABLE AS A LARGE-FORMAT PAPERBACK

A fascinating retelling of America's history through folklore — a treasury of legend that forms a vivid record of life as it has actually been lived in this country by ordinary people — from the days of the first New Englanders to the Counterculture of the 1960's, the newest lore of all.

*"Both a scholarly book and a popular one . . . it all comes together, joyously, grandly, in a volume that

is so rich in pictures as well as words that it will rightly find a large reading audience."

—ROGER ABRAHAMS, *The Chronicle of Higher Education*

"This wonderfully rich narrative makes the reality of American legend tangible and fascinating."

—*Library Journal*

"Fascinating . . . Dorson must be commended."—*Boston Globe*

\$5.95 paperback; \$15 hardcover

MISSISSIPPI

Conflict & Change

Edited by James W. Loewen and Charles Sallis
Illustrated with photographs, drawings, charts, and maps



A pioneering approach to teaching local history. Written by a group of young Mississippi historians who have tried to truthfully portray the realities of their state's past and present.

"Imaginative . . . It's very well written, too, and most novel of all . . . it tells the truth."—PAUL GASTON, author of *The New South Creed*

"An extraordinary achievement . . . the best history of an American state I have ever seen."—LAWRENCE GOODWYN, Center for Southern Studies, Duke University

\$10 hardcover; \$6.95 paperback text



PANTHEON 201 East 50th St.,
New York, N.Y. 10022

**"Genovese's
long-awaited
magnum opus."***

*"The most profound, learned and detailed analysis of Negro slavery to appear since World War II. *Roll Jordan, Roll* covers an incredible range of topics and offers fresh insights on nearly every page. Genovese's great gift is his ability to penetrate the minds of both slaves and masters, revealing not only how they viewed themselves and each other, but also how their contradictory perceptions interacted." —DAVID BRION DAVIS, front page, *N.Y. Times Book Review*

"A triumphant analysis . . . thorough and beautiful."

—WILLIE LEE ROSE, Johns Hopkins University

"A landmark. Wide-ranging, scintillating." —BENJAMIN QUARLES, Morgan State College
\$17.50

ROLL, JORDAN, ROLL The World the Slaves Made

**EUGENE D.
GENOVESE**



Slaves Without Masters

The Free Negro in
the Antebellum South
by IRA BERLIN

Advance Praise for *Slaves Without Masters*:

"Ira Berlin has performed a valuable service in giving us the first full-length portrait of Southern free Negroes before the Civil War. It is a very important contribution to the history of the antebellum South." —JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN, author of *From Slavery to Freedom*

"Painstakingly researched, well written, and subtly analyzed, *Slaves Without Masters* should stand for a long time as a much-needed comprehensive study of a big subject. With it, Ira Berlin takes his place in the front rank of Southern historians of his generation." —EUGENE D. GENOVESE, author of *Roll, Jordan, Roll* \$12.95



PANTHEON 201 East 50th St.,
New York, N.Y. 10022



Cornell
University
Press

**A Powerful Sequel to a
Pulitzer Prize-winning Book**

**The
Problem
of
Slavery
in the
Age
of
Revolution
1770-1823
by
David Brion Davis**

"A worthy successor to Davis' magnificent *The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture*.^{*} Together, these volumes represent the high point of scholarship in this field."—EUGENE D. GENOVESE

In this bold and ambitious work, Davis explores the international impact and social significance of antislavery thought in a critical era of political and industrial revolution. Focusing on the Anglo-American experience, he branches into many avenues of social and intellectual history to offer a brilliant new reading of the entire age of revolution.

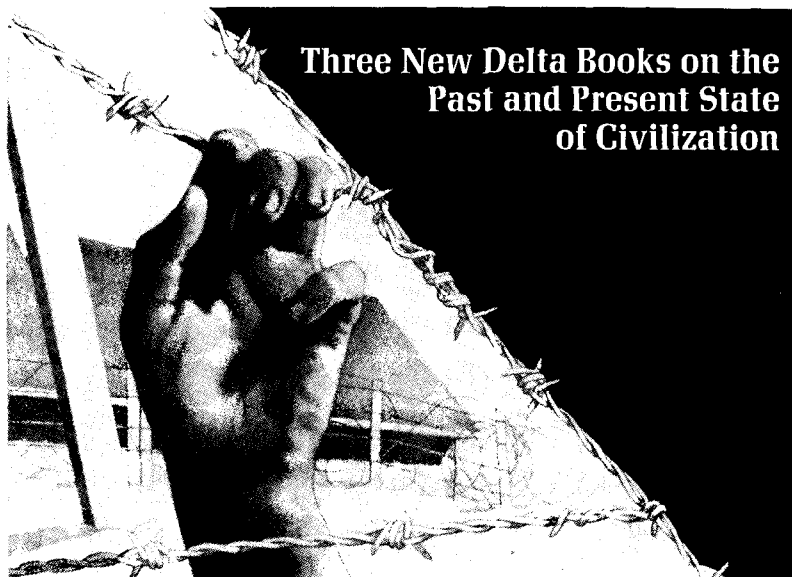
"One of the many remarkable things about this book is that it equals and even exceeds the level of scholarship and history established by the author's preceding volume."—C. VANN WOODWARD

\$17.50

^{*}Available in cloth and paper editions

CORNELL UNIVERSITY PRESS ITHACA AND LONDON

Now in paperback



Three New Delta Books on the Past and Present State of Civilization

HUNTER AND HUNTED

Human History of the Holocaust

Edited by Gerd Korman

A chronological collection of essays of Nazi atrocities by survivors of the Holocaust. Beginning with the refugee crisis in 1933 and ending with the liberation in 1945, these essays detail the war; the flights, deportations, and persecutions; the Warsaw uprising; the suffering in the concentration camps. The contributors to this book include Elie Wiesel, Quentin Reynolds, Simon Wiesenthal, and Clarence Pickett. "Opens up new areas for further research and illuminates important events so that they are seen sharply, as if for the first time."—*The National Jewish Monthly*. \$2.95

HISTORY OF AFRICAN CIVILIZATION

E. Jefferson Murphy

This extraordinary book covers the history of *all* Africa from prehistoric times to the present, with emphasis on the political, social, technical and artistic achievements of African peoples. "The best single survey of African history and civilization published to date."—*Choice*. The book comes closer to making a successful shift from the European-white viewpoint with its own inherent bias to a respectable scholarly African viewpoint than any other book available."—*Publishers Weekly* \$3.45

BEHIND THE TRAIL OF BROKEN TREATIES

An Indian Declaration of Independence

Vine Deloria, Jr.

Here is a review of the dismal record of betrayal, breach of faith, and political expediency that has characterized the federal government's relations with Indians in the past and a responsible proposal for future relations by the leading Indian spokesman of today. "One of the most articulate spokesmen for America's most disadvantaged minority, the Indians, presents a compelling argument for restoring the tribes to the status of a sovereign state."—*Publishers Weekly*

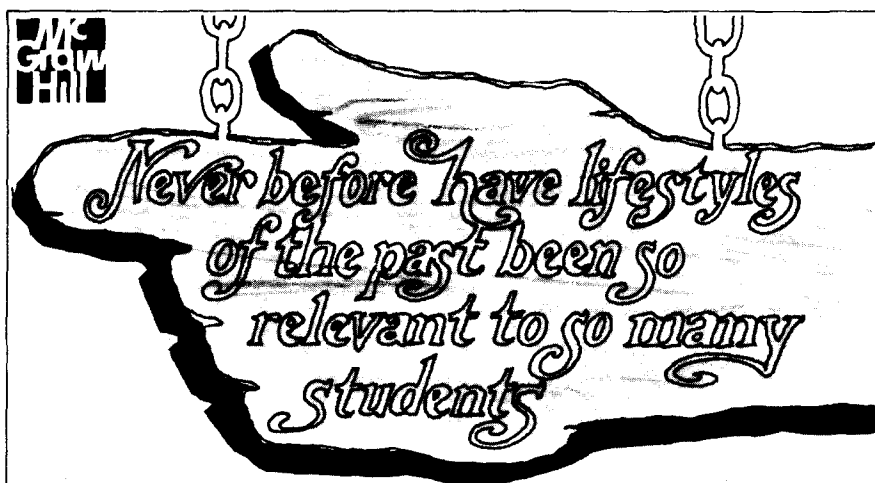
DELTA paperback \$2.95; (DELACORTE PRESS hardcover \$8.95)



For a complete list of books on American History please write to: Dept. AH

Dell Publishing Co., Inc.
1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10017

DELTA BOOKS



The "nostalgia boom" has the potential to reap rewards in U.S. history classes, because increasing numbers of students are developing genuine interest in the lifestyles of past generations. Here's a useful supplement that capitalizes on student interest and uses it to involve students in a deeper study of history.

Using fiction as a teaching tool, **UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN HISTORY THROUGH FICTION** enriches students' understanding of American heritage. Each carefully selected excerpt—whether from a novel, short story, song, or poem—reflects the political, social, and economic realities of the period it portrays. Ideas and events that might have been only names and dates in the minds of students take on the impact of immediacy when students read about individuals caught up in them.

The textbook you've selected for your students presents the important historical developments that have shaped this country's destiny. **UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN HISTORY THROUGH FICTION** reveals how people felt about them.

We think a well-rounded course needs both.

UNDERSTANDING AMERICAN HISTORY THROUGH FICTION Warren A. Beck and Myles L. Clowers 1975,

Volume 1, Origins to 1877, 216 pages, softcover, \$4.95; Volume 2, 1865 to the Present, 228 pages, softcover, \$4.95.

Prices subject to change.

College & University Division
McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY
 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020

**NEVER BEFORE HAS U.S. HISTORY SEEMED
SO RELEVANT TO SO MANY STUDENTS!**

Détente with the Soviet Union and China . . . momentous judicial rulings . . . the resignation of a President and the accession of a President never elected to Executive office . . .

Two years of history-in-the-making have created unparalleled public interest in historical precedent and the U.S. Constitution. There could be no more appropriate time to launch the second edition of a widely used, thorough, totally up-to-date introduction to U.S. history.

A History of the American People

SECOND EDITION

NORMAN A. GRAEBNER,
University of Virginia;

GILBERT C. FITE, Eastern Illinois University;
and PHILIP L. WHITE, University of Texas at Austin

Focusing on the experience of the American people, this text makes every effort to present all aspects of the nation's experience fully and with a balanced perspective. Here are a few of its major strengths:

- * A discerning treatment of the "other" side of history: U.S. history as experienced by Indians, blacks, Chicanos, women, and the poor
- * Interpretive coverage of diplomatic history and foreign relations, with emphasis on understanding patterns and policy
- * A unique appreciation of the importance of economic history
- * A thoughtful, fair assessment of historical, political, and economic developments up through 1974

Vigorous writing, superb organization, and an outstanding 160-page illustration program featuring full-color photographic essays serve

to make this an extraordinarily readable, teachable text.

A full new instructor's manual will be available, complete with behavioral objectives, tests, and suggestions for using the text in personalized instruction situations. Instructor's manual authored by Douglas E. Johnston, San Antonio College, and John H. Schroeder, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.

A HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

1975, Single volume (clothbound), 960 pages, \$13.95; Volume 1 (softcover), Origins to 1877, 496 pages, \$7.50; Volume 2 (softcover), 1865 to present, 496 pages, \$7.50

All prices subject to change.

College & University Division, **McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY**
1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020

*Never Before Has Economic History Seemed
So Relevant to So Many
Students*



Incorporating the most recent historical scholarship, this thoroughly updated edition of a classic in the field combines an analytic approach to economic history with rich historical detail. It explores causal relationships and exposes factors responsible for economic change in European history.

The authors look at long-term fluctuations, particularly cycles of prosperity and depression. Moreover, they give much-needed attention to the negative factors that affect an economy—such as conflicts, wars, and challenges to the economy—as well as to positive factors that encourage economic growth.

The central theme that unifies the text is a concern about the material well-being of the population. This focus makes economic theory seem less remote by demonstrating the impact of economic change on *people*, who are, after all, participants, not spectators, in an economy.

Two thousand years of European economic history . . . covered evenly, completely, and analytically.

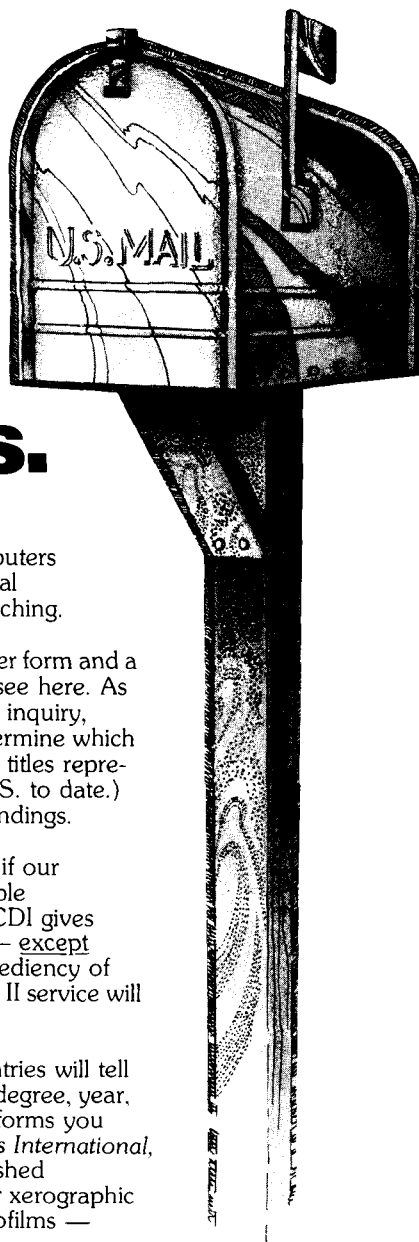
What more can a European economic history text offer?

1975, 640 pages, \$15.00

Price subject to change.

College & University Division
McGraw-Hill Book Company
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, N. Y. 10020

This clever device activates a computer search for dissertations.



The right input from you, and the DATRIX II computers will swing into action — tracking down the doctoral dissertations related to whatever topic you're researching.

What's the right input? A completed DATRIX II order form and a \$15 check, deposited in the "clever device" you see here. As soon as Xerox University Microfilms receives your inquiry, we'll comb through our definitive data base to determine which of its 430,000+ citations pertain. (Those 430,000 titles represent virtually every dissertation accepted in the U.S. to date.) Within a week, we'll send you a printout of our findings.

If you prefer to be left to your own devices, see if our *Comprehensive Dissertation Index* (CDI) is available in your library. In 37 well-put-together volumes, CDI gives you everything the DATRIX II service gives you — except reference to the newest dissertations, and the expediency of interdisciplinary access. Which means the DATRIX II service will often be the more desirable resource.

But whichever resource you want to use, the entries will tell you what you want to know. In addition to author, degree, year, and university, each CDI or DATRIX II citation informs you if the title is (1) abstracted in *Dissertation Abstracts International*, the now-classic monthly journal which we established in 1938; and (2) available on microfilm @\$5.00 or xerographic paper copy @\$11.00 from Xerox University Microfilms — as more than 300,000 dissertations are.

Would you like a DATRIX II order form, or more details on our dissertation program? Activate our Literature Services Department with the same "clever device" we mentioned before.

XEROX

Xerox University Microfilms

300 North Zeeb Road / Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

XEROX® is a trademark of XEROX CORPORATION.

JOHNS HOPKINS

Workingmen of Waltham

Mobility in American Urban Industrial Development, 1850-1890

HOWARD M. GITELMAN

"Gitelman's volume studies the impact of industrialization on a Massachusetts community whose population boomed between 1850 and 1890 as a result of the developing watch and textile industries. . . . Impressive statistical charts back up the author's assertions. A sound and scholarly examination." — *Library Journal* \$10.00 clothbound

Students and Society in Early Modern Spain

RICHARD L. KAGAN

Kagan skillfully examines the historical relationship between universities and bureaucratic institutions such as church and state. By tracing the growth and decline of the university system in Castile, the heart of the Spanish monarchy between 1500 and 1809, he provides an enlightening study of not only the short-lived educational revolution of the sixteenth century but also of education in other societies, past and present.

\$13.50 clothbound

Now in paperback!

Neither Slave nor Free

The Freedman of African Descent
in the Slave Societies of the New World

edited by DAVID W. COHEN and JACK P. GREENE

"A distinctive contribution to the enticing but treacherous domain of comparative history. It succeeds because it is written by qualified scholars who address a delimited, manageable subject." — *American Historical Review*. "The ten essays deal with colonial Spanish America, Surinam, and Curacao, colonial Brazil, the French Antilles, Saint Dominique, Jamaica, Barbados, the North American slave states, Cuba, and nineteenth-century Brazil . . . an important book." — *Journal of Southern History* \$13.50 clothbound, \$3.45 paperback

The Johns Hopkins University Press
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Perspectives in American History

Edited by Donald Fleming and Bernard Bailyn

VOLUME VIII • 1974

C O N T E N T S

The First Three American Colleges: Schools of the Reformation

BY JURGEN HERBST

“Brave Men and Servants to His Royal Highness”: The Household of James Stuart in the Evolution of English Imperialism

BY STEPHEN SAUNDERS WEBB

Widowhood in Eighteenth-Century Massachusetts: A Problem in the History of the Family

BY ALEXANDER KEYSSAR

Economic Function and the Growth of American Port Towns in the Eighteenth Century

BY JACOB M. PRICE

The Bitter Fruit: Heredity, Disease, and Social Thought in Nineteenth-Century America

BY CHARLES E. ROSENBERG

The Transformation of American Academic Life: Harvard University 1821–1892

BY ROBERT A. McCAUGHEY

The Rebels of Greenwich Village

BY KENNETH S. LYNN

John Foster Dulles and Reparations at the Paris Peace Conference, 1919: Early Patterns of a Life

BY RONALD W. PRUESSEN

Political Isolationism: Economic Expansionism or Diplomatic Realism? American Policy toward Western Europe, 1921–1933

BY MELVYN P. LEFFLER

Violence in American History: Plug Uglies in the Progressive Era

BY RHODRI JEFFREYS-JONES

Perspectives is sold only in advance of publication. Single copies, \$7.50, five-year subscriptions, \$35.00. Checks, payable to Harvard University, must accompany orders. Not responsible for copies lost because of failure to report a change of address in time for the mailing. Mail to: CHARLES WARREN CENTER FOR STUDIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY, Harvard University, Robinson Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Mirror to the Son of Heaven

Wei Cheng at the Court of T'ang T'ai-tsung

Howard J. Wechsler

In this first English biography of Wei Cheng, Howard Wechsler takes a new and revealing look at the nature of Chinese despotism and bureaucracy, at Confucian restraints on imperial absolutism, and at the character of traditional Chinese historiography. \$10.00



The Taiping Revolutionary Movement

Jen Yu-wen

"The fruit of more than fifty years of inquiry into the Taiping movement. The book . . . is of epic proportions, recreating all aspects of the movement's history and succeeding . . . in bringing the Taipings, along with their opponents, to life."

—*The Annals* \$19.50

Yale University Press
New Haven and London

Warrior Government in Early Medieval Japan

A Study of the Kamakura Bakufu, Shugo, and Jitō

Jeffrey P. Mass

"One of the finest monographs on pre-modern Japanese institutional history yet to be produced in English. Mass has made careful and extensive use of a vast quantity of primary source materials written in exceedingly complex language to produce a highly analytical and detailed study of one of the most crucial periods in the history of early Japan."—H. Paul Varley
\$12.50

From Bassermann to Bebel

The Grand Bloc's Quest for Reform in the Kaiserreich, 1900-1914

Beverly Heckart

An analysis of the fascinating complexity of the German political spectrum ranging from Bebel's revolutionary Social Democrats to Bassermann's chauvinistic National Liberals. In describing the intriguing possibilities of an alternate development of the Kaiserreich inherent in the Grand Bloc alliance, Beverly Heckart provides a lucid and illuminating picture of a missed opportunity in German history.
\$17.50

The Anatomy of Communist Takeovers

Thomas T. Hammond, editor
Robert Farrell, associate editor
Foreword by Cyril E. Black

Thirty-one scholars from the United States, Europe, Asia, and Latin America have combined their expertise to produce this comprehensive study of both successful and attempted Communist takeovers since 1917.

Cloth \$25.00 Paper \$5.95

Dan Sisson

The American Revolution of 1800

A brilliant and controversial argument that the American Revolution ended not in 1783 but in 1800 with the establishment of a permanent, peaceful, democratic, constitutional revolutionary tradition. Focusing sharply on Jefferson's translation of political concepts and strategies into a full-blown politics of revolution, Sisson demolishes conventional assumptions about the development of political parties and demonstrates how the founding fathers battled elitism and the growing power of the federal administration, assuring that republicanism would prevail over aristocracy.

"Intelligent, well-researched . . . illuminating."—Page Smith

496 pages • \$12.50 • Alfred • A • Knopf

Sheila Biddle

Bolingbroke and Harley

A strikingly vivid double-portrait of two extraordinary statesmen: Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Henry St. John, Viscount Bolingbroke, whose early friendship (and later bitter rivalry) profoundly influenced the Age of Queen Anne as they struggled to determine the future shape of British government. Sheila Biddle, Assistant Professor of History at Columbia, explores the irreconcilable natures and philosophies of these two towering figures, as the battles for power between Whig and Tory, Parliament and Monarch, became focussed in their persons as leaders of the ministry in the last four years of Anne's reign.

352 pages • \$10.00 • Alfred • A • Knopf



NEW FROM CALIFORNIA

Aboriginal Tribes of Australia

Their Terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution,
Limits, and Proper Names

Norman B. Tindale

With an Appendix on Tasmanian Tribes by Rhys Jones

The culmination of some fifty years of field work by the author, this two-volume set provides an accurate account of the names, distribution, and character of the approximately six hundred tribes of Australian aborigines as they were at the time of first contact with members of the western world. 468 pages 132 illustrations \$50.00

Backward Toward Revolution

The Chinese Revolutionary Party

Edward Friedman

"In this richly researched book, Edward Friedman provides an arrestingly new way of looking at this period . . . He has proven himself an indefatigable scholar . . . and has established himself as a major authority in the history of this period."—Benjamin I. Schwartz

256 pages \$12.75

The "Red Years"

European Socialism vs. Bolshevism, 1919-1921

Albert S. Lindemann

This book deals with the two-year period following World War I when Europe's major socialist parties split, when communist parties were formed, and when repeated efforts were made to spread revolution from Russia to Western Europe.

368 pages \$15.75

Curing the Mischiefs of Faction

Party Reform in America

Austin Ranney

James Madison's warning that the first objective of any republican government must be the search for "methods of curing the mischiefs of faction" provides the launching point for Austin Ranney's review of the theory and practice of party reform in America.

256 pages \$8.50



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 94720

NEW FROM CALIFORNIA

The Rise of Afrikanerdom

Power, Apartheid, and the Afrikaner Civil Religion

T. Dunbar Moodie

This book focuses on the historical factors that welded the minority Afrikaners into a highly disciplined political force capable of gaining control of South Africa in 1948 and tenaciously holding control since then.

300 pages \$11.00

Criminal Justice in Eighteenth Century Mexico

A Study of the Tribunal of the Acordaba

Colin M. MacLachlan

In this study Mr. MacLachlan describes functional law at the enforcement level and indicates the direction and evolution of law in Mexico.

160 pages \$9.00

A History of the Habsburg Empire, 1526-1918

Robert A. Kann

Professor Kann surveys the major historical aspects of the Habsburg empire—diplomatic, political, institutional, socioeconomic, and cultural—placing as much emphasis on its constituent national groups as on its over-all history.

672 pages maps \$25.00

Cromwell and the New Model Foreign Policy

Charles P. Korr

Using English and foreign sources, Mr. Korr describes what Cromwell saw as his options in foreign policy and how his choices demonstrate the priorities he had established for the Protectorate.

320 pages \$12.50

A New Volume in the English Monarchs Series —

Edward IV

Charles Ross

In this study of power-politics in fifteenth-century England, Professor Ross portrays Edward IV as a king markedly self-interested and perhaps lacking in principle, yet one who achieved an end to civil conflict, brought a measure of stability into a divided realm, and restored the prestige of the monarchy.

512 pages plates, maps \$25.00



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY 94720

THE ETRUSCANS

Revised and
Enlarged Edition

By Massimo Pallottino

Translated by J. Cremona

Edited by David Ridgway

This richly illustrated and completely updated new edition provides a comprehensive introduction to a fascinating civilization by the world's foremost Etruscan scholar. Professor Pallottino writes on the origins of the Etruscans, their political, economic, and social organization, their religion, language, customs, literature, and art.



320 pages, 32 pages illus.

\$10.95

An Alternative Vision

The Socialist Party in the 1930s

By Frank A. Warren

A searching analysis of the American Socialist Party's ideology and strategy, its attitudes toward labor unions, the New Deal, Russia, the Spanish Civil War and other issues, and the difficult predicament in which it found itself in the 1930s. Among historians and social theorists whose views are examined are Daniel Bell, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., David Shannon, and Bernard Johnpoll.

288 pages, index

\$10.00



INDIANA UNIVERSITY PRESS

10th & Morton Streets, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Modern Jewish History

A SOURCE READER

Edited by Robert Chazan and Marc Lee Raphael

Here is a book of sources—carefully and judiciously selected from the most important texts and commentaries, each with a brief introduction by the editors—that will be invaluable for the student and teacher of modern Jewish history.

Professors Marc Lee Raphael and Robert Chazan, Melton Professor of Jewish History, have gathered the present work and based it on a syllabus of Jewish history that they have developed over a number of years at the University of Pittsburgh, UCLA, Hebrew Union College, and Ohio State University, where they both now teach.

INTRODUCTION

A. The Onset of Change

1. NEW VIEWS IN WESTERN EUROPE
Christian Wilhelm Dohm, *Concerning the Amelioration of the Civil Status of the Jews*
2. THE EMANCIPATION OF FRENCH JEWRY
The Acts of the Israelitish Deputies of France and Italy

B. Disequilibrium and the Jewish Response

3. TORTURED DRIFTING
Solomon Maimon, *Autobiography*
4. REFORM JUDAISM
Israel Jacobson, "A Dedication Address"
The Association for the Reform of Judaism
Abraham Geiger, "Preface to the Frankfort Prayerbook"
5. WISSENSCHAFT DES JUDENTUMS
Abraham Geiger, *A General Introduction to the Science of Judaism*
6. IDEOLOGICAL SPOKESMEN
Heinrich von Treitschke, "A Word about Our Jewry"
The Protocols of the Elders of Zion
7. THE DREYFUS AFFAIR
Alfred Dreyfus, *Five Years of My Life*
Emile Zola, "J'Accuse!"

D. The Slumbering Giant: Eastern European Jewry

8. POGROMS
Chaim Nachman Bialik, "The City of Slaughter"
Isaac Babel, "The History of My Dovecot"
9. THE GREAT MIGRATION
Mary Antin, *The Promised Land*
10. THE SOCIALIST UTOPIA
The Education of Abraham Cahan
11. THE ZIONIST DREAM
Leo Pinsker, *Auto-Emancipation*

12. AMERICA! AMERICA! *A Bintel Brief*

E. World War I and Its Aftermath

13. THE RENEWAL OF WISSENSCHAFT DES JUDENTUMS
Franz Rosenzweig, "On Jewish Learning"
14. WESTERN EUROPE: THE NAZIS
Adolf Hitler, *Mein Kampf*
15. EASTERN EUROPE: THE BOLSHEVIKS
Isaac Babel, "The Revolution"
16. THE UNITED STATES: EMERGING LEADERSHIP
Stephen Wise, *Challenging Years*
17. PALESTINE: A NEW JEWISH SOCIETY
Chaim Weizmann, *Trial and Error*

F. The Holocaust

18. THE REFUGEES
Hans Habe, *The Mission*
19. THE GHETTOS
Emmanuel Ringelblum, *Notes from the Warsaw Ghetto*
Tovia Bozhikowski, *In Fire and Blood*
20. THE FINAL SOLUTION
Rivka Yosselevska, "Testimony at the Eichmann Trial"
Viktor Emil Frankl, *From Death Camp to Existentialism*
"Notes on Belzec"

G. Postwar Turmoil

21. THE STATE OF ISRAEL
Ben-Gurion Looks Back
David Schoenbrun, *The New Israelis*
22. SOVIET JEWRY
"The Case of Abraham Shifrin"
"Statements of the Leningrad 11"
23. JEWISH LIFE IN AMERICA
Marshall Sklare and Joseph Greenblum, *Jewish Identity on the Suburban Frontier*
- BIBLIOGRAPHY
- INDEX

\$7.95 paperback/\$15.00 hardcover



SCHOCKEN BOOKS

200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016

New from St. Martin's —

A Student's Guide to History

Jules R. Benjamin

Simple, brief, and inexpensive, this new study guide is an ideal supplementary text for any introductory survey course in history. The author covers the following subjects:

- the subject of history, and how to use it
- how to take notes
- how to study for exams
- how to write and research a history paper
- how to acquire information on history subjects

The text is replete with practical examples, cross-references, and extensive bibliography. The style is straightforward and informal.

March 1975 approx. 130 pages
\$2.95 (tentative), paperbound

A Brief History of the United States Since 1945

Robert D. Marcus

In this concise, lucidly written account, Professor Marcus provides a comprehensive treatment of the troubled years in America since 1945. Contents:

- The Truman Administration
- Eisenhower and the Quiet Americans
- The Cold War
- Post-War American Society: The Continuities
- American Politics, 1960-1975
- Foreign Affairs, 1960-1975
- Vietnam
- Post-War American Society: The Challenges
- The "Imperial Presidency"
- Impeachment and the End of an Age

March 1975 approx. 224 pages
\$3.95 (tentative), paperbound

For a complimentary examination copy or further information, please write to:

St. Martin's Press

P.O. Box 5352

New York, New York 10017

The Chinese City Between Two Worlds

Mark Elvin & G. William Skinner, Editors. Twelve scholars trace the role of cities in Chinese history from 1842 to 1949, emphasizing the urban roots of the Chinese Revolution. Topics include the treaty ports, the growth of financial institutions, revolutionary mobilization, educational development, social reform, administrative transformation, religious change, commercial organizations, and patterns of migration. *Studies in Chinese Society.* \$18.75

Ancestor Worship in Contemporary Japan

Robert J. Smith. This is the first comprehensive study in a Western language of the historical evolution and current status of Japanese ancestor worship. It is based upon fifteen years of study and intensive field work, and includes an analysis of the author's unique census of memorial tablets found in some 600 rural and urban households. A concluding chapter assesses the prospects for the continued existence of ancestor worship in its familiar form. Illustrated. \$12.50

Religion and Ritual in Chinese Society

Arthur P. Wolf, Editor. The fourteen papers in this volume focus on the beliefs and practices of the Chinese peasant and the ritual specialists who serve the peasant. These beliefs and practices are placed in the total context of Chinese society, affording both a guide to the problems of studying religion in a complex society and a new way of approaching the study of kinship and political cultures. *Studies in Chinese Society.* \$15.00



Stanford University Press

Published 16 December

Fat Mutton

and Liberty of Conscience:
Society in Rhode Island, 1636–1690

Carl Bridenbaugh

In his latest book Carl Bridenbaugh, who views local history against a wide regional background, dispels the dark cloud of New England Puritanism that has obscured the true nature of the early history of Rhode Island. Using new evidence to re-create the prosperous society of seventeenth-century Narragansett Bay and to reassess the role of that society in the development of New England, he revises mistaken notions about colonial New England, just as he challenged long-cherished misconceptions about the colonial South in *Myths and Realities*. Cloth, \$8.00

Recently Published

The Timber Economy

of Puritan New England

Charles F. Carroll

"One of the most highly distilled treatments of a major original historical topic that we are likely to see in this generation. . . . Professor Carroll has made the natural history of the forest . . . exceptionally relevant to human history. And he portrays it all with dramatic intensity and detailed precision. . . ."—*The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* Cloth, \$12.50



Brown University Press
Providence, Rhode Island 02912



HARPER TORCHBOOKS

ISLAM

From the Prophet Muhammad to the Capture of Constantinople

Volume I: Politics and War

Volume II: Religion and Society

Edited and Translated by
Bernard Lewis

"Medieval Islamic historical literature is of immense richness and variety—incomparably greater, for example, than that of medieval Europe. From the literature it is possible to construct with considerable detail and reasonable confidence, a narrative history of events in the Islamic world."—*from the Introduction*

In this sweeping two-volume documentary history of Islam the editor draws on the entire literature of Islam, including books on religion and sects, politics and economics, philosophy and science, travel, biography, and literary works. Of particular importance are bureaucratic records from such disparate sources as the postal service and judiciary.

Volume I HR/1749 \$5.95

Volume II HR/1750 \$5.95

THE COUNTER REFORMATION

Marvin R. O'Connell

"Father O'Connell has written clearly and succinctly of a very confused and controversial period. To say that the reader will be unable to detect, from the text itself, whether it was written by a Catholic or a Protestant is to pay the highest tribute to the author's depth of understanding and truly unusual objectivity."—William L. Langer, *from the Introduction*

TB/1825 \$3.95

For a complete
catalog, write

Harper & Row

Paperback Dept.
10 E. 53d St., New York 10022

New from Columbia

THE WITNESS AND I

O. EDMUND CLUBB

This is the shocking story of how O. Edmund Clubb, when Director of the State Department's China Office, was forced to leave his job because of allegations of Communist sympathies by Whittaker Chambers. A quarter century later, our governmental system still has the scars from that period. **\$9.95**

ATTORNEY FOR THE SITUATION

LELAND HAZARD

In a fine descriptive style, Leland Hazard's autobiography tells the remarkable story of a man who was successively an aggressive lawyer, a big corporation executive with a strong commitment to public service, a teacher, lecturer, writer, and most recently, the driving force behind the Pittsburgh Renaissance. **\$10.95**

THE PAPERS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Volume XX: January 1, 1796-March 31, 1797

Volume XXI: April 1, 1797-July 10, 1798

HAROLD C. SYRETT, Editor

The two latest volumes in the definitive edition of Hamilton's papers cover two years in his life as a private citizen and his return to government service as Federal and State representative charged with the fortification of the Port of New York.

Previously published: Volumes I-XIX, 1768-1795.

Each volume \$17.50

THE MIND OF AMERICA, 1820-1860

RUSH WELTER

An exciting departure from traditional historiography, this new book develops a portrait of the American character of the "Middle Period." The emphasis here is on ephemeral documents—campaign broadsides, for example—which give a clearer picture of the common man than do the writings of men we now class as intellectuals. **\$14.95**



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

Address for orders:

136 South Broadway, Irvington, New York 10533



FEATURING

DORSEY

²⁹ (a)

PAPERBACKS

Two-Volume Paperback

RECENT AMERICAN HISTORY

By Ralph F. de Bedts, *Old Dominion University*

Vol. 1 1933 through World War II

Vol. 2 1945 to the Present

Focuses on the events of recent years as well as their foundation and causation. The author emphasizes the causes and influences of the Great Depression and the political and social changes flowing from the 1930's. Includes the waxing and waning of Cold War developments from the Truman Doctrine through the return of the Vietnamese POW's.

\$5.95 per volume

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By E. James Ferguson, *City University of New York*

Emphasizes the social, economic, and psychological factors of the American revolution, as well as the political. The only comprehensive text treatment of the period.

Paperbound Text Price: \$4.95

**AN INTERPRETIVE HISTORY OF AMERICAN
FOREIGN RELATIONS, Revised Edition**

By Wayne S. Cole, *University of Maryland*

Interpretive approach has been sharpened and made more consistent. Introduction of leading scholars and their interpretations retained from the first edition.

Paperbound Text Price: \$6.95

**A GUIDE TO HISTORICAL METHOD,
Revised Edition**

Edited by Robert Jones Shafer, *Syracuse University*

Guide to methods and techniques of research applicable in cross-disciplinary research, government service, or private business, as well as history.

Paperbound Text Price: \$4.95

Examination copies for adoption consideration available on request; please indicate course title and text presently used.

THE DORSEY PRESS

Homewood, Illinois 60430

Write for our complete 1974 catalog!

HOOVER INSTITUTION PRESS

Foundations of Brazilian Economic Growth

Donald E. Syvrud. The Brazilian experiences offer many lessons not only for other developing countries, but for industrial countries as well. This is the only book in any language which describes the causes of the Brazilian economic growth since 1964.

Co-publisher American Enterprise Institute

P141. 295 p. \$12.00 cloth
\$4.95 paper

Political Corruption: The Ghana Case

Victor T. LeVine. The first full scale case study of political corruption—the “give and take of politics”—in Africa.

Using the public record (including the Commissions of Inquiry, the Reports of Accountants-General), Dr. LeVine probes the inner workings of the process of political corruption as it affected and involved institutions and the system as a whole. By focusing on political corruption as a process, the study provides insight not only into the Ghanaian case, but into similar situations elsewhere in both non-industrialized and industrialized countries.

P138. 150 p. \$7.50

Sir Donald Cameron: Colonial Governor

Harry A. Gailey. This is the first effort to analyze the totality of Cameron's contributions to British imperial administration in the 20th century. Tracing Cameron's public career from its beginning in Guiana until his retirement as Governor of Nigeria, it shows how Cameron's use of his talents and energies substantially increased native autonomy in key areas of the British empire.

P139. 200 p. \$9.00

1974 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs

Richard F. Staar, editor. The 1974 *Yearbook*, the eighth consecutive volume to be published, provides a comprehensive survey covering the calendar year 1973 about the organizational structure, internal development, domestic and foreign policies, and activity of every communist party in the world. Most of the book is based on primary sources.

P140. 650 p. \$25.00 cloth

Hoover Institution Press
Stanford University, Stanford, California

HOOVER INSTITUTION PRESS

Herbert Hoover and Famine Relief to Soviet Russia: 1921-1923

Benjamin M. Weissman. Studies the interaction between the United States and Soviet Russia, and in particular between Herbert Hoover and Lenin, during Hoover's spectacularly successful relief mission to famine-stricken Russia in 1921-23. P134. 256 p. \$7.95

The Soviet Union and the Middle East The Post-World War II Era

Ivo J. Lederer and Wayne S. Vucinich. This collection of essays from a conference held at Stanford University in 1969 shows the full extent of Soviet involvement in the Middle East since World War II. The articles are careful to place Soviet policy shifts in the context of changing political and ideological objectives. P133. 302 p. \$9.95

The British Labour Party:

A Short History. Revised Edition

Carl F. Brand. An updating of the 1964 edition, about which the Times Literary Supplement wrote: "With a sure control of eighty years of Labour Party history, with his theme beautifully ordered and all the inessential detail weeded out, with every important needle located in its haystack of facts, Mr. Brand has produced not only a book that can be read for sound instruction but also a thoroughly reliable work of reference." P136. 424 p. \$10.00

The Stalinist Terror in the Thirties

Documentation from the Soviet Press

Borys Levytsky. The book is comprised of 234 biographies of victims of Stalin's purges, analyses of the purges' effect on different professionals and a lengthy introduction that comments on both the purges and Khrushchev's rehabilitation campaign. It shows that key figures in all walks of life were eliminated by Stalin in his drive to consolidate his dictatorial power.

P126. 520 p. \$14.50

ORDERING INFORMATION: Send orders to: HOOVER INSTITUTION PRESS, Western Book Service, P.O. Box 3975, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, California 94119. All orders from individuals and from foreign firms who have not established credit with Hoover Press, must be prepaid. Include 50¢ for handling and postage. California residents please add 6% sales tax.

Hoover Institution Press
Stanford University, Stanford, California

HOOVER INSTITUTION PRESS

The Petroleum Industry of the People's Republic of China

Hsien C. Ling. Perhaps the world's largest oil reserve lies off China's coast, and it could become a major source of financing China's drive for industrialization.

This is but one of the subjects covered in *The Petroleum Industry* which, using extensive primary sources, studies China's petroleum industry and its relationship to other sectors of the economy and to national defense.

P142. 175 p. \$10.00

Chinese Historiography on the Revolution of 1911

A Critical Survey and a Selected Bibliography

Winston Hsieh. Examines the 20th century output of Chinese historians on the 1911 Revolution and shows that the interpretation of historical events has usually been colored by political ideology or political myth.

S-34. 165 p. \$9.00

The North Korean Economy: Structure and Development

Joseph S. Chung. Dr. Chung's book, the only comprehensive study of the North Korean economy ever published in English, shows the rapid transition of the economy since 1945 from an agrarian economy to one stressing development of heavy industry.

As both a specific study of the North Korean economy and as a contribution to the field of comparative economics, this book is highly valuable.

P132. 212 p. \$7.50

ORDERING INFORMATION: Send orders to: HOOVER INSTITUTION PRESS, Western Book Service, P.O. Box 3975, Rincon Annex, San Francisco, California 94119. All orders from individuals and from foreign firms who have not established credit with Hoover Press, must be prepaid. Include 50¢ for handling and postage. California residents please add 6% sales tax.

Hoover Institution Press
Stanford University, Stanford, California

HISTORY.....

Announcing the streamlined SECOND EDITION of

WESTERN CIVILIZATION

WILLIAM L. LANGER, General Editor

**AUTHORS: John W. Eadie, Deno J. Geanakoplos,
J. H. Hexter, and Richard Pipes**

Volume I: Prehistory to the Peace of Utrecht

**Volume II: The Expansion of Empire to Europe
in the Modern World**

Now in paper, this extensively rewritten book features ten chapters of entirely new material on ancient history, by John W. Eadie; a shorter, tightened presentation; reorganization of chapters to facilitate teaching; exclusion of the four-color portfolios for the sake of economy; a revised introduction by William L. Langer; and a new afterword by Richard Pipes. Tentative: Volume I, 544 pages; Volume II, 512 pages; each \$7.95/paper. Examination copies will be available in December. To accompany the text: **Test Bank • PERSPECTIVES IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION: Essays from HORIZON Magazine**, edited by William L. Langer (Volume I, 287 pages; Volume II, 280 pages; each \$3.95/paper; 1972).

A reminder of the recently published

MODERN EUROPE

PETER GAY and R. K. WEBB

Available in one or two volumes. Written by two of America's most distinguished historians, this broad and cohesive history of Europe since the Renaissance offers an extensive introduction reviewing the legacy of the ancient and medieval world and an epilog dealing with postwar Europe. Cultural and intellectual history is emphasized throughout, while the traditional fields of politics, the economy, and diplomacy are treated fully and with close attention to recent historiography. Two-color maps and map essays. One-Volume Edition: 1122 pages; \$13.95/cloth. Volume I—To 1815: 560 pages; \$7.95/paper. Volume II—Since 1815: 562 pages; \$7.95/paper. 1973. **Instructor's Manual.**



HARPER & ROW.....

10 East 53d Street, New York 10022

FOR SECOND SEMESTER

JUST PUBLISHED . . . A NEW EDITION

The American Pageant:
A History of the Republic, Fifth Edition
 Thomas A. BAILEY, *Emeritus, Stanford University*
 Cloth 1184 pages est.
Also available in a two-volume paper edition

NEW AND RECENT . . .

Three Centuries of Social Mobility in America
 Edward PESSEN, *CUNY Bernard Baruch College*
 October 1974 Paper 276 pages

The Cold Warriors: A Policy-Making Elite
 John C. DONOVAN, *Bowdoin College*
 1974 Paper 294 pages

The Social Reality of Ethnic America
 Rudolph GOMEZ, *University of Texas—El Paso*
 Clement COTTINGHAM, Jr., *University of Pennsylvania*
 Russell ENDO, *University of Colorado—Boulder*
 Kathleen JACKSON, *University of Washington—Seattle*
 1974 Paper 288 pages

Perspectives on the Presidency: A Collection
 Stanley BACH and George T. SULZNER, *both of the University of Massachusetts—Amherst*
 1974 Paper 432 pages

Women in America
 Edith Hoshino ALTBACH
 1974 Paper 224 pages

Problems in American Civilization Series
Harry S. Truman and the Fair Deal
 Alonzo L. HAMBY, *Ohio University*
Booker T. Washington and His Critics:
Black Leadership in Crisis, Second Edition
 Hugh HAWKINS, *Amherst College*
Race and Ethnicity in Modern America
 Richard J. MEISTER, *University of Michigan—Flint*
The Origins of the Cold War, Second Edition
 Thomas G. PATERSON, *University of Connecticut*

Problems in European Civilization Series
Elizabeth I, Queen of England
 Richard GREAVES, *Florida State University*
The Youth Revolution: The Conflict of Generations in Modern History
 Anthony ESLER, *College of William and Mary*
The Renaissance: Basic Interpretations, Second Edition
 Karl H. DANNENFELDT, *Arizona State University*
The Social Origins of the French Revolution
 Ralph W. GREENLAW, *North Carolina State University*
The Austrian Empire: Abortive Federation?
 Harold J. GORDON, Jr., *University of Massachusetts—Amherst*
 Nancy M. GORDON
The Working Class in Modern Europe
 Mary Lynn MCDUGALL, *Smith College*

**HEATH**

Call us toll free: 300-225-1388.

In Massachusetts call College Marketing collect: 617-862-6650.

D.C. Heath and Company
 125 Spring Street, Lexington, Massachusetts 02173
D.C. Heath Canada, Ltd.

Suite 1408, 100 Adelaide Street, W., Toronto, Ontario M5H 1S9

AMERICAN HISTORY

THE TOLL OF INDEPENDENCE

Engagements & Battle Casualties of the American Revolution

Edited by Howard H. Peckham

Presents the most complete list ever compiled of the military and naval engagements and the casualties among Americans during this war.

1974 192 pages Cloth \$7.50

NUCLEAR NAVY, 1946-1962

Richard G. Hewlett and Francis Duncan

Presents the first comprehensive history of the largest nuclear-powered naval fleet in the world.

1974 544 pages illus. Cloth \$12.50

CHAUTAUQUA

A Center for Education, Religion, and the Fine Arts in America

Theodore Morrison

Explores the multifarious, hundred-year history of Chautauqua, an institution which forms a remarkable strand in American cultural history.

1974 336 pages illus. Cloth \$10.50

THE PAPERS OF JAMES MADISON

Volume 9

9 April 1786-24 May 1787

With supplement 29 April 1781-22 October 1784

Edited by Robert A. Rutland and William M. E. Rachal

These papers provide a detailed picture of Madison's private and public interests during these years of "crisis" when it appeared that the Confederation was reeling toward destruction.

1974 416 pages Cloth \$18.50

NOW IN PAPERBACK

PATRONS AND PATRIOTISM

The Encouragement of the Fine Arts in the United States, 1790-1860

Lillian B. Miller

"Accurate, succinct, and intelligent—a starting point for a reconsideration of our cultural history."—Neil Harris, *Journal of American History*

1974 xv, 335 pages illus. Paper \$5.75

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO 60637

New Books from North Carolina

Dr. John Mitchell

THE MAN WHO MADE THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA
by Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley

Although John Mitchell was primarily a botanist, he is best known for his important 1755 map of North America. In this first full-length biography of him the authors continue the high standards of graceful scholarship set in their earlier biographies of Alexander Garden and John Clayton, two other outstanding eighteenth-century American botanists.

304 pages, \$12.50

General Maurice Sarrail, 1856-1929

THE FRENCH ARMY AND LEFT-WING POLITICS
by Jan Karl Tanenbaum

By integrating Sarrail's military activities with the political aspects of his career, this biography of the republican general makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of the civil-military relationship in the Third French Republic.

312 pages, \$12.95

The Emancipation of Angelina Grimké

by Katharine DuPre Lumpkin

Through the use of unpublished documentary sources and impressive psychological insights Katharine Lumpkin provides new perspectives on Angelina Grimké, a leading abolitionist and early women's rights advocate.

296 pages, \$11.95

*"A Very Significant
Scholarly Achievement"**



The Papers of John Marshall

Volume I

CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS
November 10, 1775-June 3, 1788

ACCOUNT BOOK
September 1783-June 1788

HERBERT A. JOHNSON, *Editor*

CHARLES T. CULLEN, *Associate Editor*

494 pages, 17.95

This volume begins the monumental publication of the collected correspondence and papers of John Marshall (1755-1835), fourth chief justice of the United States and principal mold of the American system of constitutional law. Sponsored by the College of William and Mary and the Institute of Early American History and Culture, under the auspices of the National Historical Publications Commission, *The Papers of John Marshall* will be published in approximately ten volumes. Each volume will be published at irregular intervals and priced separately.

*Arthur S. Link, Editor of *The Papers of Woodrow Wilson*

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

The best deal on life insurance, by far, is **TIAA**

Studies reported recently in independent consumer publications confirm the cost of TIAA life insurance is substantially less than that for policies sold through life insurance companies that serve the general public. These reports are must reading for insurance shoppers; if you haven't seen them we'll be glad to direct you to them.

These days, when it's more important than ever to squeeze the most from every dollar, it makes more sense than ever for college employees and other eligible persons to look to TIAA for the new life insurance they need. By the way, TIAA policies include the unique "Cost of Living" provision to help prevent inflation from nibbling away the purchasing power of the death protection.

While TIAA offers plans to meet different situations, and a free advisory service to help select the right plan, most educators with TIAA policies prefer Term Insurance because with Term they can easily afford to carry the high level of family protection they need. For example, **\$100,000 of decreasing Term insurance costs only \$185 at age 30.**

Here are illustrative cost figures for different ages:

	\$100,000 20-Year Home Protection Policy			
	Age at Issue 25	30	35	40
Annual Premium (Payable only 16 years)	\$268.00	\$318.00	\$413.00	\$580.00
Cash Dividend End of First Year*	122.00	133.00	154.00	191.00
First Year Net Premium	<u>\$146.00</u>	\$185.00	<u>\$259.00</u>	<u>\$389.00</u>

*Based upon the current dividend scale, not guaranteed.

This Home Protection policy is level premium Term insurance that gives its highest amount of protection initially, reducing by schedule over a 20 year period to recognize decreasing insurance needs. Home Protection policies are available for several other insurance periods in amounts of \$5,000 or more and are issued at ages under 56.

ELIGIBILITY

to apply for TIAA policies is limited to employees of colleges, universities, and certain other nonprofit educational institutions that qualify for TIAA. If you are eligible, complete and send the coupon so we can mail the Life Insurance Guide and a personal illustration of TIAA policies issued at your age. TIAA is nonprofit and employs no agents.

TEACHERS INSURANCE AND ANNUITY ASSOCIATION 730 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017

Please mail the Life Insurance Guide and a personal illustration.

Name

Address

City State Zip

Your Date of Birth

Dependents' Ages

Nonprofit Employer

college, university or other educational or scientific institution

NEWLY REVISED.... AVAILABLE IN THE SPRING

A Short History of Western Civilization

FOURTH EDITION

John B. Harrison and Richard E. Sullivan,
both of Michigan State University

The fourth edition of this brief and balanced introduction has been considerably shortened and thoroughly updated. Presenting basic themes, the book gives equal weight to political, social, and economic aspects of history, emphasizing Western civilization but also treating nonwestern civilizations where appropriate.

For the fourth edition, the length of the book has been shortened by about 200 pages. Parts 1 through 6, covering the ancient and medieval periods, have been reduced considerably in length, moving the midway point of the text from 1500 to approximately 1660. The final two chapters, "The Cold War in Europe" and "The Challenge of the Non-Western World" have been considerably rewritten to bring them up to date.

100 halftones; 50 line drawings; six "Where Historians Disagree" essays; 47 maps; chapter bibliographies; Instructor's Manual.

March, 1975 812 pages hardcover Order Code 31901
Instructor's Manual Order Code 31926

Now in its fourth edition, this widely-used survey retains the fairness of viewpoint and comprehensiveness of coverage which have made it a favorite for many years. The *fourth edition* features:

- greatly expanded treatment of *women* and *minorities*.
- expansion of the "Where Historians Disagree" series to include an opening essay called *Why Historians Disagree*.
- extension of the account to include such *contemporary topics* as the energy crisis, the Watergate Investigations, and the environmental crisis.
- changes throughout the text reflecting *recent developments in historical scholarship*.
- *new boxed inserts* including excerpts from the Seneca Falls Declaration of the Rights of Women (1848); Langston Hughes' article on the Negro artist (1926); tables comparing Indian suicide and life-expectancy rates to those of the general population (1970); and opposing opinions on the U.S. role in Vietnam.
- new political and topographical *endpaper maps*.

80 maps; 20 charts and graphs; chapter bibliographies; five four-color photo essays; numerous boxed inserts; Instructor's Manual.

January, 1975 single volume, hardcover	944 pages	Order Code 31863
Volume I, paper (To 1877)	496 pages	Order Code 31864
Volume II paper (Since 1865)	544 pages	Order Code 31865
Instructor's Manual		Order Code 31866

American History

A SURVEY
FOURTH EDITION

Richard N. Current, University of North Carolina, Greensboro; T. Harry Williams, Louisiana State University; and Frank Freidel, Harvard University

For examination copies,
please write, stating course title,
enrollment, and decision date.



ALFRED A. KNOPF

The College Department 400 Hahn Road Westminster, Maryland 21157

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich introduces Europe . . .

A Brief History of Western Man

Second Edition

THOMAS H. GREER, *Michigan State University*

A Brief History of Western Man presents a clear, compact account of the major events, institutions, ideas, and creative works that have shaped and best expressed Western civilization, from the ancient world to the present. A balanced treatment of political, social, intellectual, and cultural history, the book covers the most significant experiences of Western man, discussing artistic and literary events in the context of political and social developments. In this Second Edition, the author has extended his narrative to deal with such timely issues as space exploration, the women's movement, the emergence of the Third World as a historical force, the mounting threats to the environment, and the philosophy of non-violence. The revised and expanded illustration program comprises 70 halftones, 20 maps, and 40 timelines that strengthen the student's sense of chronology. Paperbound. 546 pages

The Other Side of Western Civilization

READINGS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Volume I: *The Ancient World to the Reformation*

Edited by STANLEY CHODOROW, *University of California, San Diego*

Volume II: *The Sixteenth Century to the Present*

Edited by PETER N. STEARNS, *Rutgers University*

This two-volume collection brings together selected readings from both primary and secondary sources that discuss the character of everyday life throughout the history of Western civilization—especially the place of the individual in society and the impact of social change on daily life.

Volume I introduces some key problems in the history of common people before the Reformation, and focuses on such basic topics as travel, education, and the aims and nature of warfare.

Volume II focuses on the involvement of the common people of Europe in some of the massive social changes that have occurred since the sixteenth century. Topics covered include the personal impact of industrialization, the meaning of political involvement, the impact of modernization on women, the evolution of the family, and the changing nature of sexual relationships.

The editors have provided introductions for each volume, headnotes for each selection, an alternate topical table of contents, and lists of suggestions for further reading.

Volume I: Paperbound. 290 pages

Volume II: Paperbound. 324 pages

from the ancient world to the present

Europe in the Twentieth Century

ROBERT O. PAXTON, *Columbia University*

This exciting new textbook for the first course in twentieth-century European history provides a balanced account of the political, social, economic, military, and cultural history of Europe since 1914. In providing brief yet thorough coverage of his subject, Professor Paxton emphasizes main themes and developments to provide a distinctly European—rather than nation-by-nation—view of the modern period. He devotes separate chapters to the great depression and to the Popular Front regimes of the 1930's. In addition, he covers the last two years of the Second World War and the beginning of the Cold War in a single chapter, thus placing material on world strategy and military history in its proper perspective—that of the Second World War as the midpoint between 1914 and the present. The textbook includes a wealth of illustrations—over 120 carefully chosen photographs (several never before published) and approximately 30 maps. Publication: March 1975 640 pages (probable)

Harbrace History of England

Part I: Ancient and Medieval England: Beginnings to 1509

J. R. LANDER, *Talbot College, University of Western Ontario*

Part II: Renaissance and Reformation England: 1509-1714

CHARLES M. GRAY, *University of Chicago*

Part III: The Birth and Growth of Industrial England: 1714-1867

JOHN F. C. HARRISON, *University of Sussex*

Part IV: England Since 1867: Continuity and Change

PETER STANSKY, *Stanford University*

The Harbrace History of England presents a balanced, interpretive survey by four eminent historians of the most significant social, economic, political, and cultural developments in English history, from its beginnings to the present day.

Part I: Paperbound. 192 pages

Part II: Paperbound. 230 pages

Part III: Paperbound. 171 pages

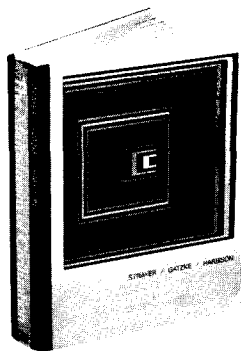
Part IV: Paperbound. 194 pages



Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Atlanta

Western civilization or American history
— 2 winning textbooks
that lead the way

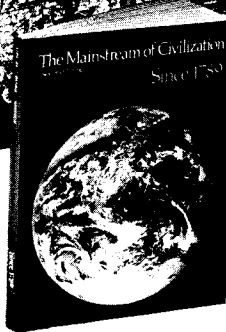
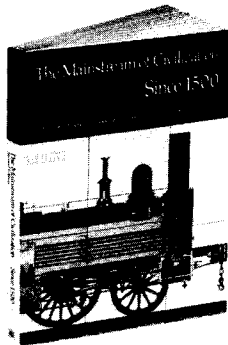


The Mainstream of Civilization

Second Edition

JOSEPH R. STRAYER, *Princeton University*; HANS W. GATZKE, *Yale University*;
E. HARRIS HARBISON, *late of Princeton University*

**Also available in two-volume
and three-volume
paperbound formats:**



The National Experience A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Third Edition

JOHN M. BLUM, *Yale University*; EDMUND S. MORGAN, *Yale University*;
WILLIE LEE ROSE, *The Johns Hopkins University*;
ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR., *The City University of New York*;
KENNETH M. STAMPP, *University of California at Berkeley*;
C. VANN WOODWARD, *Yale University*

Also available in a two-part paperbound format:



HARCOURT BRACE JOVANOVIH, INC.
New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Atlanta

BARNES & NOBLE HARPER & ROW

IRELAND, BRITAIN AND GERMANY 1871-1914

Problems of Nationalism and Religion in 19th Century Europe

FELICIAN PRILL

This important new study, based on the newspaper files and state archives of the period, reveals German attitudes to the Irish problem, adding a fresh dimension to German, Irish, and British history alike. *Winter, 1975. approx. 250 pages. \$18.00.*

ROOSEVELT His Place in History

RICHARD H. PEAR

Using excerpts from speeches, documents and illustrations, the author presents a detailed picture of Franklin D. Roosevelt's political career. *The Illustrated Sources in History Series 1974. approx. 250 pages. \$12.75.*

THE PROBLEM OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER 1890-1908— 2nd ed.

C. COLLIN DAVIES

This newly revised and enlarged volume deals with one of the most complicated frontier problems in the world. It now brings the survey up to the partition year of 1947.

Winter, 1975. approx. 250 pages. \$12.50.

THE MEDIEVAL UNIVERSITIES

Their Development and Organization

ALAN B. COBBAN

Dr. Cobban discusses the evolution of the medieval university system in Europe and examines its position in society, its socio-economic structure, student power movements, curricula, and organizational permutations. *Winter, 1975. approx. 290 pages. Methuen. \$30.00.*

THE INDUSTRIAL MUSE

A Study of Nineteenth Century Working Class Literature

MARTHA VICINUS

Provides a pioneering study on the 19th century working class response to social and economic change by showing how its literature helped to shape class consciousness and to give a sense of class power.

Winter, 1974. 500 pages. \$20.00.

IMPORTANT REPRINTS:

MORE BATTLEFIELDS OF ENGLAND

A. H. BURNE

Available for the first time in the United States, this volume continues the study begun by Colonel Burne in *The Battlefields of England*. The battles covered include Brunanburh, Maldon, Stamford Bridge, and Lansdown.

1952; repr 1974. approx. 325 pages. Methuen. \$16.50.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

England in the Later Middle Ages

ANTHONY R. BRIDBURY

Still unchallenged in its field, this edition includes a new introduction discussing problems in the light of the latest research. *1962; repr. 1974. 116 pages. \$8.00.*

Send all orders, remittances and inquiries to:

Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc.
Keystone Industrial Park
Scranton, Pennsylvania 18512

HARPER & ROW
BARNES & NOBLE
10 E. 53rd St., New York, New York 10022

A SHORT HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM EARLY TIMES TO 1972

Second Edition

Edited by J. HAMPDEN JACKSON

New Material by N. RICHARDSON

This collection of essays by distinguished historians constitutes a condensed history of France. They cover political affairs, economics, maritime, religious and linguistic developments. The second edition contains a new chapter on Gaullist France and concludes with an outline of events from de Gaulle's resignation to the 1973 election. 35 maps

Cloth \$10.95 Paper \$3.95

FRANCE AND THE ESTATES GENERAL OF 1614

J. MICHAEL HAYDEN

The first full description of the last meeting of the Estates General, based on political pamphlets, diplomatic correspondence, records of the royal councils, local and national *cahiers* and the *procès-verbaux* of the meetings. *Cambridge Studies in Early Modern History*

\$17.50

IRISH LAND AND BRITISH POLITICS

Tenant-right and Nationality 1865-1870

E. D. STEELE

A detailed account of the events which led up to Gladstone's first Irish Land Act. Dr. Steele draws upon the mass of evidence about the Irish peasantry, the private papers of Gladstone and his colleagues, and upon the British and Irish press.

\$19.50

THE DISSOLUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN IRELAND UNDER HENRY VIII

BRENDAN BRADSHAW, S.M.

An examination in the context of Henry VIII's religious policy and as an aspect of the Reformation.

\$16.50

PITMEN, PREACHERS AND POLITICS

ROBERT MOORE

The effects of Methodism in the Durham mining community from 1870 to 1926.

\$16.50



Cambridge University Press

32 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022

NEW FROM KENTUCKY

MARK TWAIN & THE SOUTH

Arthur G. Pettit

"probably provides more new material and fresher insights . . . than any book on Mark Twain in the past ten (perhaps more) years."

—Lewis Leary / \$9.75

SCHOOLS FOR ALL

The Blacks & Public Education in the South, 1865-1877

William Preston Vaughn

Phi Alpha Theta Manuscript Award winner. "a solid book on the political and social forces surrounding the education of blacks in the Southern states. . . ."—*Library Journal* / \$12.50

POPULISM & POLITICS

William Alfred Pepper & the
People's Party

Peter H. Argersinger / \$15.50

WAR IN THE NEXT DECADE

Roger A. Beaumont &

Martin Edmonds, editors / \$9.95

TWO PATHS TO THE NEW SOUTH

The Virginia Debt Controversy,
1870-1883

James T. Moore / \$12.95

INTERVENTION OR ABSTENTION

The Dilemma of American
Foreign Policy

Robin Higham, editor / \$15.25

JOSEPH JONES

Scientist of the Old South

James O. Breeden / \$10.75

INCIDENTS & EXPERIENCES IN THE LIFE OF

THOMAS W. PARSONS
FROM 1826 TO 1900

Frank F. Mathias, editor

January / \$15.25

LAURA CLAY & THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Paul E. Fuller / *January* / \$12.50



THE UNIVERSITY PRESS OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40506

Ten Recent Pamphlets

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

AHA PAMPHLETS—narrative and critical essays, including bibliographical guides, on topics in history

102 American Intellectual History: The Development of the Discipline
by *Arthur A. Ekirch, Jr.*

260 Religion in America: History and Historiography by *Edwin S. Gaustad*

311 Ancient Greece by *Mortimer Chambers*

312 The Roman Republic by *Erich S. Gruen*

401 The Culture of Renaissance Humanism by *William J. Bouwesma*

425 East European History: An Ethnic Approach by *R. V. Burks*

501 Precolonial African History by *Philip D. Curtin*

511 Some Approaches to China's Past by *Charles O. Hucker*

513 A History of South Asia by *Robert I. Crane*

DISCUSSIONS ON TEACHING—essays on approaches to history in the classroom

2 Teaching History with Film by *John E. O'Connor and Martin A. Jackson*

Pamphlets are \$1.00 each; payment must accompany order. A complete list of titles is available upon request.

The American Historical Association
Pamphlet Orders A
400 A Street, SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

PLEASE SEND TO:

NAME (PLEASE PRINT) _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP CODE _____

I enclose \$_____ (check or money order; no stamps please) in payment

for the _____ pamphlets indicated below:

AHA PAMPHLETS 102__ 260__ 311__ 312__ 401__ 425__ 501__
511__ 513__

DISCUSSIONS ON TEACHING 2__

Please send complete list of titles__

Lists of Doctoral Dissertations in History

The *List of Doctoral Dissertations in History in Progress or Recently Completed in the United States, May 1970-May 1973* was published in July 1974 at \$5.00 a copy. This *List* attempts for the first time to give the titles not only of dissertations in progress but also of completed dissertations that were reported during the period covered. It is indexed both by author and by subject, thus affording a guide to work at the graduate level.

The *Lists* for 1964, 1967, and 1970 are also available at the prices indicated below.

Ph.D. Dissertations
American Historical Association
400 A Street S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

I enclose _____ (check or money order) in payment for

_____ 1964 <i>List</i>	_____ 1967 <i>List</i>	_____ 1970 <i>List</i>	_____ 1973 <i>List</i>
\$1.50 each	\$2.00 each	\$3.00 each	\$5.00 each

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

(ZIP code)

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Advertisers	Pages	Advertisers	Pages
American Historical Association	46, 47	Nexus Corp.	7
Barnes & Noble Books	43	Oxford University Press	2nd Cover
Brown University Press	26	Pantheon Books	8, 9
Cambridge University Press	44	Princeton University Press	4th Cover
Columbia University Press	28	Perspectives in American History	17
Cornell University Press	10	Random House	3
Delta Books	11	Routledge & Kegan Paul	5
Dorsey Press	29	St. Martins Press	24
Doubleday & Co.	4	Schocken Books	23
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	40, 41, 42	Scott, Foresman & Co.	6
Harper & Row Publishers	27, 33	Stanford University Press	25
Harvard University Press	3rd Cover	Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association	38
D. C. Heath & Co.	34	University of California Press	20, 21
Hoover Institution Press	30, 31, 32	University of Chicago Press	35
Indiana University Press	22	University of Kentucky Press	45
John Hopkins University Press	16	University of North Carolina Press	36, 37
Alfred A. Knopf	19, 39	Yale University Press	18
McGraw-Hill Book Co.	12, 13, 14	Xerox University Microfilms	15



If you are planning to move, please let us know six weeks before changing your address. Attach address label and fill in your name and new address below. This will ensure prompt service on your subscription.

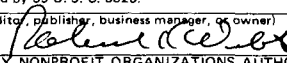
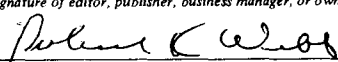
Attach Label Here
(address label found on AHR wrapper) Send label with your name and new address to American Historical Association, Membership Department, 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003. If a label is not available, be sure to attach your OLD address, including Zip Code number.

Name _____

New address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of August 12, 1970: Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)		SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGE 2 (REVERSE)
1. TITLE OF PUBLICATION AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW		2. DATE OF FILING 9/10/74
3. FREQUENCY OF ISSUE 5 times per year - February, April, June, October, & December		
4. LOCATION OF KNOWN OFFICE OF PUBLICATION (Street, city, county, state, ZIP code) (Not printers) 2901 Byrdhill Road, Richmond, Virginia 23261		
5. LOCATION OF THE HEADQUARTERS OR GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICES OF THE PUBLISHERS (Not printers) 400 A Street, S.E., Washington D.C. 20003		
6. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PUBLISHER, EDITOR, AND MANAGING EDITOR		
PUBLISHER (Name and address) AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003		
EDITOR (Name and address) R. K. Webb, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003		
MANAGER EDITOR (Name and address) R. K. Webb, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003		
7. OWNER (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual must be given.)		
NAME		ADDRESS
The American Historical Association, 400 A Street, S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003		
The American Historical Association has no ownership. It is a nonprofit membership corp. created by an act of Congress on Jan. 4 1889 for the promotion of historical studies etc		
8. KNOWN BONDHOLDERS, MORTGAGEES, AND OTHER SECURITY HOLDERS OWNING OR HOLDING 1 PERCENT OR MORE OF TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS, MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES (If there are none, so state)		
NAME		ADDRESS
9. FOR OPTIONAL COMPLETION BY PUBLISHERS MAILING AT THE REGULAR RATES (Section 132.121, Postal Service Manual)		
39 U. S. C. 3626 provides in pertinent part: "No person who would have been entitled to mail matter under former section 4359 of this title shall mail such matter at the rates provided under this subsection unless he files annually with the Postal Service a written request for permission to mail matter at such rates."		
In accordance with the provisions of this statute, I hereby request permission to mail the publication named in Item 1 at the reduced postage rates presently authorized by 39 U. S. C. 3626.		
(Signature and title of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner)  Editor		
10. FOR COMPLETION BY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AUTHORIZED TO MAIL AT SPECIAL RATES (Section 132.122, Postal Manual) (Check one)		
The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Have not changed during preceding 12 months <input type="checkbox"/> Have changed during preceding 12 months (If changed, publisher must submit explanation of change with this statement.)		
11. EXTENT AND NATURE OF CIRCULATION		
A. TOTAL NO. COPIES PRINTED (Net Press Run)	22,814	21,406
B. PAID CIRCULATION		
1. SALES THROUGH DEALERS AND CARRIERS, STREET VENDORS AND COUNTER SALES	-0-	-0-
2. MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	20,572	20,953
C. TOTAL PAID CIRCULATION	20,572	20,953
D. FREE DISTRIBUTION BY MAIL, CARRIER OR OTHER MEANS		
1. SAMPLES, COMPLIMENTARY, AND OTHER FREE COPIES	250	250
2. COPIES DISTRIBUTED TO NEWS AGENTS, BUT NOT SOLD	-0-	-0-
E. TOTAL DISTRIBUTION (Sum of C and D)	20,822	21,203
F. OFFICE USE, LEFT-OVER, UNACCOUNTED, SPOILED AFTER PRINTING	1,992	203
G. TOTAL (Sum of E & F—should equal net press run shown in A)	22,814	21,406
(Signature of editor, publisher, business manager, or owner) 		
I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.		

Diary of Charles Francis Adams

Volumes V and VI, 1833-1836

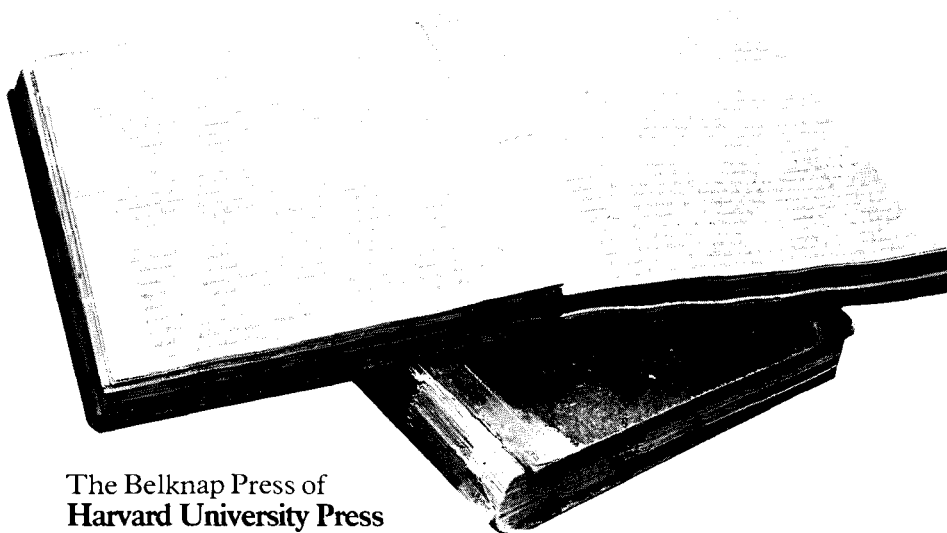
Edited by Marc Friedlaender and L.H. Butterfield

The years encompassed by these volumes were critical ones for Charles Adams, grandson of the second president of the United States and son of the sixth. It was during this time that he was finally drawn into the political world of his forebears.

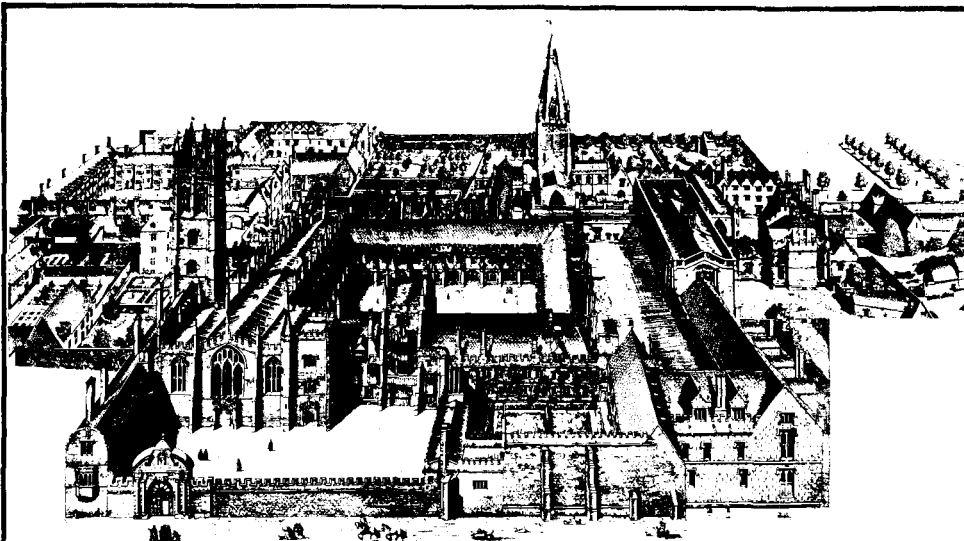
Here, in the latest volumes of his 60-year diary, he describes his transition into the career which was to lead to recognition as a diplomat. Here, too, are his intimate disclosures about his father and other prominent political and social figures, as well as colorful sketches of the life and times of 19th-century Boston.

Illustrated. Vols. V and VI, \$40.00 the set.

Also available: Vols. I and II, \$35.00 the set. Vols. III and IV, \$35.00 the set.



The Belknap Press of
Harvard University Press
Cambridge, Mass. 02138



THE UNIVERSITY IN SOCIETY

Vol. I, Oxford and Cambridge from the 14th to the Early 19th Century

Vol. II, Europe, Scotland, and the United States from the 16th to the 20th Century

Edited by LAWRENCE STONE

The essays in this book seek to establish a true sociology of education. Their primary concern is the relationship between formal education and other social forces through the ages. Thus, the book combines the history of higher education with social history in order to understand the process of historical change.

Written under the auspices of the Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Historical Studies, Princeton University
Each volume, \$12.50. Two-volume set, \$22.00

THE EAGLES OF SAVOY

The House of Savoy in Thirteenth-Century Europe

EUGENE L. COX

Cox pieces together widely scattered data in order to reconstruct a picture of a real-life medieval family saga. This book is a history of the family of Count Thomas of Savoy—whose seven sons and two daughters rose from relative obscurity to fame, fortune, and involvement in almost every major international conflict in western Europe during the fifty years following their father's death in 1233. \$22.50

THE TUNISIA OF AHMAD BEY 1837-1855

L. CARL BROWN

Under the energetic but confused prodding of the activist ruler Ahmad Bey, Tunisia made its first effort to institute European-inspired political and military reforms. This book on the reign of Ahmad Bey is both a case study in modernization as well as a historical survey of Tunisia in the mid-nineteenth century. In addition to examining Tunisia's traditional political system and the political elite under Ahmad Bey, Professor Brown fits the Tunisian story of these years into the broader historical context of change imposed by the West on the rest of the world. \$20.00

FORTHCOMING PAPERBACK THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

Volume II: A New Anthology of Texts and Pictures

Edited by JAMES B. PRITCHARD

Since the first edition of this anthology appeared in 1958, archaeology has provided a wealth of new material for understanding the peoples of the ancient Near East and their cultures. Not only have new literary texts come to light but previously known ones have been more precisely interpreted; and scientifically controlled excavations have succeeded in supplying new documentation for the art, architecture, religion, and daily life in the ancient world. \$3.95

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

Princeton, New Jersey 08540